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APR 27 1976

# The New York Times

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Temperature range: today 37-50;  
Monday 40-46. Details on page 69.

XV... No. 43,193

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1976

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Page 56, Column 1

## Court Orders New York To Effect Clean-Air Plan

U.S. Panel Says City and State Must  
Enforce '73 Proposal, Including Tolls  
and Cab Limits—Appeal Planned

By ARNOLD H. LUBASCH  
The city and state must put into effect a major "clean air" plan that includes imposing tolls on East River and Harlem River bridges and banning taxis from cruising on long stretches of several midtown streets, a Federal appeals court ruled here yesterday.  
In the strongly worded unanimous decision, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled in favor of environmental groups that sought court orders to enforce the plan, which was approved almost three years ago by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.  
The city said it would appeal the decision, which called for a prompt hearing to enforce the plan.  
The appeals court directed the district judge who heard the case to issue any necessary orders immediately to enforce four key provisions of the plan, including the imposition of

## Tuition With State Aid Rise Studied for City University

By FRANCIS X. CLINES  
Special to The New York Times  
ALBANY, April 26 — A plan to require the imposition of tuition at the City University at the levels at the State University beginning this summer, in return for about \$45 million in additional state aid, is under consideration by aides to Governor Carey and the Democratic legislative leaders.  
The plan, which would require the cooperation of the thus-far resistant New York City Board of Higher Education, aims at reducing the university's operations to a level of about \$475 million next year, rather than the \$505 million level being planned by the university, knowledgeable state sources said today.  
Plan Incomplete  
Pieces of the plan are still being forged, and participants are shy of discussing it or identifying it, considering the highly volatile nature of the free-tuition issue, particularly in a legislative year.  
Officials involved with the issue insist that the extra state aid under discussion — about \$20 million in tuition assistance plus a direct appropriation of about \$25 million — is the outside limit of the state's possible help in the university's budget year beginning in July. Even then, they insist, it is subject to the uncertainties of the budgetary and legislative process here.  
The heart of the plan is the imposition of tuition by the Board of Higher Education — a burden that the university chancellor, Dr. Alfred A. Giar-

## Buckley Declares Senate Candidacy As Republican, Too

By FRANK LYNN  
Senator James L. Buckley, who was elected to the Senate as an antiestablishment, Conservative Party candidate six years ago, announced yesterday his candidacy for a second term as both a Republican and a Conservative.  
However, the crewcut conservative Republican made it clear in his announcement that, as in 1970, he would continue to campaign against the Federal bureaucracy.  
"The challenge today is to get the Federal Government off our backs and out of our pocketbooks," the 53-year-old Senator declared, adding: "The challenge is to get the Federal Government to leave our communities alone."  
Continued on Page 16, Column 5

## STATE COURT SAYS RAISE FOR POLICE MUST BE PAID NOW

Payment by New York City  
Had Been Put Off Until  
'78 by Previous Ruling

By DENA KLEIMAN  
A New York State appellate court ruled yesterday that the city must pay policemen \$19.5 million in wage increases that had been postponed until at least 1978 because of the city's fiscal crisis.  
For the average officer, the increase amounts to at least \$1,047. Base pay for a policeman is \$17,458.  
In a unanimous unsigned opinion, the Appellate Division overturned a State Supreme Court ruling that deferred the payment of a 1975-76 wage increase to 19,359 policemen until June 30, 1978, or later, if the city's fiscal emergency was extended.  
A spokesman for Mayor Beame said that Corporation Counsel W. Bernard Richland had been directed to file an immediate appeal to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest tribunal.  
Yesterday's decision reversed a Dec. 30, 1975, ruling by State Supreme Court Justice George Starke, who had awarded the increase to the officers under an impasse panel's decision last May but who had postponed its payment because of the fiscal crisis.  
City, P.B.A. Appealed  
Both the city and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association appealed that ruling.  
James G. Greilheimer, an assistant corporation counsel, argued that the Legislature's wage-freeze rule of September 1975 ruled out the salary increase.  
Frederick R. Livingston of the firm of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler, who represented the P.B.A., argued that the wage-freeze did not apply to the officers' increase and that it was not for the judge to delay its payment.  
At issue in the debate over whether the wage-freeze law applied was the question whether the law was limited to bargaining agreements.  
The appellate court ruled that the 6 percent salary increase was a result not of collective bargaining but of a July 1975 State Supreme Court ruling and was therefore not covered by the wage freeze.  
"Where a judgment confirming an impasse panel's award has been entered, the wage-freeze legislation is inapplicable," the decision said.  
No Follow-Through  
The ruling in May by a three-member arbitration panel had resulted from an action taken by the P.B.A. to break pay parity with firemen, who had settled for an 8 percent increase in fiscal 1974-75 and 6 percent in 1975-76. The panel upheld parity and the city agreed to pay the officers the 8 and 6 percent increases.  
But the city did not follow through with payments and the P.B.A. sued for the increase. Justice Starke ruled on July 1, 1975, that they were entitled to this increase.  
Continued on Page 27, Column 4

## SENATE INTELLIGENCE PANEL CALLS FOR A LAW TO CURB COVERT ACTION AS IMPLEMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY



Frank Church, chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, holding a copy of the group's report at a news conference yesterday with Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., right. The press secretary, Spencer Davis, is at center.

## TIGHT RACE ENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Primary Vote Is Today—  
Signs Indicate Carter's  
Strength Is Substantial

By JAMES T. WOOTEN  
Special to The New York Times  
PHILADELPHIA, April 26 — The Pennsylvania primary campaign, once widely regarded as blandly inconsequential, finished its hectic course today as the most critical contest so far in the 1976 Democratic Presidential contest.  
Moreover, in the campaign's waning hours, there were signs that despite sizable commitments to Senator Henry M. Jackson from the state's traditional power bloc, Jimmy Carter's strength in both a statewide preferential vote and a battle for convention delegates was substantial and growing.  
Polls Open at 7 A.M.  
The polls will be open tomorrow from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Eastern daylight time.  
Surveys by news organizations, polls taken by candidates and conversations with politicians indicated that Mr. Carter, who has won six of the year's first eight primaries — the lost only in Massachusetts and New York — had impressive strength in most regions of the state.  
Consequently, both Senator Jackson and Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona prepared today for the possibility of something other than clear-cut victory. The Washington Senator said that Pennsylvania was not really all that impor-

## Highlights of the Report

Controls—There have been failures at all levels—executive, Congressional and within the agencies—to control adequately and direct covert activities and to make the best use of intelligence resources. Sweeping changes are urged to provide external control of the intelligence community.  
Congress—Past Presidents made "excessive and at times self-defeating" use of covert operations. The Central Intelligence Agency mounted 900 major covert actions from 1961-75. Many were only marginally controlled, and their value is still subject to question. Congress should be informed in advance of all future covert operations.  
Foreign Role—The C.I.A. was involved in several efforts to assassinate foreign leaders. New laws should ban United States involvement in such efforts as well as prohibitions subverting democratic governments or aiding foreign security forces violating human rights in their own countries.  
Business Ventures—The C.I.A. conducted business ventures, intended for covering operations. These included an airline charter concern, a security agency and an insurance company that invested in American securities and returned a \$500,000 profit.  
Academic Ties—Despite a 1967 Presidential directive intended to end C.I.A. secret financial support of American universities and private voluntary institutions, the agency has maintained ties to the academic community and now has covert ties with hundreds of scholars, dozens of whom are unaware they are working for the C.I.A.  
Journalists—As of last February, about 50 American journalists or employees of domestic news-gathering organizations maintained covert links to the C.I.A. Even under new restrictive guidelines, half of these relationships will be continued.  
Oversight—To improve Congressional oversight, changes in law and practice are needed that would, in effect, make the Congress a virtual partner with the Executive in overseeing intelligence operations.

## 15-MONTH INQUIRY

Report Urges Strict  
Control of Agencies  
by Government

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 26 — The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, concluding its 15-month-long investigation, today urged Congress to adopt a new, omnibus law covering foreign and military intelligence gathering that would create charters for the major agencies and sharply limit the use of covert action as a tool of foreign policy.  
In a report that had few disclosures, the committee revealed that the United States had conducted about 900 major or sensitive covert operations in the last 15 years. As one check on such actions in the future, it recommended that Congress be informed in advance of proposed covert operations.  
For Central Control  
In one proposal for structural reform it urged that the Director of Central Intelligence be given authority over the entire intelligence community to set the overall budget, allocate resources, and determine national intelligence requirements for all agencies including the military.  
The legislative future of its recommendations is far from clear. The committee made recommendations for legislation by Congress but will not introduce the bills itself. Instead when a permanent oversight committee is created it would take these recommendations as the basis for a legislative package.  
The new law is needed, the committee said, because "Congress has failed to provide the necessary statutory guidelines to insure that intelligence agencies carry out their missions in accord with constitutional processes." It would, in effect, recast the National Security Act of 1947, which created the modern intelligence system in this country.  
The new law, the committee said, should set "clearly defined prohibitions or limitations" on intelligence-gathering techniques and operations, define the roles of each intelligence agency and "set forth

## Wider Congress Role

Committee Goes Further Than Ford  
In Moving Toward Tighter Oversight

By LESLIE H. GELB  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 26 — The recommendations of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, like the actions taken by President Ford several months ago, seek to strengthen the role of the President and the Director of Central Intelligence in controlling covert operations and the hands of enforcement authorities in dealing with violations of the law.  
In the committee report released today, however, the senators go much further than the President in pinpointing responsibility for covert actions and broadening Congressional oversight powers.  
The philosophy behind the President's executive orders was to make the existing system of policy-making and review more efficient, not to change it. The attitudes underlying the committee's recommendations are that fundamental changes are necessary in the laws, within the executive branch, and in Congress, to insure that the secret activities of the intelligence com-

Continued on Page 24, Column 4

Continued on Page 25, Column 5

Continued on Page 25, Column 5

## Chernomirko, Soviet Defense Chief, Dies at 72

By OPHER S. WREN  
Special to The New York Times  
April 26 — Marshal Leonid Brezhnev's defense chief, Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, died here today at age 72.  
Diplomats found the Soviet defense chief, and other leaders hailed Marshal Grechko as "a famous hero" of World War II and "a loyal son of the Communist Party."  
The official press said that Marshal Grechko had suffered "for a long time" from hardening of the arteries and "coronary insufficiency" during his military career, which began in 1919, carried him up through the ranks to a command position in the wake of Stalin's pre-World War II purges of the army. During the war he led a cavalry division, a corps and finally an army, fighting first in the Northern Caucasus and later in the Ukraine, Poland and Czechoslovakia.  
In the postwar years, Marshal Grechko assumed the top military posts — commander of Soviet forces in East Germany, commander of the Warsaw Pact forces and finally Soviet Minister of Defense. He was involved in the suppression of the East German uprising in 1953.



Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, Soviet Minister of Defense

Continued on Page 42, Column 1

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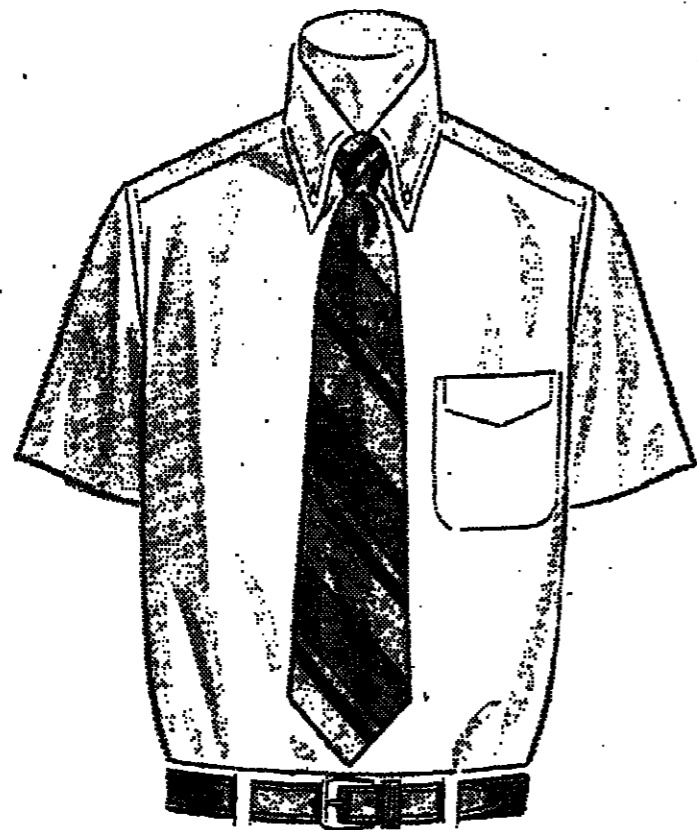
## Students of Heidelberg Turn From Rebellion

By HENRY KAMM  
Special to The New York Times  
HEIDELBERG, West Germany — Church bells still toll each quarter hour from Gothic towers throughout this picture-postcard town, complete with gabled houses on narrow streets and castle ruins on a hill. The swans still float serenely on the Neckar River, undisturbed by the rowers of the university team.  
Perhaps there are no more student princes, but there is enough beer-drinking and student-song singing in the smoke-stained student taverns to give residual validity to the romantic image of Heidelberg, the quintessential German university town.  
Heidelberg bears some outward marks of the vigor of the student movement of the late 1960's. But in four days of interviews with students, faculty members and townspeople, all agreed that the movement was dead. Those who said so with regret said that few lasting results survived; those who said so with joy tempered it by asserting that it had deeply damaged the university.  
The students of Heidelberg

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Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger enjoys Union Day parade in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mohamed Kaduma. Fete was held in city stadium.

## Tanzania Welcomes Kissinger's Stand

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN  
Special to The New York Times

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 26—

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's assurance of United States support for the concept of majority rule in Southern Africa was welcomed with slightly qualified enthusiasm today by President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania.

The stopover in Tanzania, which ended tonight with the flight here, had been regarded as perhaps the key visit of Mr. Kissinger's African mission.

President Nyerere, who opposed the United States' position on Angola, has great influence with those African countries most interested in Southern African issues—both with moderate nations such as Botswana and Zambia and with those, such as Mozambique and Nigeria, who consistently take a hard line.

Talks Called Helpful

Mr. Kissinger said that in his four hours of talks with Mr. Nyerere there were many more areas of agreement than disagreement and he believed that though there had been differences in the past between the two countries the meeting in Dar es Salaam pointed a way to a new beginning in the relationship between Tanzania and the United States which will contribute to a new United States relationship with Africa.

Mr. Nyerere, a singularly un-

## But Nyerere Calls for Action in Support of Majority Rule

pretentious man who welcomed reporters at his residence today, similarly acknowledged that the talks were helpful. Several times he indicated that he understood the limits of United States policies and said that he had not asked nor did he think it essential that the United States give military support to black liberation movements in Rhodesia. Instead, he insisted that what was most important was that the United States "understand Africa in this question of liberation."

"Countries like South Africa would like to confuse the issue," said the 53-year-old President, who was addressed as mwalimu, Swahili for teacher. "They would like to think we are fighting for the Communists in Southern Africa, that we are fighting for the Russians, for the Chinese and the Cubans. We want the United States to be big enough to realize that we are not fighting for a Cuban Southern Africa. We are not fighting for Russia. We are not fighting for China. We are fighting for Africa."

"The United States now says to us we support liberation," the President, a long-term advocate of nonaligned African

socialism, went on. "That is very good and that was all we are asking. But now I want to see if it can take the necessary action within the limitations of its own system which will help achieve majority rule."

Though he was pressed hard to specify the actions that he would like the United States to take, he insisted repeatedly that this was a question not for him but for the United States to decide. He did, however, say that the United States should support the economic sanctions against Rhodesia fully and repeal the Byrd amendment, which exempts Rhodesian chrome from the boycott.

On the question of possible intervention by Cuban or Russian forces in Rhodesia, Mr. Nyerere insisted that "Rhodesian freedom fighters can take care of Smith by themselves," referring to Prime Minister Ian D. Smith. He added, however, that if the South Africans should become involved, as he said they did in Angola, a different situation would prevail.

Reporters on the Kissinger plane were told that the United States was prepared to use its influence to keep South Africa from intervening in Rhodesia.

A Gap Is Narrowed

One gap that was apparently narrowed by today's conversation concerned the varying emphasis that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nyerere had previously placed on peaceful and military solutions to the Rhodesian problem. Mr. Kissinger had supported a negotiated formula, while Mr. Nyerere had said that only war could budge the Smith Government.

After the talks today, the Secretary of State noted that Mr. Nyerere had pointed out to him that the war had already begun so there was no way of avoiding it. Mr. Kissinger added, however, that the object of any war was to bring about negotiations and that the United States would work toward that end.

Mr. Nyerere remarked that though he, too, had encouraged peaceful solutions and failed, he was not opposed to any pressures that would bring the Rhodesians to an acceptance of majority rule. "We will not oppose the United States if they do not support us in the prosecution of the war," he said, "but we will oppose them if they say we are so committed to peaceful means that we oppose the realizing of majority rule through war."

Again, reporters on the plane were told that the United States would not oppose the prosecution of armed struggle by the nationalists.

## Rhodesia Imposes Censorship In Move to Combat Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 26 (Reuters)—The Rhodesian Government today announced immediate censorship of the press, radio and television to combat what it said were intense psychological pressures directed against the country.

The Government set up a national security committee to control news reaching the Rhodesian public and said the move had been taken "to help fight terrorism and subversion."

A Government spokesman said the regulations would take effect immediately.

The regulations "are designed to regulate the publication by Rhodesian news media of certain information relating to defense, public safety, public order, the economic interests of the state, or information that could cause alarm and despondency, and other allied matters," the spokesman said.

The committee will prohibit publication of any information that it believes should not be published or that should not be

published in a particular manner. Bans can be served on local publications, on the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation and on Rhodesia television.

Foreign correspondents in Salisbury are uncertain of their position under the new regulations, which state that "the function of the committee shall be to issue to such local news media services in Rhodesia as it thinks fit, as it considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances."

Correspondents based in Rhodesia for external news services are uncertain whether their operations are covered by the phrase "local news media."

Under the regulations, the committee is given power to authorize the police to enter any premises and seize anything containing information that the committee believes should not be published.

"There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.



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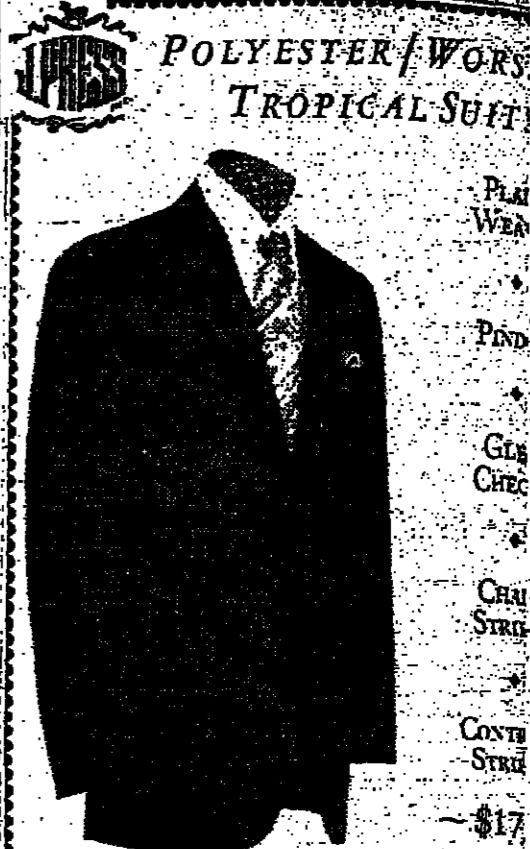
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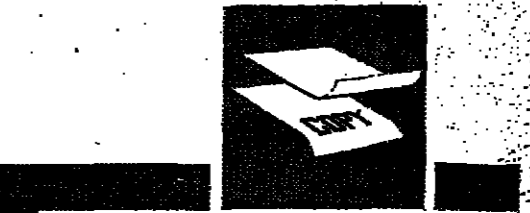


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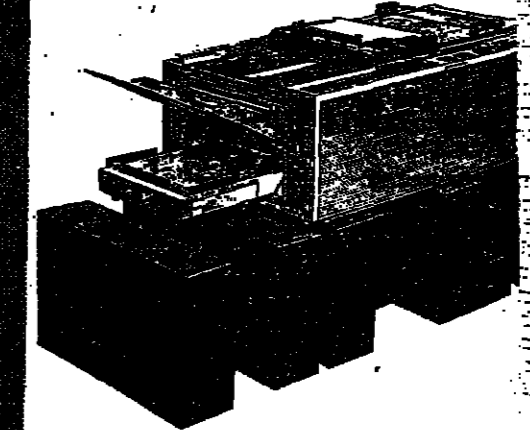
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# At Heidelberg, Students Turn From Rebellion, Leaving Political Activism to the Few

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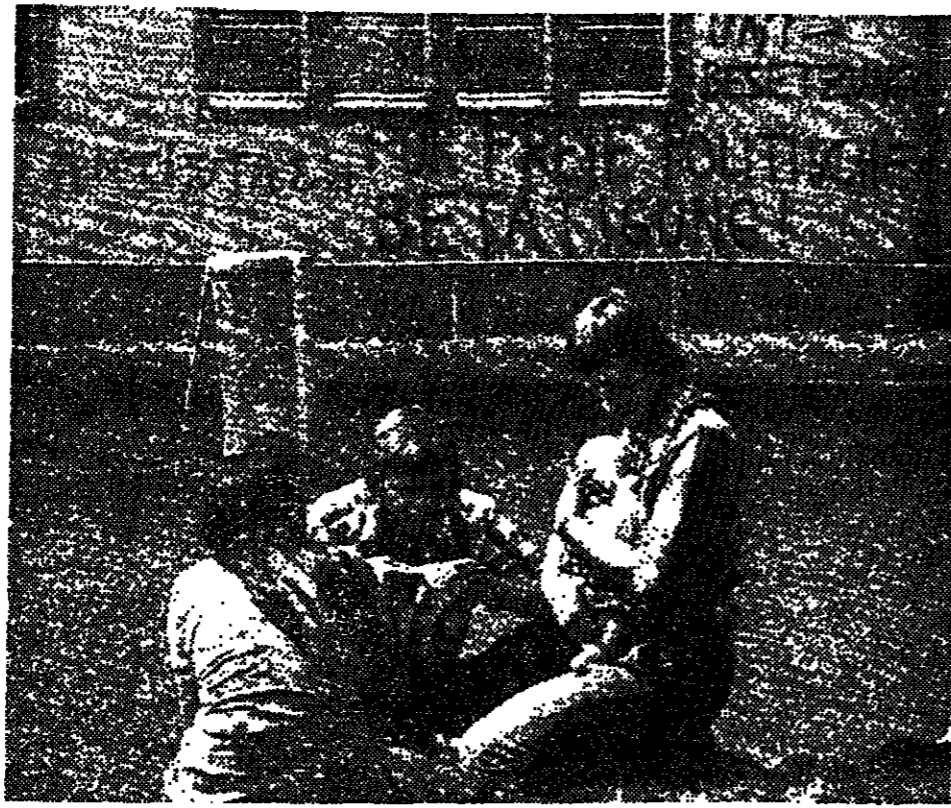
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It Once Was could study for emesters as he the little restric- tect matter and no examinations hose to present a degree. With tion and the rise prosperity of West smands for higher

OLD BONES STEEL 4-Lb. U

Stand

Students, including a young father with his child, at Heidelberg. Sign on the building, dating from the 1960's says, "university occupation for free political activities."



The New York Times

Students, including a young father with his child, at Heidelberg. Sign on the building, dating from the 1960's says, "university occupation for free political activities."

education have been steadily growing. The result has been a tightening of requirements that now makes a student's admission to most fields of study dependent on his high-school grades — and even those with high grades often have to wait for several years to be admitted in such fields as medicine. There is also a requirement that studies be finished in a set time, mainly four years, with frequent interim exams.

These changes, considered normal in most countries, are felt by students here as nearly intolerable pressure. West German students pay no fees in the entirely state-run university system and those unable to support themselves through their families can get up to about \$200 a month in Government stipends. But the rising cost of living is hard on many, and part-time or vacation jobs are harder to find.

Above all, students in a society that for as long as most remember has provided full employment now find themselves in tough job competition, with more qualified candidates and fewer jobs. "Everybody now feels that the student who starts his studies with me is my competitor," said Mr. Wolff.

Heidelberg students as a

course, no longer represents the guarantor of freedom as it did 20 years ago," said Mr. Schmidt somewhat ironically. "In fact, it is seen to some extent as a threat to freedom in Western countries."

The idea of a United Europe arouses no euphoria. "People are against all centraliza- tion," said Mr. Wolff. "Even small localities don't want to be absorbed by cities. There is more support for the various separatist movements within European countries."

No sense of nationalism accompanies these sentiments. In a discussion with a group of conservative students in their fraternity house, where until a few years ago dueling in the old German ultranationalist student corps tradition still took place a question on patriot- ism brought only amused smiles.

"In football, yes," a member of a titled family said. "And maybe in the economic sphere. When there was talk about the Arabs buying Mercedes we didn't want to see the Mercedes star in Arab hands."

Significantly, no right-wing radicalism has accompanied the extremism of the left even at its height, as it has in other European countries. "For that we are too much the burned child in Germany," said Dr. Hubert Niederlander, the rector. No one asked would name a single hero figure, such as Ho Chi Minh or Che Guevara at the time of the student movement. Nor were there obvious villains, although the Central Intelligence Agency and Franz Josef Strauss, the head of the Christian So-



Christian Wolf, once a leader in the student movement, is now more interested in his studies.

cial Union, the Bavarian branch of the Christian Democrats, got some votes. Heidelberg has its share of narcotics users, as well as those who seek refuge in exotic religions from a world that leaves them dissatisfied. But neither of these groups appears ever to have reached large proportions, and both are said to be on the decline. Going to help underdevel-

oped countries by working in them has no appeal. The women's rights movement is not strong.

"The problem of the German universities was only temporarily the students," said Professor Rendtorff. "The problem is and remains the professors."

The theologian, like many others here, feels that very little has changed regarding the near absolute power of the small number of tenured professors to run universities in what Dr. Söll called "almost feudal" ways.

"An entire system is ruled by a thin layer," said Professor Rendtorff. "Hierarchy should have nothing to do with the spirit of scholar- ship. The professors are interested in their own academic pursuits, not the social

mission of the university. They trot out their scholar- ship and don't care what the students do with it."

The quieting of Heidelberg, as most other West German universities, causes some to fear that a slow rightward move is underway. But it gives comfort to Dr. Niederlander's conservative ad- ministration, which felt secure enough last year to forbid students to post political announcements on university property, an order more honored in the breach than in the observance.

And it gives relief to the director of the American cultural center, a favorite target for rocks and for occupation attempts in less idyllic days. He does not carry a pistol, as he said a predecessor did.



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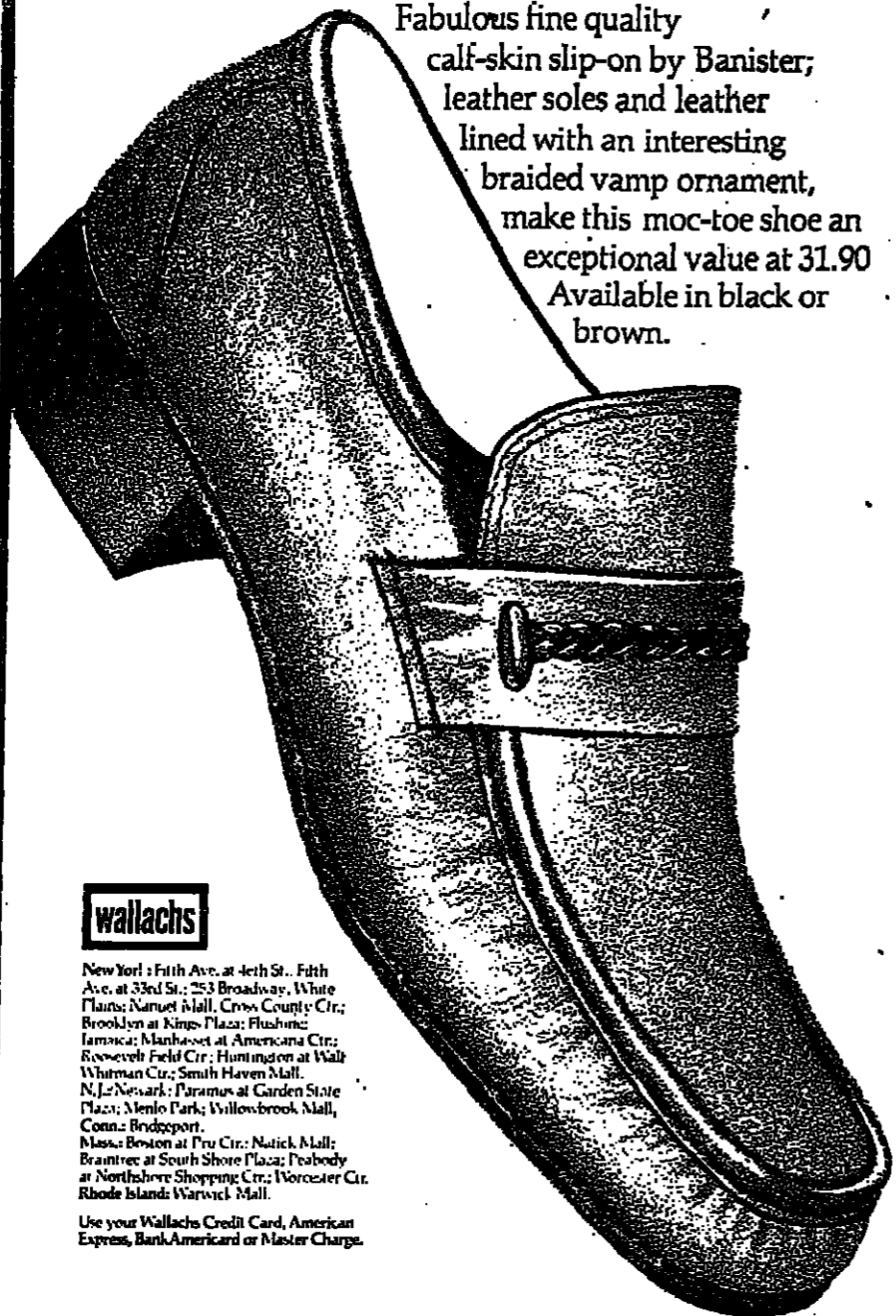
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## New Data on Lockheed Ready for Italians

By ROBERT M. SMITH  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—A Senate Subcommittee today turned over to the State Department for transmission to Italy the identification of another Italian official who may have taken bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

At the same time, however, the Justice Department—which gets the data from the State Department and handles its transmission—is debating whether to furnish the Italians any more information about Lockheed bribes because of the publication in Italy of some of the information already provided.

The Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations recently subpoenaed from Lockheed more information relating to its payments in both Italy and Japan, according to subcommittee sources. The information was picked up by a State Department courier today, the sources said, and will be forwarded to the Justice Department.

The information concerning the Italian payments is said not to contain more specific information about which of three prime ministers might have been the recipient of Lockheed money.

It does identify, however, the job held by an official code-named "Pun" and this could move the Italian investigation forward. "Pun" was earlier said to be an Italian official in-

involved in Lockheed payments.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, released a statement this afternoon saying all unpublished material relating to alleged foreign payments by Lockheed would be turned over to the State Department in the next few days. He said that in addition to Italy and Japan, the material relates to Spain, Greece, Turkey, the Netherlands, Belgium and Colombia.

The agreement under which the United States is turning information about Lockheed's bribes over to other countries specifies that those countries will not make the data public unless they bring formal charges based on it. In the case of Japan, the statute of limitations has already run out on some of the bribes reportedly paid there, barring both prosecution and publication of the names

of recipients of bribes.

Richard L. Thornburgh, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, has said that documents furnished Italian officials "may have been improperly disclosed." Mr. Thornburgh added that the Justice Department "is looking into the matter to determine if violations of the confidentiality" have occurred and if this may "impair further implementation of the agreement."

Antonio Brancaccio, chief of staff of the Italian Ministry of Justice, arrived here today and paid a courtesy call on Mr. Thornburgh.

Mr. Brancaccio is scheduled to meet with John C. Keeney, Mr. Thornburgh's deputy tomorrow. He will be asked then to explain the apparent violation of the agreement by Italian officials.

## Japan Reports Questioning Of 100 in Lockheed Scandal

TOKYO, April 26 (REUTERS)—A Japanese Justice Ministry official said in Parliament today that law-enforcement authorities had questioned more than 100 witnesses in connection with the Lockheed payoff scandal here.

Miho Yasuhara, director of the ministry's criminal affairs bureau, said he could not disclose the names of the people.

Only the name of Yoshio Kodama, an ultra-rightist influence peddler who is the central figure in the scandal, has been made public so far. Mr. Kodama is under criminal indictment for alleged evasion of income taxes totalling nearly \$3 million in the early 1970's on money received from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Besides money paid to Mr. Kodama, Lockheed officials are said to have channeled \$2 million through the Marubeni Corporation, a Japanese trading company, to government officials here to further the sale of Lockheed aircraft in Japan.

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# LEONE'S PRESIDENT UNDER PRESSURE

## Appears on Defense of His Denial of Role in Lockheed Scandal

ALVIN SHUSTER

April 26 — President Leone is coming under increasing pressure in connection with bribery scandals involving the Lockheed Aircraft Co.

The 67-year-old President, a Democrat, has denied any involvement with Lockheed and the sale of bribery in the sale of planes to Italy and, has a parliamentary commission investigating the case quickly to insure the integrity of institutions in Italy. It is clear that the intention of resignation is not far off.

The States Senate recently arrived here in Washington under a agreement between Rome and Rome, did not say former prime minister. But they left that given the time lived, if money did go to the top of the Government would have gone to the present Prime Minister who also served in the 1966 to June 1968; who was prime minister the remaining six months of 1968, or Mariano Rumor, Foreign Minister, the prime minister's December 1968 until 1970.

for negotiations for 14 Lockheed C-130 Hercules for the Italian Air Force between 1963 and 1968 during a period during three men were at another prime minister Rumor and Mr. also vigorously denunciations.

Put on Defensive many Italians and Christian Democrats privately are saying have more suspicions Leone than of the former prime minister as possible recipients in the sale of jet planes. As a result someone has found him defensive.

For example, the magazine Tempo has a cover of an anti-Leone face of the president to "Antelope" the code name in a letter for the high officials would determine the be paid. The do-the Senate subcommittee on multinationals according to the Italian that "Cobbler" ne Minister." rate promptly moved a Tempo on charges the law prohibiting the honor and president of the re-

part of the meaning the word shook the Christian Democrats, been providing prime here for 30 years, and a controversy between Washington and Rome. I States Justice De has threatened to information on the to the Italian Government of the apparent of the secrecy agree-

n Files to U. S.

official of the Italian ministry flew to Washington to discuss the contract with the Justice Department to deliver assurances any future disclosure material. Antonio Lefebvre d'Ovidio, director of the cabinet, is also seeking cooperation from if members of the inquiry here dego there to pursue litigation.

ing on Mr. Leone, the case and other sources ruled out Mr. Moro found that he was not at the crucial time of on the planes. They tended to eliminate ne, the favorite target, e minister for only six n that period. But he se friend of a Rome Antonio Lefebvre d'Ovi- was arrested last d later released in con- with the scandal. Mr. was in a law firm ed Lockheed busi- partnership with his Ovidio Lefebvre d'Ovi- fled the country and whereabouts are not

some and Antonio d' were law professors and once collaborated ing up a code for navi- law. The Italian news- reported that Mr. Leone the wedding of his e's daughter, often Christmas with him and ly and cruised on the s yacht.

politicians suggested that the major parties letly agreed to keep he turmoil over the d scandals pending the of a political crisis expected to lead to elec- is June. A showdown is d this week in Parli-

body wants an institu- risis on top of a political n top of a monetary cri- Christian Democrat said.



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when we're dating or it's play-time."  
And here's the **chorus**:  
"Wiggle your toes. Bare your heels.  
Smile when you see how breezy it feels.  
Swing that skirt. Roll those jeans.  
Now you know what summer means."

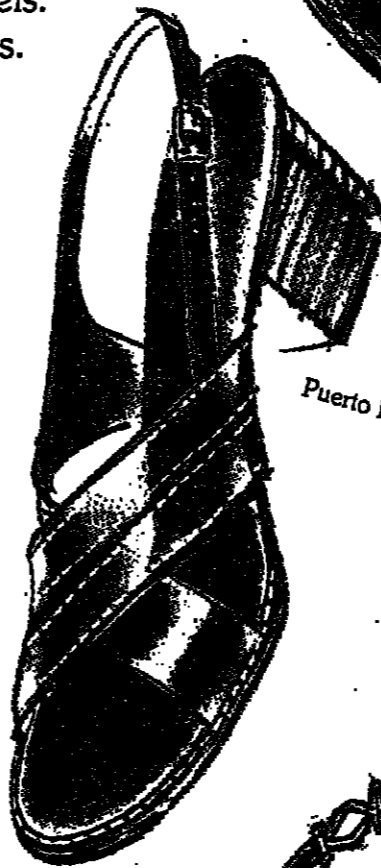
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**Democracy, at Least, Is a Clear Winner in Portuguese Elect**

By FLORA LEWIS  
 Special to The New York Times  
 LISBON, April 26—As the count neared completion today, Portugal's parliamentary elections yesterday produced no major incidents or surprises. Two turbulent and dramatic years to the day after the revolution that ended half a century of dictatorship, the voters answered the clear-cut issue of whether they want democratic civilian government with a resounding yes.

Socialist leader, Mário Soares, added up Socialist, Communist and other leftist votes and announced that the majority chose socialism. But the rest of the year was consumed by a fierce, though remarkably non-violent, struggle against a Communist attempt to achieve dominant power.

Until the Nov. 25 coup attempt, which failed, non-Communists were pitted against Communists. After that, the Communists moved back to a position of seeking a coalition of the left with Socialists against the right; the Socialists campaigned on a no-coalition stand of rejecting alliance involving concessions to either side.

The voters were equivocal, refusing to endorse any of these ambitions. They ruled out even the mathematical possibility of a center-right government, improbable anyway because it would have faced economic paralysis without labor support. But they also consolidated the important minority power of the Communists, making it impossible for the Socialists to govern on their own without acquiescence of the Communists or the right.

well as to the country of trying to transform themselves into politicians. As such, the would have to accept responsibility for the economy. But they are also reluctant to turn all power back to civilians, who have been unable to agree on what the country needs most intensive haggling is in store for the next two months of lame-duck military government before a new President names a new Prime Minister. Both civilian and military leaders concede that two months is a long time for a country with such urgent need for the stability on which to start rebuilding.

**Spaniards, in Poll, Reject Movie Curbs**

By HENRY GINGER  
 Special to The New York Times  
 MADRID, April 26—After almost 40 years of film censorship, most Spaniards reject the notion that the state should watch over public morals, according to a poll just taken. The poll was commissioned by the Government and, in accordance with the freer climate here, it has served as a basis for loosening state controls. Censorship of movie scripts was abolished recently and greater tolerance toward Spanish and foreign pictures is now seen in the variety of films being shown here compared with last year.

depend on whether someone appears nude in it but rather on the story it tells. Some 46 percent thought freedom of films to express ideas on political, social and cultural problems was good for people's education while 19 percent thought it made no difference one way or another.

4 Labor Leaders Seized  
 MADRID, April 26, Reuters—Four leftist labor leaders were arrested in the northern Basque country as the police sought to forestall trouble on May Day. The arrests followed the detention at the weekend of 54 persons said to be Marxists in the southern city of Granada. The police said they had been meeting to plan disturbances during the festivities on Saturday.

near Alicante where a worker was shot by the Civil Guard. The problems of poverty, not only of large groups of people but of the very texture of the nation, are not so different from those in many third-world countries. They underlie what Portuguese leaders mean when they talk privately, but widely, about the risk of "South Americanization."

Angolan to Visit Moscow, April 26  
 Prime Minister Lopo Cinqueto of Angola's official visit to the Soviet Union in late May, the Soviet agency Tass announced. It will be the first visit by an Angolan diplomat since the Angolans gained independence in August last October.

Books Are Seized  
 Habits of the past also continue in book publishing, although it has traditionally been the freest from official control of any means of expression. Last week, the police seized copies of a book by two Spanish journalists on events in Victoria last month where five persons died in labor riots. The book was critical of police action.

Another book containing letters and drawings by children addressed to "Dear Mr. King" was also seized without explanation. The publisher said he could not understand the seizure since the book attacked neither the King nor the monarchy.

2,000 People Questioned  
 The poll was taken among 2,000 people over the age of 15 described as representative. Those most favorable to liberalization of films tended to be younger than the rest, the best educated and lived in urban areas with a relatively high attendance at movies.

By that is meant the demonstrated failure of government that rests on popular approval

Angolan to Visit Moscow, April 26  
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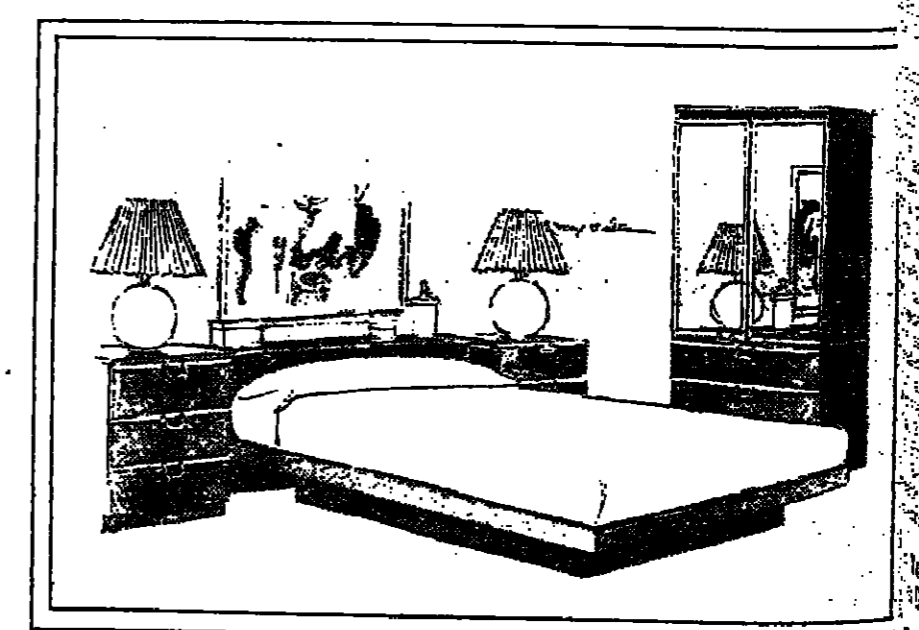
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# SOCIALIST COALITION

## Disputable Victory, Offers to Form a Government

**IVINE HOWE**  
The New York Times  
April 26—Portugal's leader, Mario Soares, that his party to form a minority government called upon as a strong showing in elections yesterday.

lists captured at the 263 seats in the National Assembly and acclaimed the result an "indisputable victory." He rejected offers to form a coalition with the Communist Party or the centrist groups. A coalition of socialists with one other party would give the new coalition a majority in the

Assembly. The Socialist Party is in a government by itself. "We will do our program to the hilt," Mr. Soares said.

**Still at Stake**  
In all the votes the socialists are currently short of a majority. They apparently need two of the four other parties. The Socialist Party could form a government with the Communist Party or abstention of the Popular Democratic Party (has 71 seats, or 27 percent) or the Social Democratic Party (has 41, or 15 percent), which have

been captured by the Popular Democratic Party. One of the nine other parties to win any representation in the National Assembly. The new Constitution took effect yesterday. The government is to be headed by the President, on the legislative election the presidential election is set for the end of the year. Until then, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party are the main parties. The Socialist Party is to continue to lead the government.

**Results Due Today**  
The results of the municipal election are due tomorrow, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The results of the overseas vote will be known in 10 days but it is not clear how they will affect the distribution of seats. The Socialists, who were given 101 percent of the percentage points in the total in last year's election, are expected to win a majority in the Constituent Assembly.

The Popular Party, which polled 24.01 percent last year, is expected to make the most gains, with more than double the vote last year, with 7.65 percent.

The Socialist Party won 41.2 percent last year. This is expected since the Socialist Party's move to the center of the Communist Party had won 4.12 percent last year, did not appear to avoid a split vote.

The Socialist Party received 1.69 percent last year, a rise over last year.

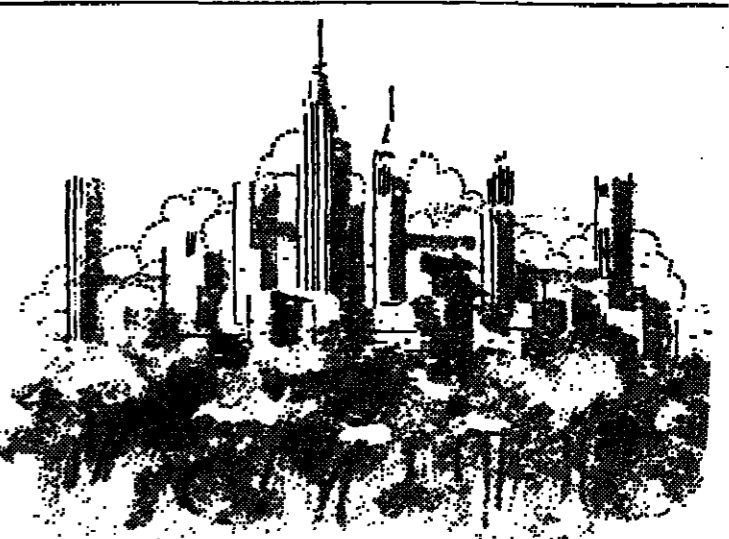
**Presidential Election**  
The election is now due to a choice of a president. There is a long list of candidates, including the new chief of the military, a military man, and the agreement stops. The election is scheduled for April 26, which overthrew a military dictatorship. The election had two presidential candidates, António de Spínola and Francisco de Costa.

dozen undeclared candidates, including the minister, and the election causing deep divisions in the armed forces. The military men are in a consensus on a presidential election, there is an agreement that they would not run for the job. The most widely expected presidential candidate is Mr. Soares, the Socialist leader, but he is not expected to be the Prime Minister. In the No. 2 man of the Socialist Party, Finance Minister Francisco Salgado, is expected to be in the Government.

**And Roman Youth in Pasolini Death**

April 26 (AP)—A 17-year-old man was convicted of the murder of film director Paolo Pasolini and sentenced to 9 years, 7 months in prison. The court found Pino Pasolini, a member of the group of Voluntary Homosexuals, guilty. Pasolini testified that he had had a homosexual relationship with Mr. Pasolini on the day he was killed after refusing the homosexual advances of a young man.

The man had also charged Pasolini with the murder of a sports car.



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sale

# Ford Said to Agree to Consider \$375 Million Aid Plan for Israel

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — President Ford, who earlier had threatened to veto efforts to increase foreign aid for Israel this year, has reportedly agreed to consider a compromise plan to allow Israel an additional \$375 million in military credits.

Senator Clifford P. Case, a leading supporter of Israel on the Foreign Relations Committee, met privately with Mr. Ford on Saturday and said today that "it looks like there is a chance for a compromise."

We both agreed it is desirable to avoid a confrontation," the New Jersey Republican said.

A major clash between the Ford Administration and the Congress has been possible ever since Mr. Ford overruled Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and threatened earlier this month to veto a pending foreign aid appropriations bill if it contained provisions that would, in effect, allow Israel an extra \$550 million for the period between the expiration of the 1976 fiscal year on June 30 and the start of a new fiscal year on Oct. 1.

Under the authorization bill of the 1976 fiscal year, due to be approved by Congress in the next few days, Israel would receive \$2.2 billion in aid, which \$1.3 billion would be for

military credits. Of the \$1.5 billion, one-half would be loans that would be "forgiven," in effect becoming direct grants.

Funds on Pro Rated Basis

For the 1977 fiscal year beginning on Oct. 1, the Administration is asking for \$1.3 billion for Israel, of which \$1 billion would be for military credits, on the same 50 percent "forgiveness" basis.

No funds were recommended by the Administration for the July, August and September periods, known as the transitional quarter, but the authorization bill before Congress allows prorated basis, in effect giving Israel an extra \$550 million.

Arab countries in the Middle East would also be eligible for additional aid on the same basis.

But the appropriations bill that passed the House did not include funds for the transitional quarter. And although the Senate appropriations bill did include such funds, unless the House reverses itself and accepts the Senate version, Israel would not receive the additional \$550 million.

Behind-the-Scenes Effort

Mr. Kissinger, last January, had told key members of Congress that the Administration would not seek the additional

budget authority need only be increased by 10 percent, or \$37.5 million—the guarantee that would have to be paid to banks if Israel defaulted on the loan.

And since Congress already had cut economic aid for Israel by \$55 million from the original Administration request, the total for Israel in budget authority would not be larger than the initial request although the total programmed aid would be.

That threat touched off a major behind-the-scenes effort by supporters of Israel to secure additional funds without touching off a conflict on the floor of Congress.

Supporters of Israel were aware that in an election year they did not want to appear to be "budget-busting," particularly when Israel already is the single aid recipient. But they also reasoned that Mr. Ford did not want to have a public confrontation over aid for Israel.

The original idea for the compromise figure came from the State Department, where it was pointed out to the White House that if Israel was allowed an additional \$375 million in military credits that must be repaid, the actual

budget authority need only be increased by 10 percent, or \$37.5 million—the guarantee that would have to be paid to banks if Israel defaulted on the loan.

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There was no combined White House.

Mr. Javits, in a memo reporters after a trip to Syria, Jordan and Iraq that he found "no war" in the Middle East, in his most candid comments, that he was to support any Israeli actions that they should I-tain land occupied on bank of the Jordan or Heights because Israel were now there.

This is the Administration position, as outlined recently by William W. Sullivan, United States representative to the United Nations, the Security Council in London was opposed to settlements on occupation.

Mr. Javits also advised early meeting between and President Hafeez of Syria, preferably be 21 when the mandate United Nations peace force on the Golan Heights.

But Administration said Mr. Ford had no a visit to the Middle East this time given the situation in Lebanon.

## Beirut's Political Leaders Strive To Make Secret Ballot Secret

By JAMES M. MARKHAM  
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 26 — In the midst of a savage civil war, some of Lebanon's sturdy political warhorses are trying to bring about a major reform—to make the secret ballot secret.

The proposed reform is some timeliness since there is a slim chance that the 98 deputies in Parliament (the 99th died recently) may try to elect a successor to President Suleiman Franjeh in the days or weeks to come.

It is hard to find much enthusiasm for the election in the streets of Beirut. There, war is such a fact of life that people believe that nothing will replace it.

But the 98 deputies care deeply about the election. As elsewhere in the world, politics means power and power means money. And one reason the reform is not given too great a chance is that it would considerably reduce the under-the-table cash flow at election time.

Lebanon's Constitution enshrines the principle of the secret ballot and bestows upon the one-house Legislature the power to pick a new president every six years. To be elected on a first ballot, a candidate must gain a two-thirds majority; a simple majority suffices on subsequent ballots.

Deputies vote by placing ballot papers into an urn that is passed through the chamber. The votes are then read aloud, which is the moment where, as one parliamentary insider put it, "we discovered how to derail the secret ballot."

For the two assistants to the Speaker who are assigned to read aloud the results do not merely pronounce the name of the candidate on a given ballot. Instead, each ballot contains a specific, flowery, honorific formula that tells the political bosses who voted for whom.

Such is the richness of Arabic that there are plenty of formula-

tions—pasha, bey, assaid, effendi, to take only the most obvious. In addition, one can trace a man's lineage back through his father, grandfather or great-grandfather.

Thus, to take one of the leading candidates: "Assaid Raymond Ibn Emile Edde," who could also be "Effendi Raymond Edde" or just "Raymond Edde."

Traditionally, outside the halls of Parliament, listening to a loudspeaker blaring out the results, sit the electoral tabulators, keeping their blocs honest, as it were, making sure that each deputy voted as assigned.

The honorifics are known in Lebanese electoral parlance as "keys," and this year there is a move to abolish them.

The champion of abolition is one of the most ancient practitioners of the "key" system, Saeb Salam, an aristocratic, cigar-puffing Beirut Moslem who stands an excellent chance of being Prime Minister if Mr. Edde is elected.

"This is really insulting to the dignity of parliament," said Mr. Salam, who is a spry 71, sitting amid whispering retainers, in his high-ceilinged mansion, which has the misfortune of being located on Beirut's battle line.

Mr. Salam has proposed to the Speaker of Parliament, Kamal al-Assad, that the election, assuming it is held) be free of the "keys" that have effectively closed off its secret quality in the past. He suggested, that a point of order might be made before the balloting insisting that only given and family names be announced.

This would liberate deputies from whatever commitments (pecuniary or otherwise) they might have made before entering Parliament. It might even deter interested parties from investing in votes that could prove fickle.



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### BUDGET RISE LIGHT BY FORD

#### Asked to Extend the an Program—Pace ons Talks Cited

**JEN W. FINNEY**  
The New York Times  
INGTON, April 28—  
Ford, citing the slow  
strategic arms talks  
Soviet Union, asked  
today to add \$2360  
the military budget  
continued production  
Minuteman intercon-  
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Ford also asked for  
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**Halt Announced**  
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House statement  
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**n Talks Watched**  
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had intended to wait  
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Minuteman III war-  
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ilitary targets in the  
ion such as missile

### Speaker Meets Syrian Leaders

**USA**  
In The New York Times  
I, LEBANON, April  
al-ASSAD, Speaker  
ebanese Parliament,  
Damascus today to  
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as officially nomi-  
is National Bloc Party,  
is believed to favor  
didacy of Elias Sarkis  
e-effacing governor of  
serve bank who was  
ted last week by  
Minister Rashid Karami.



The chambray tunic over pants  
my first summer break and it's  
time Don Sayres gave it to me.  
New York Times photo by  
Jen W. Finney



I'm spicing up my life with  
crisp chambray. Slim  
skirting under a cinched  
tunic... I could have  
it every day!

Meet Don Sayres,  
tomorrow, and see his  
easy-to-wear collection  
for Gamut. Informal  
modeling from 12 to  
4 p.m.

Soft tunics over pants,  
over pencil slim skirts  
with front slits.  
Shirtjackets, blazers  
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layering in ice-cream  
colored chambrays,  
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The perfect breaks  
for summer!

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mauve polyester-  
cotton chambray, \$84.

Bottom: Short-sleeved  
tunic with white  
banding, cinch-belted  
over a slim, front-  
slit skirt; peach  
polyester-cotton  
chambray, \$84.

Both for 4 to 12 sizes.  
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Collections, Fifth  
Floor. Sorry, no mail  
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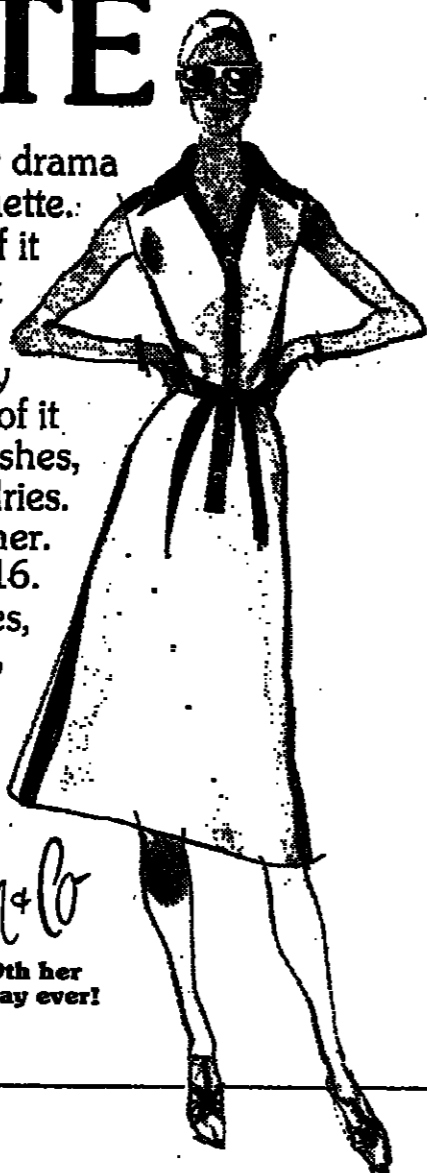
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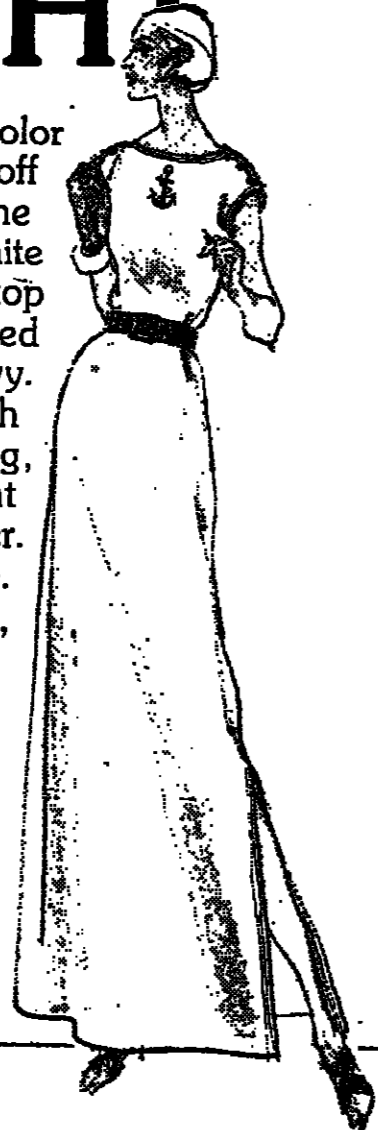
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# BY DAY & NIGHT

Jump in, zip up, look great. Note the navy double top stitching and cool, extended shoulder. And

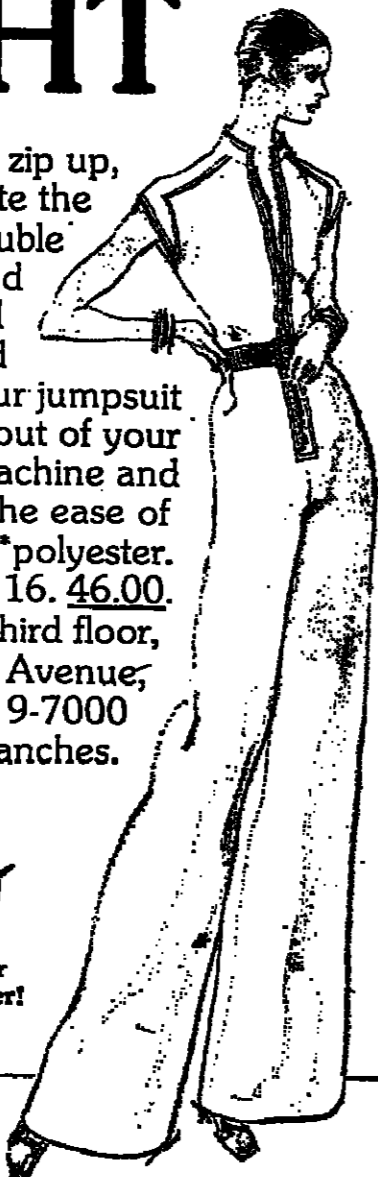
note this: our jumpsuit jumps in and out of your washing machine and dryer with all the ease of DuPont Dacron® polyester.

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## Emigre Says Soviet Abused Evidence

By PAUL HOFMANN

An emigre Russian economist charged yesterday that information that had been obtained from him under duress in the Soviet Union had been used by the authorities there recently in sentencing a human rights leader to labor camp.

The emigre, Victor A. Krasin, protested in a statement against a procedure that he said had been based on evidence given when he "had lost all control" of his behavior. The statement was circulated by Khronika Press, a New York publishing house operated by Soviet emigres and specializing in information on human rights in the Soviet Union.

The sentenced man was identified as Sergei A. Kovalev, a dissident biologist. He was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp to be followed by five years forced residence in some designated part of the country.

Mr. Krasin, who was able to leave the Soviet Union last year, said that in studying Mr. Kovalev's case he discovered that the prosecution had "made use of depositions given by me in 1973" during an investigation about subversion charges.

In an interview, Mr. Krasin explained that the K.G.B.—the Soviet secret police—had made him talk by threats of execution and other methods, but not by physical torture.

The emigre, who while in the Soviet Union specialized in economic statistics and is now working on a book, said he was one of a number of dissidents who were being investigated in 1973 by a special K.G.B. group of more than 30 officials.

Mr. Krasin named Maj. Pavel I. Aleksandrovski as the investigator who was responsible for his case.

Allowed to Leave Soviet - According to Mr. Krasin, he was released from prison in October 1973 after having served 13 months of a three-year sentence on charges of subversive anti-Soviet activity, and eventually was permitted to leave the Soviet Union with his wife.

He said that because of concern over finding a job in the West, he had asked for permis-

sion to exchange 2,000 rubles for foreign currency, or more than official regulations allow. The Soviet authorities, he went on, suggested that he accept the money as a gift.

Mr. Kas Krasin reported that he had accepted \$3,000 but "only in the form of a loan" and had promised to return it as soon as possible.

"They told me that I was free to return the money or not as I pleased," he declared and added that he instructed the Chase Manhattan Bank last week to transfer the \$3,000 to the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade with the request that the amount be turned over to the K.G.B.

Mr. Krasin, 46 years old, was described by Khronika Press as an active participant in the Soviet civil rights movement who in May 1969 organized the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the Soviet Union and signed many statements defending the rights of persons subjected to political repression.

He was said to have been arrested several times since 1949 and he spent years in prison and exile. The last arrest was said to have taken place in September 1972. He was tried together with Peter Yakir, in August and September 1973.

After both defendants received the same sentence, three years imprisonment and three years in exile, or forgo res-

idence, they were presented at a press conference at Moscow's House of Journalists, which was attended by many foreign correspondents.

At the conference, the two defendants expressed repentance for their participation in the human-rights movement.

"I never believed in the views that I enunciated during the investigation, at the trial or at the press conference," Mr. Krasin said yesterday. "I did believe and do believe that the authorities in the Soviet Union unlawfully prosecute persons for their opinions, thereby violating the fundamental rights of Soviet citizens."

Mr. Krasin quoted K.G.B. interrogators as having made such remarks as "If we shoot you, then all your so-called democratic movement will end," or "We'll stand you up against the wall, but we're going to break this case."

After being warned several times that he would be executed if he wrecked the trial, Mr. Krasin said, "I came to believe their threats—the fear of violent death finally broke me, and I began to talk."

Asked in the interview whether he struck a deal with the K.G.B. whereby he was promised certain favors if he supplied information, Mr. Krasin said that he had received no specific assurances. Major Aleksandrovski would say, Mr. Krasin recalled, that if he collaborated "all will be well."

## VIETNAM ASSEMBLY WILL MEET SOON

BANGKOK, Thailand, April 25 (AP)—The National Assembly elected yesterday in Vietnam will meet within 60 days to adopt a new constitution and ratify the reunification of the North and South, according to Vietnamese officials.

The voters chose 249 deputies in North Vietnam and 245 in the South. All the candidates were nominated by revolutionary committees.

The assembly was expected to be a powerless, rubber-stamp legislature like those in other

Communist countries, with real power being retained by a small Communist Party group in Hanoi.

No date for the reunification of the country was set. The country has been divided since the Geneva Conference of 1954 ended seven years of war between the forces of the Communist leader, Ho Chi Minh, and the French.

Broadcasts from Hanoi and Saigon, monitored here, said 99 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots in Hanoi and said there were similar strong turnouts in Saigon and the provinces. They described the atmosphere in the country as festive during the balloting.



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الجمهورية العربية السورية

### LHI BALKS PRISONER DATA

ling to Confirm Official Arrests, d at 75,000

AM BORDERS in New York Times U. April 26—The political prisoners a constant topic in New Delhi if no one—except w highly placed officials who are say—knows the

small number of small, relative to le population." r Indira Gandhi aracteristic reply i recently. India's 00 million. she nor anyone ty has ever given rested since last the Government emergency, sus- verties and began s opponents. Vary Widely eliable estimates now in jail vary ) and 75,000, al- pposition figures e number is as 0. The bases for s are far from

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al Rights Law y General Niren during a Supreme is barred from any right during ry. There is no ty law for the time s are continuing, as been several anyone of nation- s taken into custo- some time some igh almost none sion leaders—are ed. Many of the w arrested during ent marches, now illegal, have only a few days. re never reported r censured newspa- eases sometimes Minister K. Braha- eddy was quoted ay as having an- at 90 percent of d after the Federal took over the ate of Tamil Nadu had been released. ot give the number. ed. d not be taken for at people can do like. Fresh deten- be made if the ex- arant. Even those ould be re-arrested

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weekend day of rental for your Hertz car (you buy the gas). It's a United exclusive from May 1 thru June 30, 1976. Your Travel Agent knows where you can have a free extra day with United (only Florida and Hawaii are excluded).

### The friendly skies of your land.



# Hearing on Plutonium Plant Is Told Of a Conflict Over Health Reports

By DAVID BURNHAM  
 WASHINGTON, April 26—On the day a Federal agency publicly said that health problems at an Oklahoma plutonium factory were of little significance, an official in the same agency was privately telling the top executive of the company that the factory had serious problems, it was disclosed today.

The apparent discrepancy between the public and private positions of the agency became known when a memorandum of a private conversation on Jan. 7, 1975 between Dean A. McGee, chairman of the board of the Kerr-McGee Corporation, and James G. Keppler, regional director of what was then called the Atomic Energy Commission, was placed in the record of a Congressional hearing.

The hearing was held by the House Small Business Committee's subcommittee on energy and environment, which has been investigating the Federal response to the death in a car crash of Karen Silkwood, a woman who worked at the Kerr-McGee facility near Crescent, Okla.

The first witness at today's hearing was Dr. Karl Z. Morgan, an enthusiastic supporter of nuclear energy and a leading authority on safety, who said that in 34 years he had "never known an operation in this industry so poorly operated" as the Kerr-McGee factory.

The Federal investigation of Kerr-McGee began in November 1974 after Anthony Mazzocchi, the Washington representative of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic

Workers International Union, contended in a telegram to William Saxbe, then Attorney General, that Miss Silkwood's death on Nov. 13, 1974 might not have been accidental.

The Oklahoma State Police, which conducted the initial investigation of the crash, concluded that it occurred when Miss Silkwood fell asleep. The Justice Department reported on May 1 of last year that the F.B.I. had found no evidence of foul play.

The Atomic Energy Commission investigated allegations Miss Silkwood had made about safety practices at the plutonium plant, two months before her car crashed into a culvert.

On January 7, 1975, the A.E.C. issued a report and accompany press release on its investigations. The report said 21 of her 39 allegations were substantiated or partially substantiated but the press release said the safety shortcomings "did not pose a hazard to workers or the public."

But on the day the Atomic Energy Commission issued its report in Washington, Mr. Keppler, director of the agency's Region III, met in Oklahoma City with Mr. McGee.

Mr. Keppler's memorandum of this conversation, dated Jan. 29, or three weeks after it occurred, indicated he had told Mr. McGee that there were "serious management control problems" at the plutonium facility.

Mr. Keppler said there was no evidence that anyone in the Kerr-McGee Corporation outside the plant was concerned about what was going on there;

that equipment in the plant was archaic and prone to breakdowns which enhanced contamination problems; and that a large number of errors resulted from such causes as "personnel turnover, inadequate training or lack of supervision."

But Mr. Keppler indicated that his main concern was that the "Kerr-McGee management are not committed to as low as possible exposures" to plutonium and had not "replaced the professional health physics [official] lost several years ago."

Mr. Keppler's private comments to Mr. McGee closely paralleled Miss Silkwood's original allegations about the health conditions of the factory, as well as the opinion given the House subcommittee today by Dr. Morgan.

Though Mr. Keppler's comments followed a two-month-long investigation, he said in his memorandum that the points of concern were "subjective i.e., gut reactions without true substantiation."

A spokesman for the Nuclear Regulatory Agency, the Federal agency that now licenses commercial nuclear facilities, denied there was any inconsistency in the public and private positions of the now defunct energy commission.

"We said there were no serious violations, but we did feel the company needed considerable improvement," he said.

A spokesman for Kerr-McGee said there would be no comment on either Mr. Keppler's memorandum or Dr. Morgan's charges that the company failed to follow accepted safety and security practices.

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### Votes Federal Takeover in Checking at Terminals

By WILLIAM ROBBINS  
Special to The New York Times

ON April 26, a reform bill proposed at all export terminal. The bill is the version sur- v goes to a con- he House, which norvis passed a fering from the several respects: 10th houses fol- wided in the grain rge corporations luded thus far in vdicments result- ad Federal inves- ges have included and misgrading ell as bribery of rs. ime will we learn itude of the cor- the grain inspec- said Senator nphrey, Democrat who managed the sor. The present ages the prolifer- dy practices. , operating within nt of Agriculture, pect and grad- at all export ter- he 25 largest in-

ederal Now pect and grad- rformed by state private organiza- f which are owned y grain interests. ould also, for the vided for Federal weighing of grain ninals and Federal f weighing at mar- minals, all under agency. re technically is a e Grain Standards but it amounts to ing of the current

crease the penal- he act, such as eliberate misgrad- ing of grain. ould also greatly elements of secre- in trade by requir- coort grain compa- the names of their cers and directors iness locations. r grain companies held and many re- se even the most out their business.

III Provisions : bill provides for ol of inspection at als only, although the provisions icts of interest by ployed inspectors well as increasing violations of the rds Act. bill makes no pro- n company regis- for a new Federal

age of the Senate o doubt, much of te centered on two offered by Senator

### GOVERNOR WHEAT LAG

The New York Times  
April 26 — Gov. Bennett of Kansas today that current wheat prices may cause a American production sequently, in the supplies. Bennett, speaking ing of a week-long on world food pr- wheat prices, which \$3.30 to \$3.50 a y cover production

prices do not pro- d of income farmers bieve a basic stan- ing," he said. "por rices provide addi- s needed to be able e new research that le increased produc-

### FEDERAL AGENCIES SUED ON HOUSING

Rights Groups Charge Bias in Mortgage Lending

By ERNEST HOLSENDOLPH  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—A coalition of 10 civil rights and housing groups sued four Federal financial regulatory agencies today, charging that they failed to enforce laws against discrimination in mortgage lending. The action, taken in United States District Court here this morning, follows by 10 days another major suit filed in Chi-

cago by the Justice Department. That suit charged that the nation's real estate appraisers and savings and loan institutions use "racially discriminatory standards" in assessing houses in integrated areas and in making loans to the owners of the houses.

In today's suit, the targets of the litigation, said to have jurisdiction over financial institutions with \$300 billion in loan funds, were the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, together with their officers.

The complaint alleged that despite Federal laws and constitutional rights, the regulatory agencies had declined to prevent leading institutions from discriminating against racial

and ethnic minorities, headed by women and families applying for mortgages in integrated neighborhoods.

Charges Are Listed

Specifically, the suit alleged the following:

1. "Otherwise qualified" non-white families are denied loans because of their race, and in some instances more stringent terms and conditions are attached to loans to them.

2. Loans are refused to qualified nonwhite families for the purchase of homes in residential areas occupied by white families.

3. In determining eligibility for loans, lending officers discount all or a substantial part of a wife income because of her sex—a practice that harms the credit standing of blacks more than that of whites.

4. Lending agencies "redline" neighborhoods, refusing to grant mortgages in center city areas that are predominantly nonwhite.

5. Lending agencies often have policies against granting mortgages to persons who have not previously owned their own homes, a practice that falls more heavily on minorities, among whom home ownership is less common than among whites.

1970 Survey Cited

The suit cited a 1970 survey that showed that only 42 percent of black households and 44 percent of Hispanic households owned their own homes, as against 65 percent of other households.

"This racial disparity existed between black and other homeowners of equal income

levels," the suit said. The suit alleged that the regulatory agencies have had evidence of discrimination in hand since 1971, when a number of surveys were taken, yet only the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, among the four agencies, has gone as far as to draw up regulations against discrimination.

The suit said that a study by the Comptroller of the Currency had found that "in every case, minority rejection rates are far higher than white rejection rates among persons having the same gross annual income, the same gross assets, the same outstanding indebtedness, the same monthly debt payment burden and the same number of years in present occupation."

The suit asked the court to require the agencies to adopt regulations against discrimination, require them to keep information on loan applications by race and sex and compel the lending agencies to train officers in ways to detect discrimination.

The suit, which will be heard by Judge John H. Pratt here, has 10 plaintiffs—the National Urban League, the National Committee Against Discrimination, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Friends Service Committee.

Also, the League of Women Voters, National Neighbors, the Housing Association of Delaware Valley, the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association and the Rural Housing Alliance.

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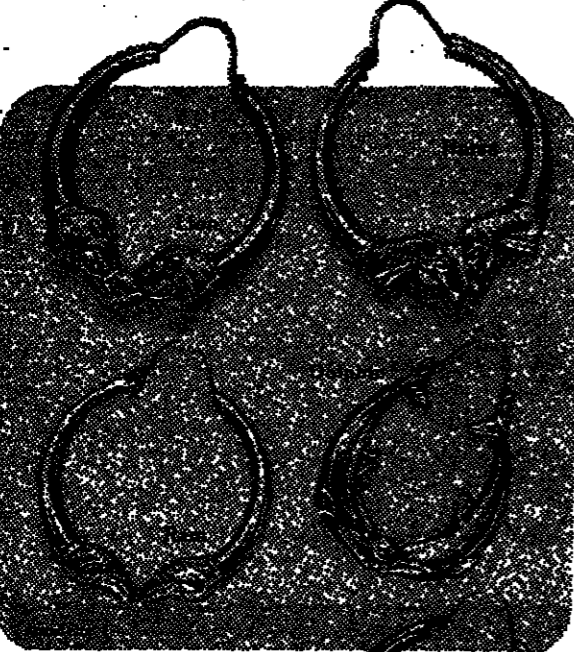
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## Private School Segregation Is Defended in High Court

By LESLEY OELSNER  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—The Supreme Court was told by a lawyer for a small Virginia school today that the "God-given right" of Americans "to be left alone" and "to be free" means that they may have a private school that keep out black children because of their color.

The Court was also told, by a lawyer representing an association of about 375 private schools in the South, that discrimination is not "necessarily a horrible thing."

The lawyer for the school association told the Justices that black parents already had a wide range of choices of schools to which they could send their children.

They could go to a black private school, an integrated private school, or a public school "which is always integrated," the lawyer, George S. Leonard, asserted.

The two lawyers and a third lawyer representing another private academy in Virginia were contradicted by lawyers representing two black children who contended they were illegally excluded from the two academies.

They were also sharply and sometimes angrily questioned by a number of Justices—especially by Thurgood Marshall, the only black member of the Court, but also by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William H. Rehnquist generally considered the most conservative members.

The Court ruled in 1954 that segregation in public schools violated the Constitution. Until today's case, however, it had never considered the legality of segregation in private schools.

The question legally is whether segregation in private schools violates the current version of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which gives blacks the same rights "to make and enforce contracts" as whites, or whether instead it is permissible because of the constitutional protection of the

freedom of association.

The lower Federal courts that have already ruled on the case the Court heard today found that segregation does violate the civil rights law.

Some of the Justices during the two hours of arguments today questioned some of the assertions made by the lawyers representing the black children espousing "the over court's view. The bulk of the questioning, and the bulk of the criticism implicit in much of the questioning, however, seemed directed at the lawyers for the schools.

Justice Rehnquist started the questioning, a few minutes after Louis Koutoulakos opened his argument on behalf of the Dobbe's School in Arlington.

Mr. Koutoulakos said that the civil rights act provision regarding contracts did not apply to private school admissions. He said that the freedom of association governed the case.

"I'm not certainly the smartest man in the world," he said, but "common sense" teaches that "this country's based on two things"—"the right to be left alone, the right of individual liberty."

"This right transcends the Bill of Rights. It's a God-given right, the right to be left alone and the right to be free," he continued.

Justice Rehnquist stopped the lawyer, and, in an reference to laws forbidding discrimination in employment, asked: Why was the school's insistence that it had the right to choose its students "any different from an employer arguing he should have the right to choose who he wants as an employee?"

The lawyer replied that if a parent has the right, already established by earlier court decisions, to select the type of school he or she wants for a child, "there's a concomitant right of [a school] to select the children it wants to educate."

Chief Justice Burger later pressed the same point. What if an employer "announced he refused to employ any member of the Negro race—for building

an interstate highway, for instance?"

"He's got the right," the lawyer replied, absent any specific statutory prohibition. "It may not be a nice right," he conceded, "it may be something we don't like morally."

Justice Potter Stewart pointed out that this would in fact be illegal, under Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Subsequently, the attorney reiterated his reliance on the right to choose one's associates, saying a person has a right to decide who he'll let "in his home."

"A school's not a home," Justice Marshall interjected.

Arguments Contradicted

Justice Marshall contradicted several other assertions of Mr. Koutoulakos, saying of one argument, "The Court just ignored that argument" when it was made in another case.

Justice Marshall became noticeably angry later, during Mr. Leonard's argument on behalf of the Southern Independent School Association. The attorney remarked that 250,000 black children attend private schools. The Justice asked him if he knew any that excluded whites, the attorney named one; then, pressed by the Justice, said he did not know if it actually excluded whites, then he suggested schools run by Black Muslims.

"You're wrong," Justice Mar-

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**MISS HEARST MOVED TO FEDERAL PRISON**

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26—Patricia Hearst, gaining weight and much recovered from a deflated lung, was moved from her Redwood City hospital room today to a Federal prison at Pleasanton, Calif.

Federal officials concealed her destination until she had been booked into the minimum security prison in the hills southeast of Oakland.

Miss Hearst was turned over to Federal Bureau of Prisons officers at Pleasanton. They will transport her to the Metropolitan Correctional Center in San Diego, where she will undergo a 90-day psychiatric evaluation.

The tests were ordered after she was convicted on March 20 of armed bank robbery. The crime was committed on April 15, 1974, ten weeks after she had been kidnapped by members of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army.

Judge Oliver J. Carter of the Federal District Court ordered the evaluation before imposing sentence. His order came after he had been notified that Miss Hearst had shown a willingness to be a prosecution witness against persons with whom she had been involved while living underground.

## Helping opportunity to knock

In New Jersey, a young man thought he had an idea for a useful business—transporting handicapped children to their special schools. Today, little more than a decade later, he operates nearly 40 vehicles, employs more than 60 persons, and has contracts with nine municipalities, an airline, and a government agency. Last year, the company's gross exceeded \$1 million.

Getting from the idea stage to the million-dollar-mark wasn't easy, especially for a minority entrepreneur. But help was available through the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity. Help with planning. Financial help. Help just to open doors, and with the crucial details like obtaining a performance bond.

That success story is just one of 3,690 in which ICBO had a hand during 1975. Over its 12-year history, similar stories have become commonplace.

ICBO is one of the first non-profit, voluntary agencies established to help minority businessmen and women start, manage, and expand their own enterprises. In the met-

ropolitan area alone, more than 600 experienced management people volunteer their services to the group. These volunteers, recruited from established businesses, help minority-owned enterprises with everything from picking locations to bookkeeping to finding markets. Last year, 1,100 individuals attended ICBO training courses, and volunteer consultants provided 16,000 man-hours of technical assistance.

ICBO volunteers also help minority-owned businesses raise needed capital by "packaging" loan applications for consideration by banks and other commercial lenders. The bottom line: in 1975, ICBO secured \$10 million in financing. ICBO backers also helped generate \$12 million in sales through corporate purchases from minority firms.

More corporate and individual support—donations and volunteers—is needed to expand this worthwhile program. If you'd like to help opportunity knock on a minority businessman's door, call Malcolm L. Corrin, ICBO's president, (212) 889-0880. He'll tell you how you can fit in.

*Walt Whitman*

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April 26, 1975

# Summary of Actions Taken by U.S. Supreme Court

**STON, April 26—** The Court took the actions today:

**DECISIONS**

Without hearing, the court affirmed a trial court ruling in a 1973 municipal election in Toronto, La., because the new procedure had not been approved with the provisions of the new procedures of the Rights Act.

Challenging the election by four white plaintiffs of whom had successfully in the

plaintiff contend that the agency shop system violates their constitutional rights to freedom of speech and association.

The lower court, whose decision the Supreme Court will review, found that under an earlier Supreme Court ruling it was valid under an agency shop provision to require nonunion members to pay fees that could be used for collective bargaining. As for use of agency fees for other purposes, the lower court found the following: use of a nonunion member's agency fee for a candidate or cause to which the employee objected could violate

his or her constitutional rights; in order to preserve the constitutional right, however, the employee would have to "make known to the union those causes and candidates to which he objects."

In other words, challenges would have to be individual, and case-by-case. (Abood v. Detroit Bd. of Education, No. 75-1153).

**MEDICAID**

The Court turned down New York State's request for a stay pending appeal of a lower Federal court ruling requiring the state to pay Medicaid benefits for elective abortions. (Stephen Berger, commissioner of social serv-

ices of New York v. Elizabeth Linda Klein et al, No. A-923).

**ZONING**

The Court agreed to review the constitutionality of an East Cleveland zoning ordinance limiting the number of members of various generations that could be considered a "family" for purposes of one-family-per-home zoning. Under that regulation, in the case the Court agreed to review, a woman was sentenced to a \$25 fine and five-day jail term for living with her two unmarried sons and the son's two children. (Moore v. City of East Cleveland, Ohio, No. 75-5289).

## HEADMASTER'S DAY MARRIED IN BOSTON

### Racial Incidents Greet New Chief of Troubled School

By JOHN KIPNER  
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, April 26 — The Federal Court-appointed headmaster of South Boston High School had a difficult first day of classes today as the city's schools reopened after Easter vacation in a tense week marked by incidents of racial violence.

Jerome Winegar, brought in from a junior high school in Minneapolis under an order by

Federal District Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr., found few students, a demonstration by white students and a bomb scare at the troubled high school, the focal point of Boston's busing controversy.

Signs telling him, among other things, that he was not welcome, were painted on the streets around the high school. The neighborhood's current slogan, "Jerome Go Home," was scrawled on the school's front doors in the middle of the night. The doors were splattered with the remains of previous slogans and in the early morning white paint was daubed over the new writing.

Local and state police were present this morning, after a week in which a white man was dragged from his car and severely beaten by black youths and a black educator was at-

tacked while waiting for a subway near City Hall and had his jaw and both wrists broken. The white man, Richard Polet, is still in critical condition.

School buses brought 49 black students behind their police motorcycle escort to the school's main building. On some mornings there have been up to 180 blacks still below the original projected enrollment.

After the blacks had gone past the metal detectors and into the building, about 100 white students arrived and stood on the front steps, occasionally booing and jeering. The police eventually ordered them to disperse. Then the police moved them off the steps, with one brief scuffle in which two white youths were arrested.

At 10:18 in the morning, a woman called in a bomb threat, saying, "this is no joke," and

the high school building was briefly cleared while police searched it. The black students were put on police buses and taken to an area outside the neighborhood and were later brought back.

Meanwhile, the City Council debated a possible ordinance to establish a 10 P.M. curfew for youths in the hope of stopping nighttime violence.

**Cambodia-Burma Ties**

HONG KONG, April 26 (UPI) — Cambodia and Burma have established diplomatic relations, Hsinhua, the Chinese press agency, reported today. The agency, quoting a communiqué broadcast by Cambodian radio, said the governments had agreed over the weekend to set up relations at the ambassadorial level.

plaintiffs — members of the National Democratic Committee and the itself — contended that the election under the Rights Act could not show rights had been used of race. The also contended that the plaintiffs were challenging the cause they had in it.

The court rejected contentions and the plaintiffs did not. The Supreme Court adopting, though not the reasoning be-

Justice F. Powell Jr. H. Rehnquist would have written the majority opinion, but Justice William Brennan would have written the dissenting opinion, Justice Thurgood Marshall would have written the concurring opinion, and Justice Harry Blackmun would have written the dissenting opinion.

**ISH**

The court agreed to decide whether it may ban out-lets from fish-ers and off its ally, the Court review a lower striking down a law that for- fish within of its coast and certain out-lets in the Virginia Chesapeake

invited Solicitor General H. Bork to bring the views of the States on the Virginia v. Sea-land, Inc., No. 75-

**SPEECH**

The court declined to re-consider its decision in a lower court ruling that the Illinois statute it a crime for the American Civil Liberties Union, representing women who filed under the statute a flag as a protest against the Vietnam War, to be denied the right to picket as an un-der the limitation of the speech.

Justice William J. Brennan, Justice Thurgood Marshall and Justice Harry Blackmun said they heard oral ar-guments rather than the appeal. V. Illinois, No. 75-

**LABOR**

The court agreed to hear an appeal on behalf of 800 Detroit court agreed to validity of col-lecting contracts or an "agency shop" persons not join the union agency fees" that by the union active bargaining for purposes in local ones. The brought the ap-

Justice Paris Visit

April 26 (Reuters) — Justice Giesel will be here today for an official visit.

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7:25a L	9:23a NS	10:47a	11:03a
9:15a N	11:12a NS	12:40p <sup>(Sun.)</sup>	1:02p TriStar
9:30a L	11:28a NS	12:40p <sup>(Sun.)</sup>	1:02p TriStar
12:30p L	2:14p NS	3:07p	—
1:00p L	—	—	3:30p NS
1:15p N	3:12p NS	4:30p	5:04p
1:30p L	—	3:20p NS	—
3:20p L	5:18p NS	6:15p TriStar	—
5:00p L	6:55p NS	8:34p	—
5:15p K	7:20p NS TriStar	—	—
5:30p N	7:22p NS	8:34p OS	9:22p
6:45p L	—	—	8:15p NS <sup>(Sat.)</sup>
6:00p K	—	8:01p NS	9:29p OS
9:00p K NC	11:00p NS	—	—
9:30p N NC	11:21p NS	12:35a	1:12a
9:30p L NC	11:23p NS	12:35a	1:12a
9:45p K NC	—	11:46p NS	1:11a OS
3:05a K NC	5:01a NS	6:37a	7:05a

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Leave New York	Arrive Ft. Lauderdale	Arrive Miami	Arrive Tampa/St. Pete
9:00a K	—	—	11:23a NS
9:25a N	—	11:56a NS	—
10:00a K TriStar	12:34p NS	—	—
10:00a N	12:28p NS	—	—
10:00a K	—	12:38p NS	—
1:40p K	—	4:18p NS	—
1:40p K	4:13p NS	—	—
4:59p L	—	—	7:25p NS
5:30p K	8:04p NS	8:56p OS	—
6:00p L	—	8:45p NS	—
9:00p K NC	—	—	11:23p NS
9:05p L NC	11:39p NS	12:20a OS	—
9:05p N NC	11:50p NS	12:19a OS	—
9:05p K NC	11:30p NS	—	—
9:10p K NC	—	11:48p NS	—

K: Kennedy L: LaGuardia N: Newark NS: Nonstop OS: One-stop NC: Night Coach R: Royal Service. Except for nonstops and thru-flights, service is a connection.

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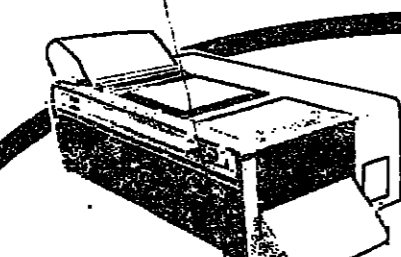
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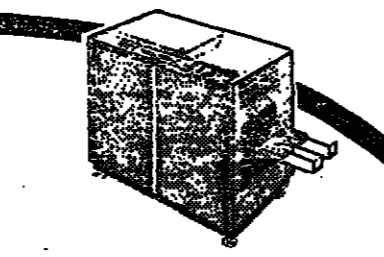
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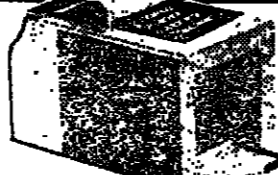


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## G.O.P. DELEGATION CALLED NEUTRAL

New York Party Head Sees No Commitment to Ford

By RONALD SMOTHERS  
Special to The New York Times  
ALBANY, April 26—Richard M. Rosenbaum, who was re-elected today as Republican state chairman, declared in the strongest terms to date that the New York delegation to the [Republican] national convention was "truly uncommitted" and not, as some observers have suggested, "uncommitted for President Ford."

The 45-year-old state chairman spoke at the Albany Hyatt House here at a meeting of the Republican state committee and the 191 elected and at-large delegates to the convention. His comments were designed partly to calm the restiveness among some Republican leaders who were beginning to detect support for the candidacy of Ronald Reagan in their counties.

George L. Clark Jr., Brooklyn Republican leader, told the gathering that already 16 of the 18 delegates from Brooklyn "were leaning toward Reagan." He sought assurances from Mr. Rosenbaum that there had been no deals made that would force these delegates to vote against their conscience.

But, more important, Mr. Rosenbaum's strong comments underscored the state Republicans' commitment to get some "economic help" for New York in exchange for supporting President Ford for re-election.

"After any nomination there is an election to be won, and I have told the President that we in New York State would need some help to help him do this," he said, noting that the states of the Northeast are recovering more slowly than other areas from the recession.

He said that in the next few weeks he would meet with members of President Ford's Cabinet as head of a coalition of Republican Party chairmen from 11 Eastern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Aims Are Listed  
In a later interview he said that he would seek some commitment that the Federal Government would not close any more military installations in the 11 states and help in rebuilding railroads and in constructing highways.

Mr. Rosenbaum noted that most of the states represented in the coalition had, or would have, uncommitted delegations by the time of the August convention in Kansas City. This, he said, enhanced their chances of winning some concessions from the Ford Administration.

Aides of Mr. Rosenbaum and other officials of the state party said privately that Mr. Rosenbaum was "not holding the uncommitted delegation over the President's head like a hammer." But he had made it clear to officials of the President's re-election campaign that support for Mr. Ford's candidacy

## Buckley Declares for Senate as a Republican

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

nities alone and let the people and their local governments go about their business unmolested by unelected bureaucrats who feel they have a special mandate to direct other people's lives."

In a declaration that was more philosophic than specific, the Senator said at a news conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel that "I know after six years that if you work hard enough and long enough and have faith in the people, you can make a difference, you can chart the way, can raise the sometimes lonely cry that in time, and with work, becomes the accepted wisdom."

"More and more, the issues are being debated on the terms that I have been using from the outset," added the Senator, who is still not completely at ease at a news conference.

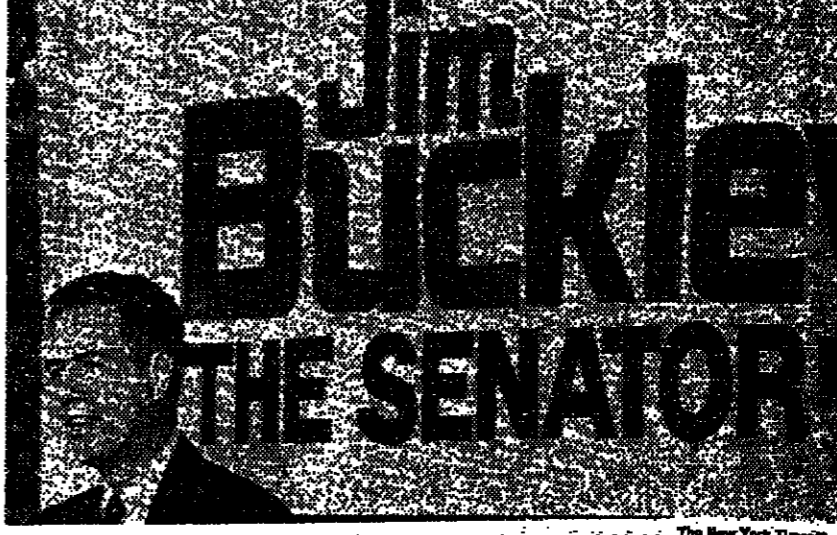
Refers to His Record  
In one of his few specific references to his record, which Democrats have charged is "do nothing," the Senator pointed to his responsibility for measures protecting the privacy of school records, making Federal agencies legally accountable for their actions and food stamp reform.

Five Democrats—Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney General, City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, Assemblyman Andrew J. Stein, Mayor Edward Hanna of Utica and Abraham Hirschfeld—have already announced their candidacies and

and a Republican victory in New York would depend in part on Federal help for the Northeast.

Mr. Rosenbaum was re-elected, as were Eunice B. Whitteley of Scotia and Phyllis M. Kelly of Snyder as first vice chairmen. Richard J. Hanlon, Onondaga County Republican leader, was elected as secretary, replacing Joseph Franchina of Binghamton and George L. Smith of Manhattan. Dorothy B. McHugh of Manhattan were re-elected national committeemen and committee woman respectively.

Red Cross Leaves Angola  
Special to The New York Times  
GENEVA, April 26—The International Committee of the Red Cross said today that it was ending its assistance operations in Angola because the government of the newly independent African country wanted its national agencies to take charge of all aid. The committee valued at \$3.5 million the cost of the aid it had provided Angola or had channeled through other sources since last June.



Senator James L. Buckley announcing his candidacy for re-election yesterday.

more are expected. Mr. Buckley added with a broad grin that he had also "experienced the exquisite joy of having liberated the American consumer from that bureaucratic monstrosity, the ignition interlock seatbelt."

He did not mention President Ford except in response to questions. A longtime ally of Ronald Reagan, Mr. Buckley reiterated his neutrality in the G.O.P. Presidential race.

He said that the President had done "a competent job" and that his "basic positions and policies are sound and consistent with the public attitude." Sounding like a man preparing to back the President, the Senator added that Mr. Ford was shown an awful lot of "lots" in some of his vetoes of Democratic bills.

His View of the Top

Mr. Buckley said he was even prepared to back a frequent antagonist, Vice President Rockefeller if the Vice President sought a full term despite his disclaimers. "The important person on the ticket is the head of the ticket," Mr. Buckley said. Largely at the behest of Mr. Rockefeller, the New York Republican organization has withheld at least temporarily its expected support of Senator Buckley to try to exert some leverage on the Senator.

Representative Peter A. Peyer of Westchester County is also seeking the Republican nomination for the Senate, but Mr. Buckley echoed the statements of many New York GOP leaders when he said that he had not detected any "strong base of support" for Mr. Peyer. He also said that he did not see any signs of "undermining" of his candidacy by either Mr. Rockefeller or the state's senior Senator, Jacob K. Javits, a Republican.

Mr. Javits said in a telephone interview that he would not choose between Mr. Buckley and Mr. Peyer. He would not even say whether he would back Senator Buckley if he were the G.O.P. nominee, presumably reciprocating Senator Buckley's neutral stance on Javits's re-election two years ago.

Mr. Rockefeller, Senator Ja-

vits and other New York Republican leaders were not at Senator Buckley's first campaign rally, a meeting at Town Hall, last night.

About 1,200 people, less than a full house, heard the Senator, his brother, William F. Buckley Jr., the columnist; Senator Ted Stevens, chairman of the National Republican Senate Campaign Committee; and Representative Jack Kemp of Buffalo. Tickets for the rally were priced from \$5 to \$1,000.

The Senator has already raised \$600,000 for his campaign and has hired an advertisement agency, Kenan Laughlin Inc. F. Clinton headed the 1970 Buckley campaign. It was headed by Leonard Saffir, the chief political operating manager.

While the Senator, along with his campaign manager, is assured of the heavy nomination and nomination, his Democratic opponent to emerge from a primary in September.

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April 26, 1976

### ng Panel Unable to Investigate Illegal Actions

**EN WEAVER Jr.**  
The New York Times  
April 26—  
Election Commission  
by court order  
ing subsidies  
ions has also lost  
but important  
pursuit of con-  
legal campaign ac-  
it of this lapse of  
authority, the  
able to look into  
Ronald Reagan's  
evading the law  
d that announced  
upporters of Gov.  
alliance of Alabama  
national opera-  
to be legally ques-

January Supreme  
that became effec-  
3, the only investi-  
ommission can un-  
e obvious discrep-  
ports that candi-  
litical committees  
decision struck  
mits on political  
or against any  
long as it is con-  
sistently of his  
ign organization,  
f unresolved polit-  
y has resulted.  
nt Ford Commis-  
sionally protesting  
of a "delegates  
committee in  
te from the regu-  
organization, that  
group of "unau-  
gates, who claim  
political indepen-  
e law.  
n is charged  
ign officials have  
e delegate group  
e advertising as  
agan forces, ap-  
arate in fund rais-  
should spend

The potential violation in the  
Wallace campaign involves  
plans announced by one of the  
candidate's chief advisers to  
declare Wallace field offices  
"independent" and thus outside  
spending limits imposed on him  
by the law.  
Cecil Jackson, a Wallace aide,  
reported 10 days ago that he  
had ordered the field offices to  
continue in operation under  
their own funding. He said,  
however, that the national  
headquarters would continue to  
supply them with political  
materials.

**Commission Sends Letter**  
The commission has sent a  
letter to Mr. Wallace, advising  
him that any such field office  
operation, with the cooperation  
and consent of the candidate,  
would not constitute an inde-  
pendent operation under the  
Supreme Court decision, and  
that his campaign would thus  
remain accountable.  
But this letter, identified by  
its author, John G. Murphy Jr.,  
the commission's general coun-  
sel, as an "information ve-  
hicle," is as far as the agency  
can go toward enforcing the

law until Congress restores its  
powers.  
Under campaign law amend-  
ments that Congress is expect-  
ed to approve this week, all in-  
dependent political expendi-  
tures must be reported to the  
commission. Under present law,  
only individuals conducting  
such separate campaigns need  
do so, and compliance does not  
appear to be widespread.  
Of 24 reports by individuals  
on file with the commission for  
the first quarter of 1976, the  
largest was from Joseph Coors,  
the Colorado brewer, who re-  
ported spending \$20,648 for  
newspaper advertisements on  
behalf of Mr. Reagan in the  
Florida primary.

Stewart R. Mott, the General  
Motors heir and political buff,  
reported spending a little more  
than \$4,000, with former Sena-  
tor Joseph D. Tydings, Demo-  
crat of Maryland, now attempt-  
ing to regain his seat, the only  
named beneficiary.  
Among the other reports, Eric  
Schnapper, a New York City  
attorney, acknowledged spend-  
ing \$216 for 3,000 buttons sup-  
porting the Presidential cam-  
paign of Senator Frank Church,  
Democrat of Idaho, while Wil-  
liam Hugh Baker 3d of Austin,  
Tex., spend \$126 on two news-  
paper ads for former Gov. Jim-  
my Carter of Georgia in Janu-  
ary.

**in Foreign Subsidiaries  
lp Rubber Strikers in U.S.**

Special to The New York Times  
April 26—A ban on  
e foreign subsid-  
ig United States  
uring companies  
irst international  
tion in support  
American rubber  
union officials  
Plans are also being prepared  
for consumer boycotts of the  
struck companies: Goodyear  
Tire and Rubber Company,  
Firestone Tire and Rubber  
Company, Uniroyal Inc., and  
B.F. Goodrich Company.  
Trade unionists from Britain,  
West Germany, France, Switzer-  
land, Sweden, Spain, Austria,  
Japan and Canada were present  
on the first day of the meeting  
with the United Rubber Work-  
ers representatives.

**Benefits Suspended**  
CLEVELAND, April 26 (AP)—  
Negotiators faced a new issue  
today as they returned to the  
bargaining table for another at-  
tempt to end the six-day-old  
strike by the United Rubber  
Workers against the industry's  
four biggest companies.  
Goodyear and Firestone have  
suspended Supplemental Unem-  
ployment Benefit payments to  
1,400 workers who were laid  
off before the strike began.  
"This is a pressure tactic, we  
aren't denying that," said Mort  
Leggett of Goodyear. "But so  
is a strike."

### WILLIAMS TO SEEK 4TH SENATE TERM

No Real Opposition is Likely  
in the Jersey Primary

By RONALD SULLIVAN  
Special to The New York Times  
ELIZABETH, N. J., April 26  
—Senator Harrison A. Williams  
Jr. announced today that he  
would seek election to a fourth  
term.  
Senator Williams, chairman  
of the Committee on Labor and  
Public Welfare, is not expected  
to face any appreciable oppo-  
sition in the New Jersey Demo-  
cratic primary in June. Among

political leaders from both ma-  
jor parties, he is regarded as  
virtually unbeatable in the No-  
vember election.  
The Republican Party select-  
ed David F. Norcross, a rela-  
tive political unknown who was  
endorsed by the party's state  
committee earlier this month.  
Mr. Norcross is favored to win  
the G.O.P. nomination, but he  
faces several Conservative Party  
primary opponents.

**Economy Called Issue**  
At a news conference in the  
Sheraton Inn near Newark Air-  
port, Senator Williams said he  
regarded the economy as the  
overriding issue. He said he  
planned to attack Republican  
policies. "Millions of workers  
are still unemployed," he said.  
Senator Williams, who is 56  
years old, will also appear on

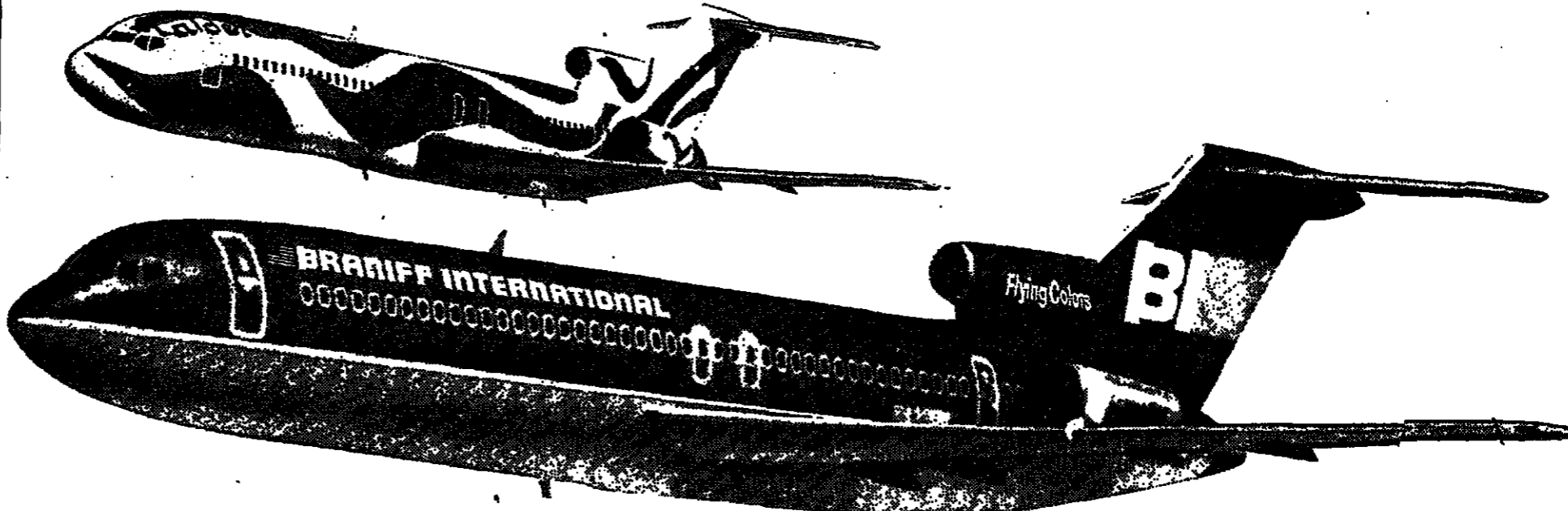
the June primary ballot as an  
uncommitted delegate candi-  
date to the Democratic Nation-  
al Convention.  
While the party's uncommi-  
ttee strategy is a political hold-  
ing position for Senator Hubert  
H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Mr.  
Williams said today that he  
"could support any of the an-  
nounced candidates" except  
Gov. George C. Wallace of Ala-  
bama.

However, Senator Williams  
said he felt a "great, close rap-  
port" with Senator Humphrey.  
As a consequence, he and Re-  
presentative Peter W. Rodino  
Jr. are expected to have their  
names at the head of the state-  
wide slate of uncommitted dele-  
gates running in the primary  
next month.  
Meanwhile representatives of

three other candidates in New  
Jersey's Democratic Presiden-  
tial primary sharply criticized  
the state organization's plan to  
label the uncommitted state-  
wide slate with Mr. Rodino's  
and Mr. Williams's names.  
In a letter to State Senator  
James P. Dugan, the Demo-  
cratic state chairman, cam-  
paign officials representing  
former Gov. Jimmy Carter of  
Georgia, Representative Morris  
K. Udall of Arizona and Sena-  
tor Henry M. Jackson of Wash-  
ington contended that the  
party's bylaws stipulated that  
any uncommitted slate be  
simply identified on the ballot as  
uncommitted, without anyone's  
name attached.

"This blatant attempt at cir-  
cumvention of state and na-  
tional party rules cannot be  
tolerated," the officials said.

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2:00 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	Non-stop	1:00 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	3:15 p.m.	Non-stop
5:00 p.m.	7:20 p.m.	Non-stop	4:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	Non-stop
From Kennedy			5:55 p.m.	7:25 p.m.	Non-stop
8:15 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	One-stop			
3:00 p.m.	6:58 p.m.	Two-stop			
5:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	Non-stop			
7:30 p.m.	10:05 p.m.	Non-stop			

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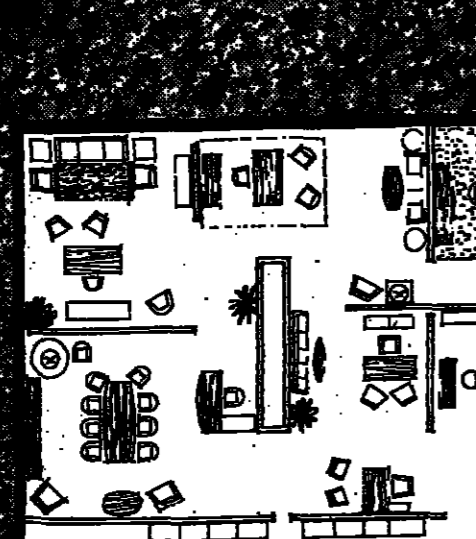
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## 'Invade' Pennsylvania

By JOSEPH LELYVELD  
Special to The New York Times

YORK, Pa., April 23—O. A. Phillips stopped short to contemplate the radiant vision that had, with a long sliding sidestep, just materialized in his path as he walked down Market Street in the noonday sun. What he saw was a young woman with long golden hair, saucy sunglasses and a name card pinned to the lapel of a stylish blue blazer. The two names on the card made a surprising conjunction. They were Carter and Nixon.

Randy Nixon, an interior designer from Atlanta, had flown up to this Pennsylvania city of 50,000 people for a weekend of volunteer electioneering on behalf of her former Governor, Jimmy Carter. She had come at her own expense, but it was not a solo or unorganized effort. Six other Georgians—a peanut farmer, a psychologist, three housewives and a real estate man—were strung along Market Street dispensing handbills and Southern charm.

100 Georgia Volunteers  
In all, according to Penny Lee, a coordinator of volunteers in the Carter campaign's Philadelphia headquarters, about 100 Georgians descended on Pennsylvania for the weekend. The total of out-of-state Carter volunteers, she said, approaches 500. The volunteers are one of the Carter campaign's secret weapons, the functional equivalent of the antiwar youths who flocked to New Hampshire for former Sena-



Randy Nixon, an interior designer from Atlanta and Jimmy Carter, volunteer, attempting to persuade a York, Pa. to see her candidate her way. She and six other Georgians campaigned there last weekend.

tor Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota eight years ago. The Carter youths had to be supported, and ran up substantial expenditures. The fact that the Carter volunteers, who have to be supplied only with campaign buttons and handbills, care enough to pay their own way becomes a major selling point in the testimonials they offer on behalf of their candidate.

Mr. Phillips, who said he was retiring as director of a program for the retarded, listened patiently as Mrs. Nixon praised Mr. Carter.

"Humphrey Will Need Him"  
"He's a fine man and we really believe in him, and we came all the way up here to work for him in this beautiful country of yours," she said in a recitative so musical that it was almost a melody.

He might vote for Mr. Carter because Senator Humphrey of Minnesota would not be on the ballot Tuesday.

Unwittingly, Mrs. Nixon found herself heading into a flock of Republicans, most of them businessmen who had just finished lunch. One of them was a former Republican State Senator, Robert Beers, who jocularly observed to Mrs. Nixon: "You have a Republican name, and it's not in too good a reputation here."

"These Georgia Peaches"  
Robert Heidenreich, a sales manager, shook his head wonderingly as Mrs. Nixon swept past and said, "These Georgia peaches are beautiful people."

But several hours later, at the gate of an Allis-Chalmers factory, a number of workers walked past Mrs. Nixon and her fellow Georgians with stony expressions, even refusing handbills. "I'm in shock," she said. "What's wrong with these people?"

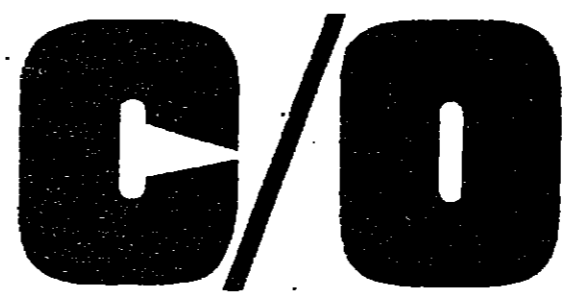
Russell Hoopengardner, however, was only too pleased to listen when Mrs. Nixon presented herself as a fellow laborer. "You work, I work," she said. "Carter's not going to give it away." Politely she inquired whether he was at all interested in her candidate.

"No, not really," he replied, "but I do enjoy hearing your voice." In a moment he was speaking nostalgically about the Spanish moss and wisteria that were a part of his Army memories of Fort Benning, Ga. Mrs. Nixon guided the conver-

sation back to Mr. Carter and before it had ended, Mr. Hoopengardner had promised to give her candidate serious consideration.

Criticizes Ethnic Remark  
Lloyd Boyer told her that he thought Mr. Carter had made a mistake when he spoke about "ethnic purity" of neighborhoods and that he might make other mistakes if he went to the White House. Pressed by Mrs. Nixon, however, Mr. Boyer could not precisely remember what it was that was wrong with what Mr. Carter had said.

Later in the afternoon, at the York Mall shopping center, nearly everyone the Georgians approached seemed interested in their candidate, if not already committed to him.



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### Connally Is Arousing Speculation Over His Future as He Roams Country in Support of the Republicans

**JAMES P. STERBA**  
 of the New York Times.  
**T**ON, April 26—“We understand how affluent and wealthy we really are. We have energy for air conditioning alone in the United States for all purposes of a kind of perspective in this country.”

It is the kind of person John B. Connally has been for several years now at the rate of three times a week. Using an address book as his target, he has been urging a sacrifice on energy, of new Soviet expansion and calling for leadership in the world.

He is expected to play a role this fall, either endorsing either Ford or Ronald Reagan Saturday's Texas camps. Instead, he acts like a man who has set out to retire for the Republic, the country and not necessarily in that order.

Like Rockefeller's Committee on Critical Choices, Mr. Connally has an outfit called the Council on Energy Problems.

His power is unquestioned and he and President Nixon were shot in that car. He survived. Both Nixon and Reagan were shot in that car.

He was a member of the Texas anti-communism group in August, after his arrest on bribery charges, he raised \$250,000 for a dinner.

When he has been speaking his dues to the Party to which he joined in 1973 after being a Democrat.

Dealing with the state Republican Party has vowed to help Republicans to win by speaking to the voters.

He even pays for his own expenses. With President and Ronald Reagan and with their own money.

great transitional changes in this society's history.”

He blames Congress for foot-dragging on energy, saying: “They're doing it so they can go to their constituencies and promise them cheap gasoline. What they're really saying is that they're delivering the most powerful nation in the world into the hands of small nations who can shut down this industrial base any time they want to. They're taking a short-range, short-sighted, very selfish political view saying they're going to take care of these bloated oil companies and give people cheap gasoline. And that's the demagoguery of the worst kind.”

“I can even defend the major oil companies if you want me to take on that battle in your state,” he told Republican leaders gathered at his Floresville ranch last month. “They've put up the risk capital, explored, found, developed, refined, transported and retailed at the pump fuel cheaper than any other civilization in the world.”

He defends corporations and profits, saying, “When you have polls showing that the majority of college graduates think corporations had a profit margin of 40 percent of their gross sales, something's wrong. It's about 4.5 percent. Can you believe that college graduates have no better understanding

of the free enterprise system than that?”

For months Mr. Connally has been arguing that foreign policy, not domestic issues, will dominate this election campaign. And in this area, he is most earnest and sounds more like Mr. Reagan than President Ford—although he blames Congress for destroying the ability of the executive branch to make and conduct foreign policy.

**Soviet Moves Foreseen**

“We're going to see, in my judgment, the most aggressive Soviet moves we've seen since the cold war,” he says. “They cause they perceive the current weakness of the United States.”

The picture he paints is grim. If the Communists win elections in the Italian province of Rome this summer, allowing them to portray Roman Catholicism and Communism as co-existing, “you're going to see an all-out Communist offensive in the nations of the Catholic world—Mexico, Central and South America, western France, with continuations in Spain and Portugal.”

**Fearful of Depression**

“Where, then, is the protection for the Middle East oil that fuels the industrial nations of the world?” he asks rhetorically. “It's helpless.”

Two supertankers sunk in the narrow straits between Iran and Omar could block the flow of Persian Gulf oil for 18 months except for what little travels through pipelines, he says.

“It will immobilize the industrial world” he says. “It will throw Japan into chaos almost overnight. It will mean a world-wide depression of enormous proportions, and it will have a profound effect here.”

“Instead of playing politics with the defense and energy policies of this nation, we ought to be mining coal in unprecedented quantities, building nuclear generating plants, and doing everything else we possibly can to be self-sufficient as fast as we can. Time is running out.”

casting about for a role that will keep him in the national public eye during the next four years. Friends say he would like to be Secretary of State and that he could tolerate being Vice President. They also say he cannot stay home in Texas for more than a few days and hope to have much of a chance at being elected President in 1980.

He plans to make an announcement in Washington next Monday, two days after the Texas primary, but he will not say what about. He insists it will not have anything to do with politics. But everyone who knows him doubts that Mr. Connally can do anything that is not eventually political.

# ConRail.

## How it plans to turn a losing proposition into a profitable business.

On April 1, six struggling railroads became a single, more efficient railroad, stretching from Boston to St. Louis.

**Purpose:** to give customers first-class service and become self-supporting. It's not going to be easy. But we do have a better way to run a railroad.

**CONRAIL** started business on the heels of an economic disaster. The six railroads we took over were all bankrupt. In fact, they were losing money at the rate of more than \$1 million a day. Taxpayers had to make up the loss.

What's more, service was often slow and inefficient. Shippers were being hurt. And ultimately, so were consumers, since transportation charges are part of a product's price.

Our job is to turn that situation around—provide fast, efficient service and earn a profit.

But why should we succeed when the six railroads we took over went bankrupt? The answer starts with who we are and how we differ from other railroads.

**An emphasis on freight**  
 Working under contract to various agencies, ConRail provides tracks and operating personnel for certain passenger trains.

But our main business is hauling freight. That makes us different from Amtrak, which is responsible for intercity passenger service.

The distinction is important. The way things are today, it is practically impossible to earn a profit on rail passenger service. Hauling freight is different. A railroad can make money doing that, if it runs



We've got what it takes. The money, the people, and the will.

efficiently and offers good service. Which is exactly what we intend to do. A big chunk of America is counting on us. Our 17,000 miles of track service an area with 100 million people and 55 percent of America's manufacturing plants.

We've got to make it work. And compared with our predecessors, we have a lot more to work with.

**Old problems attacked head on**

The bankrupt railroads had to watch roadbeds and equipment deteriorate for lack of money. This slowed service and increased damage costs.

They had to absorb losses from commuter lines. And from unprofitable freight lines.

And, in some areas, they didn't have enough flexibility in assigning employees.

As you'll see at right, the legislation that created ConRail attacks each of these major problems.

**Billions to improve roadbeds and equipment**

In creating ConRail, Congress authorized the purchase of \$2.1 billion

in ConRail securities. Importantly, this money comes as an investment that we are legally obligated to pay back.

We'll use the money (as well as more billions from ConRail revenues) to build a better railroad.

Examples: We'll replace over 4 million ties and from 700 to 1300 miles of track. We'll also repair 12,000 freight cars and 725 locomotives. And we'll do all of that every year for the next

10 years. This will mean fewer damage claims, faster freight service—and higher earnings.

**Unprofitable lines no longer a burden**

Some freight lines that can't be run at a profit have already been dropped.

Others will be kept running if ConRail is compensated for the difference between revenues and the cost of operation. The compensation would come from the Federal Government and the states that want to keep the lines operating.

A similar arrangement applies to commuter lines.

**Support from the unions**

The unions want ConRail to succeed, and have already agreed to more flexibility in assigning employees.

C. J. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, said:

“The interest of the labor brotherhoods and the nation will be best served if ConRail becomes a strong

viable company. We in labor will do everything we can to help ConRail reach that goal.”

**Better service to customers**

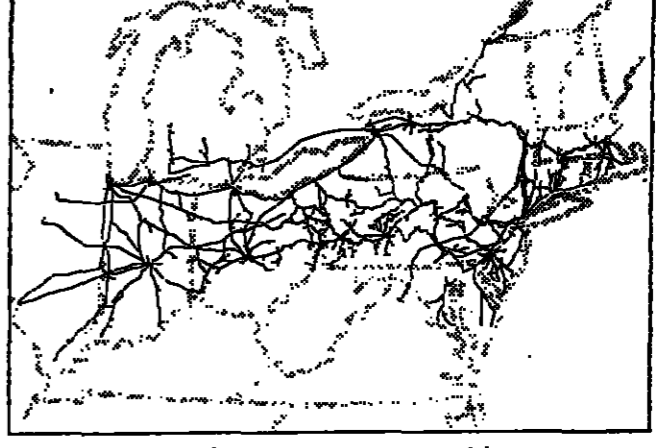
From Day One, we've had faster run-through service. Example: We've lopped 14 hours off some shipments from New York to Chicago.

We've cut the number of people that shippers have to deal with—from as many as three down to one.

We've also got a huge data processing operation. Which means we can tell a customer, within minutes, exactly where his cars are. At any time. Any day of the week.

**A better way to run a railroad**

You never know what whims the economy might have up its sleeve. But we've got a lot going for us.



ConRail blankets sixteen states with 17,000 miles of track.

Better use of cars, plus other efficiencies, should bring our cost savings to about \$300 million by 1980.

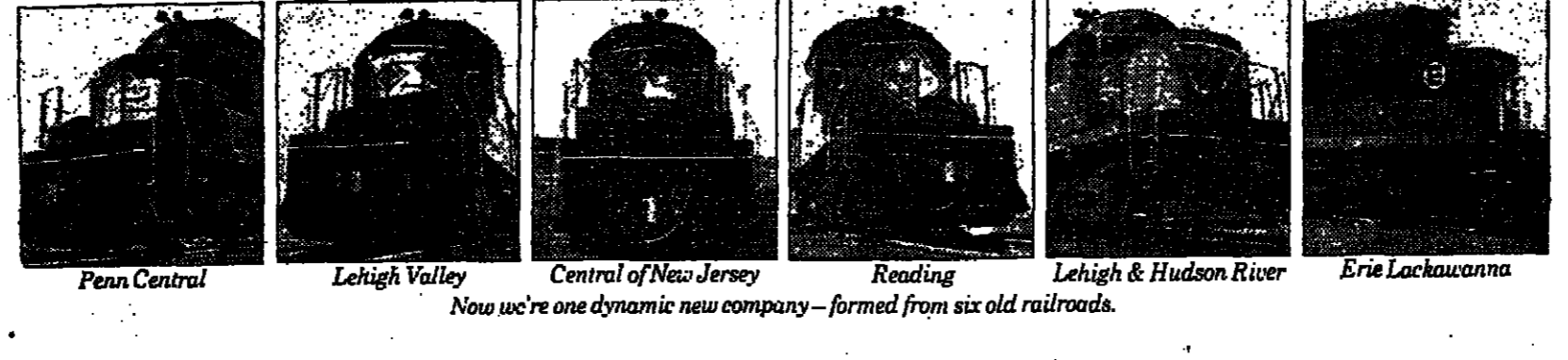
Basic growth in freight volume should bring us additional revenues of \$341.5 million by 1985.

On that basis, our objective is to start making a profit by 1980.

We aren't promising miracles. We can't offset decades of neglect overnight.

But we do have a better way to run a railroad.

**ConRail**  
 Consolidated Rail Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.



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# Ford Denounces Congress On Its Economic Policies

By PHILIP SHARECOFF  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—President Ford, buoyed by the current economic recovery, accused the Democratic-controlled Congress today of pursuing economic policies that he said would put the nation on "a road that inevitably leads to ruin."

In a vigorously delivered partisan speech to a receptive United States Chamber of Commerce convention, Mr. Ford sharply criticized budget proposals prepared by the House and Senate Budget Committees that provide for spending about \$17 billion more than his own budget.

He also denounced in strong terms legislation aimed at full employment sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who the President has been predicting will be his Democratic rival in November.

"If Congress has its way," Mr. Ford said to applauding members of the chamber at Constitution Hall, "there is every reason to expect that our present recovery will be followed by a new round of inflation and then another recession, with higher unemployment in the same old roller-coaster pattern of the postwar years."

A Campaign Issue

Mr. Ford made it clear that he expected to make economic policy a major issue in the election campaign.

"This is perhaps the decisive issue of our bicentennial year, and this issue is being clearly drawn on the Hill even as our economic recovery continues," he said.

Under a new process, Congress now adopts a resolution setting a ceiling on the total amount of money it appropriates for the Federal budget. Previously, only the President prepared an overall budget, and Congress acted on individual programs that comprised the total budget.

The two committees have prepared draft budgets for the fiscal year 1977 of about \$413 billion, against the President's proposal of \$396 billion.

Mr. Ford said today, as he has several times in the past, that he welcomed the new budgetary process in Congress. But, while many observers—including, privately, some members of his Administration—say the difference between the two budgets is not very significant, the President appeared determined to make the difference a campaign issue.

Ford to 'Fight It Out'

"I welcome the contrasting approaches so clearly revealed in the two budget proposals—Congress's and mine," Mr. Ford said in his speech, adding, "The upcoming battle of the budgets is a crucial showdown, and with the support of the American people I mean to fight it out if it takes all summer—and more and more votes."

The Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill, which Mr. Ford described today as "a vast election year boondoggle," provides, among other things, for Federal action to assure that unemployment is no higher than 3 percent of the workforce by the end of four years. The unemployment rate last month was 7.5 percent.

"How much all this would cost, how long such public pay-roll jobs would continue, what the added inflationary impact would be, really defies rational calculation," the President said. "Never mind," he added, "the law would get the Federal Government deeper and deeper into social and economic planning on a national scale unprecedented in all our history."

Later today, Senator Humphrey issued a statement saying that "President Ford has opposed and vetoed virtually every attempt by the Congress to provide unemployed Americans with useful jobs," and added that Mr. Ford's attack on the Humphrey-Hawkins bill came "as no great surprise."

The Senator also expressed disappointment that "the President has decided to subject this serious legislative initiative to a politically motivated attack."



Senator Henry M. Jackson speaking at the Poor Richard Club in Philadelphia yesterday.

# Race Ends in Pennsylvania; Vote Today

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

that of Charles Bowser, a black leader in Philadelphia who has helped the Arizonan to capitalize on Mr. Carter's "ethnic purity" problems in the large black community here.

Mr. Carter won the backing of Peter Flaherty, the Mayor of Pittsburgh, and focused his energies on a broad, statewide effort.

While the Presidential candidates received most of the attention, campaigns for the nomination for the United States Senate seat now occupied by Hugh Scott, the minority leader, will also end in the election tomorrow.

Representative H. John Heinz 3d of Pittsburgh, George Packard, a former journalist from Philadelphia, and Arlen Specter, once the city's district attorney, are seeking the Republican nomination in a race that is focused on mesh donations by the Gulf Oil Corporation to a previous Heinz campaign.

Representative William J. Green and State Senator Jeanette Reibman are running for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Mr. Green is expected to win.

Also at stake tomorrow are nominations by both parties for the state's 25 Congressional seats. The Republican Presidential primary, however, has attracted little attention, since all 103 convention delegates are running uncommitted.

Mr. Green, who showed up

# Labor Campaign to Stop Carter Seems Ineffective

By R. W. APPLE Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

JEANNETTE, Pa., April 26—The vaunted stop-Carter effort mounted by organized labor and the Democratic organization for tomorrow's Pennsylvania primary is nowhere to be seen in Westmoreland County, which has the state's third largest concentrations of Democrats.

In fact, interviews here and in several other blue-collar strongholds across the state during the last two days indicate that the coalition opposed to former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia has been unable, in most cases, to translate high level strategies into concerted grass-roots operations.

"Labor has been tough in this state in the past," said Meyer Berger, a wealthy Pittsburgh liberal who has often been on the side opposite labor in intra-party fights. "But this time, you'll find the emperor has left his clothes off."

Only in such areas as Erie, the Lehigh Valley and the anthracite belt in the northeast, the interviews suggested, does the labor effort this year approach that of 1972.

Onlookers for Jackson

"That would appear to augur badly for Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington whom the coalition is backing in an effort to keep the Democratic Presidential contest open for Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota."

Mr. Humphrey has always been popular here in Westmoreland County, a collection of tough, unprepossessing mill towns like Jeannette, Greensburg, Latrobe and New Kensington stretching from Pittsburgh east to the first ridge of the Allegheny Mountains. The Minnesotan swept the county in the 1968 general and 1972 primary elections.

But there is no labor blitz for Mr. Jackson this year, even though labor leaders understand fully that a Carter victory in Pennsylvania would hurt Mr. Humphrey.

In the entire county there is not a single telephone bank, not a single labor political headquarters open.

"Too many people sat on their hands for too long," commented a key local official of the United Steelworkers of America, the most important union in the county along with the United Mine Workers. "You



know when we got the word to get the vote out for Jackson, to keep Carter from looking too good? Last Friday.

"The whole strategy is a bust. We don't even have the literature we need, so here I sit on the day before the election. One of our local papers says, 'Carter is ahead by better than 2 to 1, and I wouldn't be a bit surprised.'"

Nor is the party structure, often a decisive element in past years in the hard-nosed politics hereabouts, putting out much anti-Carter effort. Egidio Cerilli, Gov. Milton J. Shapp's man in the area, has done nothing; he went on trial in Pittsburgh today for extortion and conspiracy.

"As far as an actual grinding of the wheels by the party," said State Senator James Kelleys, "No, you won't see much of that this year."

Representative John H. Dent of Greensburg said that, as usual, a purse of about \$35,000 had been put together for election-day operations, largely from a \$25-a-plate dinner and from contributions by office-seekers like himself (he said he had given \$5,000). It has been doled out to the 600 committeemen, together with slate cards at a rate of 25 cents for each Democratic vote in the committeemen's area in 1974.

For Pulling Votes

The money is used to haul voters to the polls and "the other stuff you do to pull your vote," Mr. Dent said.

But the slate cards contain no choice in the Presidential preference balloting, and the recommended uncommitted national convention delegates are pro-Humphrey, not pro-Jackson.

"No one likes to vote for a stalling horse," Mr. Dent said. "My people don't like all those stories in the newspapers about people ganging up on Carter. It gives him an issue."

Like Mr. Dent, many politicians consider the widely publicized meeting at which Jackson strategists, labor leaders and state party officials put together the stop-Carter strategy a fatal mistake. One of Mr. Shapp's aides called it "the error that could make Jimmy Carter President."

Timing has also hurt. With the departure of Michael Johnson, the State Labor Federation

# Connecticut Democrats Will Pick Primary Delegate Slates Tonight

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS  
Special to The New York Times

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26—With Democratic caucuses looming in all 169 towns in Connecticut tomorrow night, party workers around the state were working today to complete the slates of delegates committed to the six candidates left in the state's Presidential voting on May 11.

The complicated party procedure begins in earnest with the caucuses tomorrow and ends with caucuses in half a dozen district conventions in the state on June 12. According to the rules, there must be an uncommitted slate in each town in addition to the committed slates. Suspicions have been raised among the committed about some of the uncommitted slates.

"The uncommitted do not seem to be truly uncommitted," said Jay Mellon, the assistant state coordinator for Representative Morris K. Udall, one of the contenders.

The others whose candidacies are still alive in Connecticut are Ellen McCormack of New York, the anti-abortion candidate, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia; Senator Frank Church of Idaho; Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, and former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma.

The candidates will appear in that order on the ballots in each of Connecticut's 169 towns on May 11, as was determined by lot, with the un-

Expected little difficulties were still being raised to keep the candidates from contending in all the places they wanted, as happened to Mr. Udall's campaign in the town of East Haven. His moderator there moved to another town and made the fact known after the deadline had passed to appoint someone to take his place.

Apparently because of local political reasons, the Jackson campaign seemed to be having trouble getting a person to put his name on the one-man slate in Bridgewater. The winner in the little farming community will, in any event, win only one of the 1,210 delegates to the district conventions in June, where the 51 national delegates will be chosen by caucuses.

Slates Set in Advance

Most of the rest of the slates that will be put up formally at the town caucuses tomorrow have already been put together. They had to be, especially in the larger towns, which will be electing larger numbers of delegates.

Bridgewater and Bolton will be sending one delegate each, but Hartford will send 67 and could spend a week putting a slate together if no one worked it out before the meeting.

"You could have utter chaos if you waited," said Edward L. Harris, Senator Jackson's state coordinator.

Mr. McCormack expected to contend in only 72 towns, although those towns would be the most important ones, giving her a crack at 925 of the 1,210 delegates to the district conventions in June.

Roger Kergaravat, her state coordinator, was having trouble tonight signing up the 59 anti-abortion persons he needed for a full slate in New Haven.

But even trouble has its rewards. "They'll kind of rationalize," Mr. Kergaravat said. "They'll offer to send you a contribution instead. That's okay, too."

# Delegate Votes for President

Following are the delegate votes recorded thus far in the Republican and Democratic Presidential races:

REPUBLICANS	
Needed to nominate:	1,130
Ford	289
Reagan	134
Uncommitted	223
DEMOCRATS	
Needed to nominate:	1,505
Carter	268
Jackson	177
Udall	149
Wallace	105
*Stevenson	86
Humphrey	50
Harris	16
Church	16
McCormack	13
Walker	11
Bayh	11
Shapp	1
Uncommitted	151

\*Favorite son in Illinois.

Republican totals are based on completed delegate selection in Arizona, Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Wisconsin, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, and partial delegate selection in Illinois and Minnesota.

Democratic totals are based on completed delegate selection in Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Canal Zone and Virgin Islands, and partial delegate selection in Iowa, Minnesota and Puerto Rico.

# Many Political Prisoners Said to Flee Laotian Jail

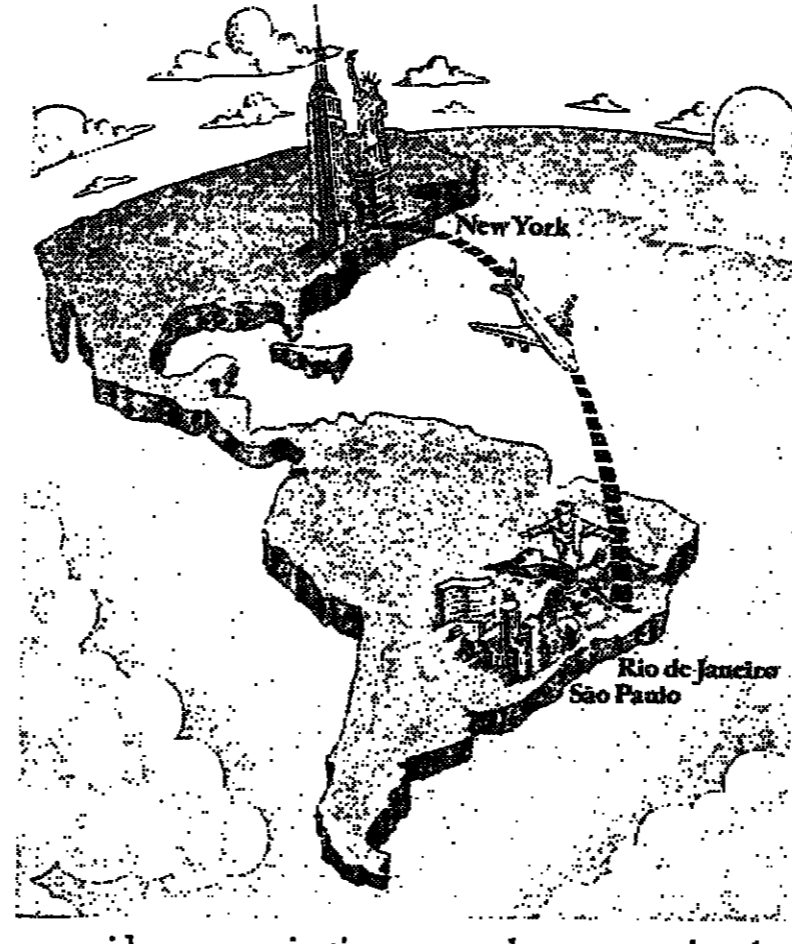
VIENTIANE, Laos, April 26 (Reuters)—Six guards were killed in a breakout of more than 500 political and other prisoners from Samkhe Prison in Vientiane Province yesterday, persons living near the prison said.

There was no official confirmation of the reports, which said that machine gun firing occurred around the prison during the breakout.

The local residents said that the prison breakout had been carried out by followers of Bong Souvannaavong, formerly a well-known Vientiane politician and publisher, who was believed to have been among those who escaped. He was arrested last September by the Laotian Communist authorities who said he had been cooperating with the United States Central Intelligence Agency and "rightist reactionaries."

Another well-known political prisoner, Prince Souk Bouavong, was also reported to have escaped.

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# EXCERPTS FROM REPORT OF INTELLIGENCE UNIT

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 26—Following the report on the 2nd Military Intelligence Act of the United States, the final report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. Passages changed by the committee are in italics.

## INTRODUCTION

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has conducted a long inquiry, the first major intelligence since World War II. The inquiry arose out of a substantial, even massive, within the "national intelligence" community. This final report is an evaluation of the evolution of the intelligence of the United States, its problems, recommendations for legislative action and recommendations to the executive branch. The committee believes that its report will provide a sound framework for conducting the vital intelligence activities of the United States in which meets the nation's requirements and protects the rights of American citizens and as which our Constitution



The Senate Intelligence committee meeting yesterday. From left are Democratic Senators Gary W. Hart of Colorado, Robert B. Morgan of North Carolina and Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota; F.A.O. Schwarz 3d, chief counsel; William G. Miller, staff director, Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho and committee chairman; Republican Senators Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland and Richard S. Sewelker of Pennsylvania.

The New York Times/George Thomas

relates to that provision of the National Security Act of 1947 which provides that "... the agency shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement powers or internal security functions..." (7) The nature and extent of executive branch oversight of all United States intelligence activities. (8) The need for specific legislative authority to govern the operations of all intelligence agencies of the Federal Government now existing without that explicit statutory authority, including but not limited to agencies such as the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency. (9) The nature and extent to which Federal agencies cooperate and exchange intelligence information and the adequacy of any regulations or statutes which govern such cooperation and exchange of intelligence information. (10) The extent to which United States intelligence agencies are governed by executive orders, rules or regulations, either published or secret, and the extent to which those executive orders, rules or regulations interpret, expand or are in conflict with specific legislative authority. (11) The violation of suspected violation of any state or Federal statute by any intelligence agency or by any person by or on behalf of any intelligence agency of the Federal Government, including but not limited to surreptitious entries, surveillance, wiretaps or eavesdropping, illegal opening of the United States mail or the monitoring of the United States mail. (12) The need for improved, strengthened, or consolidated oversight of United States intelligence activities by the Congress. (13) Whether any of the existing laws of the United States are inadequate, either in their provisions or manner of enforcement, to safeguard the rights of American citizens, to improve executive and legislative control of intelligence and related activities and to resolve uncertainties as to the authority of United States intelligence and related agencies. (14) Whether there is unnecessary duplication of expenditure and effort in the collection and processing of intelligence information by United States agencies. (15) The extent and necessity of overt and covert intelligence activities in the United States and abroad.

The committee's investigation has demonstrated, moreover, that the lack of legislation has had the effect of limiting public debate upon some important national issues. The C.I.A.'s broad statutory charter, the 1947 National Security Act, makes no specific mention of covert action. The C.I.A.'s former general counsel, Lawrence Houston, who was deeply involved in drafting the 1947 act, wrote in September 1947, "we do not believe there was any thought in the minds of Congress that the act contemplated covert action." Yet, a few months after enactment of the 1947 legislation, the National Security Council authorized the C.I.A. to engage in covert action programs. The provision of the act often cited as authorizing C.I.A. covert activities for the agency "... to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

Who determines what is to be kept secret? How can decisions made in secret or programs secretly approved be reviewed? Two great problems have confronted the committee in carrying out its charge to address these issues. The first is how our open democratic society, which has endured and flourished for 200 years, can be adapted to overcome the threats to liberty posed by the continuation of secret Government activities. The leaders of the United States must devise ways to meet their respective intelligence responsibilities, including informed and effective Congressional oversight, in a manner which brings secrecy and the power that secrecy affords within constitutional bounds. For the executive branch, the specific problem concerns instituting effective control and accountability systems and improving efficiency. Many aspects of these two problem areas which have been examined during the committee's inquiry of intelligence agencies are addressed in the recommendations. It is our hope that intelligence oversight committees working with the executive branch will develop legislation to remedy the problems exposed by our inquiry and described in this report. The committee has already recommended the creation of an oversight committee with the necessary powers to exercise legislative authority over the intelligence activities of the United States. It is clear that the Congress must exert its will and devise procedures that will enable it to play its full constitutional role in making policy decisions concerning intelligence activities. Failure to do so would permit further erosion of constitutional government.

Secret Executive Orders issued by the N.S.C. to carry out covert action programs were not subject to Congressional review. Indeed, until recent years, except for a few members, Congress was not fully aware of the existence of the so-called "secret charter or intelligence activities." Those members who did know had no institutional means for discussing their knowledge of secret intelligence activities with their colleagues. The problem of how the Congress can effectively use secret knowledge in its legislative process remains to be resolved. It is the committee's view that a strong and effective oversight committee is an essential first step that must be taken to resolve this fundamental issue.

The select committee has scrupulously adhered to this agreement. The Interim Report on Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders, the report on C.I.A. activities in Chile, the report on illegal N.S.A. surveillance, and the disclosures of illegal activities on the part of F.B.I. Cointelpro, the F.B.I. harassment of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other matters revealed in the committee's public hearings, were all carefully considered by the committee and the executive branch working together to determine what information could be declassified and revealed without damaging national security. In those reports and hearings, virtually all differences between the committee and the executive were resolved. The only significant exception concerned the release to the public of the Assassination Report, which the executive branch believed would harm national security. The committee decided otherwise.

States has devoted attention to the creation of a intelligence system, and today awareness on the part of a national intelligence is a permanent and permanent of our Government. value to the country has and it will be needed for the future. But a major task of this inquiry is that Congress is necessary to assure the future of our intelligence functions effectively, within the framework of the Constitution. The committee is of the view that unlawful actions taken by the intelligence agencies violated as their public duty. It is the committee's duty to the public how the opposite effect. The committee should teach us to be guard to protect the Government's purposes. Men born to freedom alert to repel invasion of by evil-minded rulers. The gets to liberty lurk in in-achment by men of zeal, but without understanding v. United States, 277 (1928).

## Update of the Committee's Inquiry

In 1975, Senate Resolved a select committee "to investigation and study of operations with respect activities and of the to which illegal, improper activities were engaged in by of the Federal Govern- Resolution 21 lists spe- inquiry and study. The Central Intelligence conducted an illegal domes- operation in the United States. The committee's inquiry that intelligence activities conducted outside the framework of the Constitution and statutes can undermine the treasured values guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Further, if the intelligence agencies act in ways inimical to declared national purposes, they damage the reputation, power and influence of the United States abroad. The committee's investigation has documented that a number of actions committed in the name of "national security" were inconsistent with declared policy and the law. Hearings have been held and the committee has issued reports on alleged assassination plots, covert action in Chile and the interception of domestic communications by the National Security Agency. Regrettably, some of these abuses cannot be regarded as aberrations. The committee stresses that these questions remain to be decided by the Congress and the executive jointly. What should be regarded as a national secret?

Since World War II, with steadily escalating consequences, many decisions of national importance have been made in secrecy, often by the executive branch alone. These decisions are frequently based on information obtained by clandestine means and available only to the executive branch. Recent Presidents have justified this secrecy on the basis of "national security" or "the requirements of national defense" or "the confidentiality required by sensitive, ongoing negotiations or operations." These justifications were generally accepted at face value. The Bay of Pigs fiasco, the secret war in Laos, the secret bombing of Cambodia, the anti-Alleens activities in Chile, the Watergate affair, were all instances of the use of power cloaked in secrecy which when revealed provoked widespread popular disapproval. This series of events has ended, for the time being at least, passive and uncritical acceptance by the Congress of executive decisions in the areas of foreign policy, national security and intelligence activities. If Congress had met its oversight responsibilities some of these activities might have been averted.

An examination of the scope of secret intelligence activities undertaken in the last three decades reveals that they ranged from war to conventional espionage. It appears that some United States intelligence activities may have violated treaty and covenant obligations, but more importantly the rights of United States citizens have been infringed upon. Despite citizen and Congressional concern about these programs, no processes or procedures have been developed by either the Congress or the executive branch which would assure Congress of access to secret information which it must have to carry out its constitutional responsibilities in authorizing and giving its advice and consent. The hindsight of history suggests that many secret operations were ill-advised or might have been more beneficial to United States interests had they been conducted openly, rather than secretly. The committee stresses that these questions remain to be decided by the Congress and the executive jointly.

Some criteria for defining a valid national secret have been agreed to over the last year. Both the committee and the executive branch now agree that the names of intelligence sources and the details of sensitive methods used by the intelligence services should remain secret. Wherever possible, the right of privacy of individuals and groups should also be preserved. It was agreed, however, that the details of illegal acts should be disclosed and that the broad scope of United States intelligence activities should be sufficiently described to give public reassurance that the intelligence agencies are operating consistent with the law and declared national policy.

At the same time, the committee finds that the operation of an extensive and necessarily secret intelligence system places severe strains on the nation's constitutional government. The committee is convinced, however, that the competing demands of secrecy and the requirements of the democratic process—our Constitution and our laws—can be reconciled. The need to protect secrets must be balanced with the assurance that secrecy is not used as a means to hide the abuse of power or the failures and mistakes of policy. Means must and can be provided for lawful disclosure of unneeded or unlawful secrets. The committee finds that intelligence activities should not be regarded as ends in themselves. Rather, the nation's intelligence functions should be organized and directed to assure that they serve the needs of those in the executive and legislative branches who have responsibility for formulating or carrying out foreign and national security policy. The committee finds that Congress has failed to provide the necessary statutory guidelines to insure that intelligence agencies carry out their necessary missions in accord with constitutional process.

## The Dilemma of Secrecy and Open Constitutional Government

Since World War II, with steadily escalating consequences, many decisions of national importance have been made in secrecy, often by the executive branch alone. These decisions are frequently based on information obtained by clandestine means and available only to the executive branch. Recent Presidents have justified this secrecy on the basis of "national security" or "the requirements of national defense" or "the confidentiality required by sensitive, ongoing negotiations or operations." These justifications were generally accepted at face value. The Bay of Pigs fiasco, the secret war in Laos, the secret bombing of Cambodia, the anti-Alleens activities in Chile, the Watergate affair, were all instances of the use of power cloaked in secrecy which when revealed provoked widespread popular disapproval. This series of events has ended, for the time being at least, passive and uncritical acceptance by the Congress of executive decisions in the areas of foreign policy, national security and intelligence activities. If Congress had met its oversight responsibilities some of these activities might have been averted.

## SUMMARY: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### General Findings

The committee finds that United States foreign and military intelligence agencies have made important contributions to the nation's security, and generally have performed their missions with dedication and distinction. The committee further finds that the individual men and women serving America in difficult and dangerous intelligence assignments deserve the respect and gratitude of the nation. The committee finds that there is a continuing need for an effective system of foreign and military intelligence. United States interests and responsibilities in the world will be challenged, for

### Recommendations

1. The National Security Act should be recast by omnibus legislation which would set forth the basic purposes of national intelligence activities, and define the relationship between the Con-

gress and the intelligence agencies of the executive branch. This revision should be given the highest priority by the intelligence oversight committee of Congress, acting in consultation with the executive branch.

2. The new legislation should define the charter of the organizations and entities in the United States intelligence community. It should establish charters for the National Security Council, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, the national intelligence components of the Department of Defense, including the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, and all other elements of the intelligence community, including joint organizations of two or more agencies.

3. This legislation should set forth the general structure and procedures of the intelligence community and the roles and responsibilities of the agencies which comprise it.

4. The legislation should contain specific and clearly defined prohibitions or limitations on various activities carried out by the respective components of the intelligence community.

## The National Security Council and the Office of the President

The National Security Council is an instrument of the President and not a corporate entity with authority of its own. The committee found that in general the President has had, through the National Security Council, effective means for exercising broad policy control over at least two major clandestine activities — covert action and sensitive technical collection. The covert American involvement in Angola and the operations of the Glomar Explorer are examples of that control in quite different circumstances, whatever conclusions one draws about the merits of the activities. The Central Intelligence Agency, in broad terms, is not "out of control."

The committee found, however, that there were significant limits to this control.

## Clandestine Activities

The degree of control and accountability regarding covert action and sensitive collection has been a function of each particular President's willingness to use these techniques.

The principal N.S.C. vehicle for dealing with clandestine activities, the 40 Committee and its predecessors, was the mechanism for reviewing and making recommendations regarding the approval of major covert action projects. However, this body also served generally to insulate the President from official involvement and accountability in the approval process until 1974.

As high-level Government officials, 40 Committee members have had neither time nor inclination to adequately review and pass judgment on all of the literally hundreds of covert action projects. Indeed, only a small fraction of such projects (those which the C.I.A. regards as major or sensitive) are so approved and/or reviewed. This problem is aggravated by the fact that the 40 Committee has had virtually no staff, with only a single officer from the clandestine services acting as executive secretary.

The process of review and approval has been, at times, only general in nature. It sometimes has become pro forma conducted over the telephone by subordinates.

The President, without consulting any N.S.C. mechanism, can exercise personal direction of clandestine activities as he did in the case of Chile in 1970.

There is no systematic White House-level review of either sensitive foreign espionage or counterintelligence activities. Yet these operations may also have a potential for embarrassing the United States and sometimes may be difficult to distinguish from covert action operations. For example, a proposal to recruit a high foreign government official as an intelligence "asset" would not necessarily be previewed outside the Central Intelligence Agency, at the N.S.C. level, despite the implications that recruitment might pose in conducting American foreign relations. Similarly, foreign counterintelligence operations might be conducted without any prior review at the highest Government levels. The committee found instances in the case of Chile when counterintelligence operations were related to, and even hard to distinguish from, the program of covert action.

The President's proposals to upgrade the 40 Committee into the Operations Advisory Group and to give explicit recognition to its role in advising the President on covert activities are desirable. That upgrading, however, will strain further the Group's ability to conduct a systematic review of sensitive clandestine operations. Under the new structure, the Group members are cabinet officers who have even less time than their principal deputies, who previously conducted the 40 Committee's work. The Group's procedures must be carefully structured, so that the perspective of Cabinet officers can in fact be brought to bear.

## Counterintelligence

There is no N.S.C.-level mechanism for coordinating, reviewing or approving counterintelligence activities in the United States, even those directed at United States citizens, despite the demonstrated potential for abuse.

## Coordination and Resource Allocation

The Director of Central Intelligence has been assigned the function of coordinating the activities of the intelligence community, ensuring its responsiveness to the requirements for national intelligence and for assembling a consolidated national intelligence budget. Until the recent establishment of the Committee on Foreign Intel-

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Brazil lights only 74

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# Excerpts: Broader Authority Recommended for the Director of Central Intelligence

Continued from preceding page  
gence, there was no effective N.S.C. level mechanism for any of these purposes.

## Executive Oversight

The committee finds that Presidents have not established specific instruments of oversight to prevent abuses by the intelligence community. In essence, Presidents have not exercised effective oversight.

## Recommendations

5. By statute, the National Security Council should be explicitly empowered to direct and provide policy guidance for the intelligence activities of the United States, including intelligence collection, counterintelligence, and the conduct of covert action.

6. By statute, the Attorney General should be made an adviser to the National Security Council in order to facilitate discharging his responsibility to insure that actions taken to protect American national security in the field of intelligence are also consistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

7. By statute, the existing power of the Director of Central Intelligence to coordinate the activities of the intelligence community should be reaffirmed. At the same time, the N.S.C. should establish an appropriate committee, such as the new Committee on Foreign Intelligence, with responsibility for allocating intelligence resources to insure efficient and effective operation of the national intelligence community. This committee should be chaired by the D.C.I. and should include representatives of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

8. By statute, an N.S.C. committee (like the Operations Advisory Group) should be established to advise the President on covert action. It would also be empowered, at the President's discretion, to approve all types of sensitive intelligence collection activities. If an O.A.G. member dissented from an approval, the particular collection activity would be referred to the President for decision. The group should consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Attorney General, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director of O.M.B., as an observer. The President would designate a chairman from among the group's members.

9. The chairman of the group would be confirmed by the Senate for that position, if he were an official not already subject to confirmation.

In the execution of covert action and sensitive intelligence collection activities specifically approved by the President, the chairman would enter the chain of command below the President.

10. The group should be provided with adequate staff to assist in conducting thorough reviews of covert action and sensitive collection projects. This staff should not be drawn exclusively from the Clandestine Service of the C.I.A.

11. Each covert action project should be reviewed and passed on by the group. In addition, the group would review all ongoing projects at least once a year.

12. By statute, the Secretary of State should be designated as the principal Administration spokesman to the Congress on the policy and purpose underlying covert action projects.

13. By statute, the Director of Central Intelligence should be required to fully inform the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress of each covert action prior to its initiation. No funds should be expended on any covert action unless and until the President certifies and provides to the Congressional intelligence oversight committee(s) the reasons that a covert action is required by extraordinary circumstances to deal with grave threats to the national security of the United States. The Congressional intelligence oversight committee(s) should be kept fully and currently informed on all covert action projects, and the D.C.I. should submit a semiannual report on all such projects to the committee(s).

14. The committee recommends that when the Senate establishes an intelligence oversight committee with authority to authorize the national intelligence budget, the Hughes-Ryan Amendment (22 U.S.C., 2422) should be amended so that the foregoing notifications and Presidential certifications to that committee.

15. By statute, a new N.S.C. counterintelligence committee should be established, consisting of the Attorney General as chairman, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the F.B.I. and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Its purpose would be to coordinate and review foreign counterintelligence activities conducted within the United States and the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence within the United States, by both the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. The goal would be to insure strict conformity with statutory and constitutional requirements and to enhance coordination between the C.I.A. and F.B.I. This committee should review the standards and guidelines for all recruitments of agents within the United States for either counterintelligence or positive foreign intelligence purposes, as well as for the recruitment of U.S. citizens abroad. This committee would consider differences between the agencies concerning the recruitment of agents, the handling of foreign assets that come to the United States, and the establishment of the bona fides of defectors. It should also treat any other foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activity of the F.B.I. and C.I.A. which either agency brings to that forum for Presidential level consideration.

## The Director of Central Intelligence

The 1947 National Security Act gave the D.C.I. responsibility for "coordinating

ing the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security." In addition, the D.C.I. as the President's principal foreign intelligence adviser was given responsibility for coordinating and producing national intelligence for senior policymakers. However, the committee found that these D.C.I. responsibilities have often conflicted with the particular interests and prerogatives of the other intelligence community departments and agencies. They have not given up control over their own intelligence operations, and in particular, the Department of Defense and the military services, which allocate 80 percent of the direct costs for national intelligence, have insisted that they must exercise direct control over peacetime intelligence activities to prepare for war. Thus, while the D.C.I. was given responsibility under the 1947 act for intelligence community activities, he was not authorized to centrally coordinate or manage the overall operations of the community.

Because the D.C.I. only provides guidance for intelligence collection and production and does not establish requirements, he is not in a position to command the intelligence community to respond to the intelligence needs of national policymakers. Where the D.C.I. has been able to define priorities, he has lacked authority to allocate intelligence resources—either among different systems of intelligence collection or among intelligence collection, analysis and finished intelligence production.

In the area of providing finished intelligence, the committee discovered that the D.C.I., in his role as intelligence judgments are objective and independent of department and agency biases. The committee has been particularly concerned with pressures from both the White House and the Defense Department on the D.C.I. to alter his intelligence judgments. One example of such pressure investigated by the committee occurred in the fall of 1969, when the D.C.I. modified his judgment on the capability of the Soviet SS-9 system when it conflicted with the public position of Secretary of Defense Laird. After a meeting with Staff of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Director Helms deleted a paragraph from the draft of the National Intelligence Estimate on Soviet strategic forces which stated that within the next five years it was "highly unlikely" that the Soviets would attempt to achieve "a first strike capability, i.e., a capability to launch a surprise attack against the United States with assurance that the U.S.S.R. would not itself receive damage it would regard as unacceptable."

The committee believes that over the past five years the D.C.I.'s ability to produce objective national intelligence and resist outside pressure has been reduced with the dissolution of the independent Board of National Estimates and the subsequent delegation of its staff to the departments with responsibility for drafting D.C.I.'s national intelligence judgments.

The committee believes that the Congress, in carrying out its responsibilities in the area of national security policy, should have access to the full range of intelligence produced by the United States intelligence community. The committee further believes that it should be possible to work out a means of insuring that the D.C.I.'s national intelligence judgments are available to the appropriate Congressional committees on a regular basis without compromising the D.C.I.'s role as personal adviser to the President.

Finally, the committee has found concern that the function of the D.C.I. in his role as intelligence community leader and principal intelligence adviser to the President is inconsistent with his responsibility to manage one of the intelligence community agencies—the C.I.A. Potential problems exist in a number of areas. Because the D.C.I. as head of the C.I.A. is responsible for human clandestine collection overseas, interception of signals communication overseas, the development and interception of technical collection systems, there is concern that the D.C.I. as community leader is in "a conflict of interest" situation when ruling on the activities of the over-all intelligence community.

The committee is also concerned that the D.C.I.'s new span of control—both the entire intelligence community and the entire C.I.A.—may be too great for him to exercise effective detailed supervision of clandestine activities.

## Recommendations

16. By statute, the D.C.I. should be established as the President's principal foreign intelligence adviser, with exclusive responsibility for producing national intelligence for the President and the Congress. For this purpose, the D.C.I. should be empowered to establish a staff directly responsible to him to help prepare his national intelligence judgments and to coordinate the views of the other members of the intelligence community. The committee recommends that the director establish a board to include senior outside advisers to review intelligence products as necessary, thus helping to insulate the D.C.I. from pressures to alter or modify his national intelligence judgments. To advise and assist the D.C.I. in producing national intelligence, the D.C.I. would also be empowered to draw on other elements of the intelligence community.

17. By statute, the D.C.I. should be given responsibility and authority for establishing national intelligence requirements, preparing the national intelligence budget and providing guidance for United States national intelligence program operations. In this capacity he should be designated as chairman of the appropriate N.S.C. committee, such as the C.F.I. and should have the following powers and responsibilities:

a. The D.C.I. should establish national intelligence requirements for the entire intelligence community. He should be empowered to draw on intelligence community representatives and others whom he may designate to assist him in establishing national intelligence requirements and determining the success of the various agencies in fulfilling them. The D.C.I. should provide general guid-

dance to the various intelligence agency directors for the management of intelligence operations.

b. The D.C.I. should have responsibility for preparing the national intelligence program budget for presentation to the President and the Congress. The definition of what is to be included within that national intelligence program should be established by Congress in consultation with the executive. In this capacity, the Director of Central Intelligence should be involved early in the budget cycle in preparing the budgets of the respective intelligence community agencies. The director should have specific responsibility for choosing among the programs of the different collection and production agencies and departments and to insure against waste and unnecessary duplication. The D.C.I. should also have responsibility for issuing fiscal guidance for the allocation of all national intelligence resources. The authority of the D.C.I. to reprogram funds within the intelligence budget should be defined by statute.

c. In order to carry out his national intelligence responsibilities the D.C.I. should have the authority to review all foreign and military intelligence activities and intelligence resource allocations, including tactical military intelligence which is the responsibility of the armed forces.

d. The D.C.I. should be authorized to establish an intelligence community staff to support him in carrying out his managerial responsibilities. This staff should be drawn from the best available talent within and outside the intelligence community.

e. In addition to these provisions concerning D.C.I. control over national intelligence operations in peacetime, the statute should require establishment of a procedure to insure that in time of war the relevant national intelligence operations come under the control of the Secretary of Defense.

18. By statute, the position of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for the intelligence community should be established as recommended in Executive Order No. 11905. This Deputy Director should be subject to Senate confirmation and would assume the D.C.I.'s intelligence community functions in the D.C.I.'s absence. Current provisions regarding the status of the D.C.I. and his single deputy should be extended to cover the D.C.I. and both deputies. Civilian control of the nation's intelligence is important; only one of the three could be a career military officer, active or retired.

19. The committee recommends that the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress consider whether the Congress should appropriate the funds for the national intelligence budget to the D.C.I., rather than to the directors of the various intelligence agencies and departments.

20. By statute, the Director of Central Intelligence should serve at the pleasure of the President but for no more than 10 years.

21. The committee also recommends consideration of separating the D.C.I. from direct responsibility over the C.I.A.

## The Central Intelligence Agency

### The Charter for Intelligence Activities: Espionage, Counterintelligence and Covert Action

The committee finds that the C.I.A.'s present charter, embodied in the National Security Act of 1947, the C.I.A. Act of 1949, and the 1974 Hughes-Ryan amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act, is inadequate in a number of respects.

While the legislative history of the 1947 act makes clear that the C.I.A.'s mandate would be limited to "foreign intelligence," the act itself does not so specify. Covert action, in the past a major C.I.A. activity, is not mentioned in the 1947 act, although the act contains a vague and open-ended authorization for the National Security Council to direct the C.I.A. to undertake "such other functions and duties related to the intelligence affecting the national security as the N.S.C. may from time to time direct." No explicit authority even to collect intelligence is provided the agency.

The restrictions on domestic activities in the 1947 act were not clearly defined, nor was the potential conflict between the limits and the director's authority to protect "sources and methods" of intelligence gathering resolved. Neither did the 1947 act set forth the agency's role in conducting counterintelligence and in collecting of foreign intelligence.

The Congress's confusing and ill-defined charge to the agency in these areas resulted in conflicts of jurisdiction with other governmental agencies. The lack of legislative specificity also opened the way to domestic activities such as Operation Chaos, which clearly went beyond Congress's intent in enacting and amending the National Security Act. In sum, the committee finds that a clear statutory basis is needed for the agency's conduct abroad of covert action, espionage, counterintelligence and foreign counterintelligence operations within the United States as a result of the activities abroad.

### Foreign Espionage

Espionage on behalf of the United States Government is primarily the responsibility of the Central Intelligence Agency's Clandestine Service which operates on a worldwide basis. The Clandestine Service—officially, the Directorate of Operations—is responsible for C.I.A. clandestine human collection, espionage, covert action, paramilitary operations and counterintelligence. The C.I.A. also has special responsibilities for coordinating the military services' limited espionage activities abroad.

The committee believes that the United States cannot forgo clandestine human collection and expect to maintain the same quality of intelligence on mat-

## Articles in 1974 Spurred Inquiry

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—The report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, part of which was released today, is the result of the most intensive investigation ever conducted into America's foreign and domestic intelligence system.

The study grew out of articles that appeared in The New York Times late in 1974. On Dec. 22, 1974, Seymour M. Hersh reported in The Times on a wide-spread program of spying on American citizens conducted without legal authority by the Central Intelligence Agency.

As a result of that article and earlier accounts of covert United States involvement in the overthrow of the Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens in Chile, the Senate voted on Jan. 26, 1975, to organize the select committee. On Feb. 18, the House established a counterpart committee.

The House committee's report has yet to be made public, largely because of a controversy that arose when The Times and Daniel Schorr, a CBS News correspondent, obtained and reported on the final results of the House study before its official release.

The congressional investigations follow one conducted within the C.I.A. by the former Director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby, and another by a Presidential commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller.

All of the reports supported the original disclosures in The Times about covert activities by the C.I.A. in Chile and illegal intelligence work in the United States.

ters of the highest importance to our national security. Technical collection systems do not eliminate the usefulness of espionage in denied areas (essentially the Communist countries). Agent intelligence can help provide valuable insight concerning the motivations for activities or policies of potential adversaries, as well as their future intentions.

Nevertheless, the committee found that there are certain inherent limitations to the value of clandestine sources. Espionage information tends to be fragmentary and there is always some question as to the trustworthiness and reliability of the source.

The committee found that over the last decade, the size of the Clandestine Service has been reduced significantly, particularly in the field. However, there remains the question of whether the complements abroad and at headquarters have been reduced sufficiently.

The committee found that the C.I.A.'s clandestine collection effort has been reoriented towards denied areas and away from internal political and security developments in the third world. The committee believes that this changed emphasis is desirable and welcomes it.

### Foreign Intelligence Collection in the United States

The C.I.A. engages in both overt and clandestine activity within the United States for the purpose of foreign intelligence collection. The agency's Domestic Collection Division is responsible primarily for overt collection, while the Foreign Resources Division manages clandestine collection of foreign intelligence. Both divisions are currently within the Directorate of Operations. Formerly run and staffed by the Directorate of Intelligence, the D.C.D. was moved to Operations in 1973 and now has many clandestine services officers assigned to it.

The Domestic Collection Division openly collects foreign intelligence information from American citizens on a wide variety of subjects, primarily of an economic and technological nature. The Domestic Collection Division currently maintains contact with tens of thousands of American citizens who, on a confidential basis, volunteer information of intelligence value to the United States. The committee notes that the Central Intelligence Agency is overtly in contact with many members of the American academic community to consult with them on the subjects of their expertise. On occasion, at the request of the academic concerned, these contacts are confidential.

The committee believes there are significant benefits to both the Government and the universities in such contacts and that they should not be discouraged. The committee sees no danger to the integrity of American academic institutions in continuing such overt contacts.

The Domestic Collection Division operates from 38 offices around the United States and lists itself in local telephone directories, although it conducts its business as discreetly as possible.

The committee notes that due to the recent revelations about C.I.A. activities, some foreign intelligence sources are shying away from cooperation with the Domestic Collection Division, thus impeding this division's most important function, namely, the overt collection of foreign intelligence.

The committee also questions the recruiting for foreign espionage purposes, of immigrants desiring American citizenship because it might be construed as coercive.

### Foreign Counterintelligence

Counterintelligence is defined quite broadly by the C.I.A. It includes the knowledge needed for the protection and preservation of the military, economic and productive strength of the United States, as well as the Government's security in domestic and foreign affairs, against or from espionage, sabotage and subversion designed to weaken or destroy the United States.

controlling and manipulating adversary intelligence operations. An effort is made to discern the plans and intentions of enemy intelligence services and to deceive them about our own.

The committee finds that the threat from hostile intelligence services is real. In the United States alone, well over a thousand Soviet officials are on permanent assignment. Among these, over 40 percent have been identified as members of the KGB or GRU, the Soviet civilian and military intelligence units, respectively. Estimates for the number of unidentified Soviet intelligence officers raise this figure to over 80 percent and some defector sources have estimated that 70 percent to 80 percent of Soviet officials in the United States have some intelligence connection.

Furthermore, the number of Soviets with access to the United States has tripled since 1960, and is still increasing in 1974, for example, over 200 Soviet ships with a total crew complement of 13,000 officers and men visited this country. Some 4,000 Soviets entered the United States as commercial or exchange visitors in 1974. In 1972-1973, for example, approximately one-third of the Soviet exchange students here for the academic year under the East-West Student Exchange Program were co-opting with the KGB, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Other areas of counterintelligence concern include the sharp increase in the number of Soviet immigrants to the United States (4,000 in 1974 compared to fewer than 500 in 1972); the rise in East-West commercial exchange visitors (from 641 in 1972 to 1,500 in 1974); and the growing number of officials in this country from other Communist bloc nations (from 416 in 1960 to 798 in 1975).

Coordination between C.I.A. and F.B.I. counterintelligence units is especially critical. The history of C.I.A.-F.B.I. liaison has been turbulent, though a strong undercurrent of cooperation has usually existed at the staff level since 1952 when the bureau began sending a liaison person to the C.I.A. on a regular basis. The sources of friction between the C.I.A. and F.B.I. in the early days revolved around such matters as the frequent unwillingness of the bureau to collect positive intelligence for the C.I.A. within the United States or to help recruit foreign officials in this country.

The committee believes that counterintelligence requires the direct attention of Congress and the executive for three reasons: (1) two distinct and partly incompatible approaches to counterintelligence have emerged and demand reconciliation; (2) recent evidence suggests that F.B.I. counterintelligence results have been less than satisfactory; and (3) counterintelligence has infringed on the rights and liberties of Americans.

## Recommendations

22. By statute, a charter should be established for the Central Intelligence Agency which makes clear that its activities must be related to foreign intelligence. The agency should be given the following missions:

1. The collection of denied or protected foreign intelligence information.

2. The conduct of foreign counterintelligence.

3. The production of foreign covert action operations.

4. The production of finished national intelligence.

23. The C.I.A., in carrying out foreign intelligence mission 1, would be permitted to engage in relevant activities within the United States so long as these activities do not violate the Constitution nor any Federal, state or local laws within the United States. The committee has set forth in its domestic recommendations proposed restrictions on such activities to supplement restrictions already contained in the 1947 National Security Act. In addition, the committee recommends that by statute the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress and the proposed counterintelligence committee of the National Security Council be required to review, at least annually, C.I.A. foreign intelligence activities conducted within the United States.

24. By statute, the Attorney General should be required to report to the President and to the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress any intelligence activities which, in his opinion, violate the constitutional rights of American citizens or any other provision of law and the actions he has taken in response. Pursuant to the committee's domestic recommendations, the Attorney General should be made responsible for ensuring that intelligence activities do not violate the Constitution or any other provision of law.

25. The committee recommends the establishment of a special committee of the Committee on Foreign Intelligence to review all foreign human intelligence collection activities. It would make recommendations to the C.F.I. with regard to the scope, policies, and priorities of U.S. clandestine human collection operations and choices between overt and clandestine human collection. This committee would be composed of a representative of the Secretary of State as chairman, the other statutory members of the C.F.I., and others whom the President may designate.

26. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should carefully examine intelligence collection activities of the Clandestine Service to assure that clandestine means are used only when the information is sufficiently important and when such means are necessary to obtain such information.

27. The intelligence oversight committee(s) should consider whether:

1. The Domestic Collection Division (overt collection operations) should be removed from the Directorate of Operations (the Clandestine Service), and returned to the Directorate of Intelligence;

2. The C.I.A.'s regulations should be reformed when they are to be used for operational support of clandestine activities;

3. The C.I.A.'s regulations should prohibit recruiting as agents immigrants who have applied for American citizenship.

28. The President of the United States, in consultation with the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress, should undertake a classified review of current issues regarding counterintel-

gence. This review should be based on a classified Presidential policy and objectives, and should examine the following issues: mission, operations, search, accountability, training, review, deception, liaison action, and manpower.

## C.I.A. Production of Intelligence

Intelligence production process (coordination, collection, analysis, research and "raw" intelligence is turned into "finished" intelligence product) includes a daily or periodic summaries, as well as long studies and monographs on topics of policy interest. Finished intelligence is produced in the Directorate of Intelligence, Directorate of Science and Technology.

Certain problems and issues in the production of intelligence in the C.I.A. have come to the committee's attention. The committee believes these problems deserve immediate attention by both the executive and future Congressional oversight bodies. These problems directly on the resources for the production of finished intelligence, the personnel system and the organizational structure of intelligence.

The committee recognizes that the primary purpose of intelligence production is to provide the President with the principal function of intelligence to anticipate major foreign trends and changes in world events which bear on United States interests. Understanding of the behavior, essences, and long-term trends underlie sudden military and developments.

The committee wishes to emphasize that there is an important distinction between an intelligence failure and a policy failure. The United States is on the possibility of an invasion of Cyprus in the problem of taking effective action to prevent such an invasion was question and not an intelligence failure.

The committee has received that on some subjects, such as conventional forces of potential U.S. interest, intelligence is excellent. But in other areas, intelligence is viewed as inadequate. On balance, the committee believes that the quality, timeliness and utility of our finished intelligence is generally considered adequate. Major improvement is both possible and necessary.

One issue examined by the committee is whether intelligence elements responsible for produced intelligence receive attention and support. Productive intelligence is the words of one observer, child of the intelligence community. Since finished intelligence is the purpose of all United States intelligence activities, the committee finds neglect of finished intelligence unacceptable for the future.

Intelligence resources are increasingly devoted to intelligence production. The system is inundated with intelligence. The individual responsible for producing finished intelligence have difficulty dealing with the volume of information.

makers want the latest report on products of finished intelligence to compete with the growing intelligence for policymakers. In a crisis situation, the committee focuses on the latest evidence at the expense of a broader view. Intelligence staff saw this tendency as why the Cyprus coup in July 1974 not foreseen.

The intelligence community crisis noted another general problem which was involved in the Arab attack on Israeli October of 1973: "the perhaps conscious conviction (and hope) that, reasonably and rationally, the Arab attack, the Greek coup) will not be made by essential rational men."

An additional area of the committee's concern is that analysts are not informed in a timely way of national policies and programs which affect their analyses and estimates. Its examination of cases involving Cuba and Chile in the 1970's, the committee encountered evidence that the analysts were so deprived.

A final issue raised by the committee is whether the new organization proposed by the President would ensure the appropriate stature for the Directorate of Intelligence to be the reporting directly to the President's chief intelligence adviser. The committee's analyses were so deprived. A final issue raised by the committee is whether the new organization proposed by the President would ensure the appropriate stature for the Directorate of Intelligence to be the reporting directly to the President's chief intelligence adviser. The committee's analyses were so deprived.

## Recommendations

29. By statute, the Director of the Directorate of Intelligence should be authorized to continue to report directly to the Director of Central Intelligence.

30. The committee recommends a system be devised to insure that intelligence analysts are better and promptly informed about United policies and programs affecting respective areas of responsibility.

31. The Central Intelligence Agency should provide general guidance to the various intelligence agency directors for the management of intelligence operations.

Continued on next page

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# Excerpts: Panel Says Paramilitary Operations 'Frequently Amount to Making War'

from preceding page

intelligence oversight committee should re-examine the system of the Directorate with a view to providing a more hierarchical permit. Super-grade positions available on the basis of analysis.

**Directorate for Intelligence** to bring more analysts into middle and upper grade career positions and to emphasize should be placed on development of new tools of analysis.

policy should continue to intelligence analysts to assist tours of duty on an other agencies (State, Defense) or in academic institutions both their analytical their appreciation for the their analysis to policy-operators within the Gov-

## Action and Military Operations

is the attempt to influence the affairs of other nations in a manner that conceals the operations of the United States. Covert action includes economic activity, propaganda activities, and operations that are intended to influence the operations of other nations. Covert action is the action "projects" can be single assets, such as a agent propagandist, through assets working in the covert and military inter- as in Laos. The agency what it terms an "oper- structure" of "standby" as influence or media or be used in major opera- in Chile. These "stand- part of ongoing, most projects. There are no

the has found that the ducted some 900 major covert action projects plus smaller projects since ed to maintain secrecy action projects from the ic scrutiny and debate determine their compat- bilitized American foreign Recently, a large-scale jary operation in Angola without any effort on the cutive branch to articu- ble support for, its over- Africa. Only public dis- owed the nation to apply of success or failure to projects and then only in n without the approval of prompting the original vert rather than overt

Covert action requires public cannot determine actions are consistent ed foreign policy goals. Iso has allowed covert ac- place which are incon- or basic traditions and t operations have passed blic judgments, such as given Western European erties facing strong Com- in the late 1940's Others have not. In the committee, the covert, have democratically elected Salvador Allende in Chile and U. S. public approval.

**Paramilitary Operations** military operations are a ne form of covert action. ns most often consist of assistance and training. ly have involved actual es by American advisers. lity assistance involves commitments, it is, with, authorized by the Con- ception is covert military ch is channeled through out being authorized or the Congress as a whole. , paramilitary combat op- ently amount to making not come under the War since they usually do not med U. S. military officers. lity officers engaged in red paramilitary operations "dipped" for paramilitary s, they appear to resign lity yet preserve their ctivation once their tour in paramilitary operations

ittee finds that major para- rations have often failed to intended objective. Most ally been exposed. Opera- Angola, recently, and Indo- late 1950's are examples of litary failures. Others, such e judged successes by the ficials within the executive e "success" in Laos, how- e seen against the larger involvement in Indochina

ry operations often have a large-scale programs with of exposure (and thus en- and/or failure). In some, CIA has been exposed to under- litary operations simply be- gony is less accountable to for highly visible "secret" erations. In all cases con- the committee, command within the executive branch ns. However, all such opera- bled conducted without dis- sional authority or public- cent years, some have been in the face of strong Con- disapproval. , however—apart from An- ed States paramilitary activi-

ties have been at a very low level. The capability for these actions, residing jointly in the C.I.A. and the Department of Defense, consists of a cadre of trained officers, stockpiles of military equipment, logistic networks and small collections of air and maritime assets.

## Recommendations

35. The legislation establishing the charter for the Central Intelligence Agency should specify that the C.I.A. is the only U.S. Government agency authorized to conduct covert actions. The purpose of covert actions should be to deal with grave threats to American security. Covert actions should be consistent with publicly defined United States foreign policy goals, and should be reserved for extraordinary circumstances when no other means will suffice. The legislation governing covert action should require executive branch procedures which will insure careful and thorough consideration of both the general policies governing covert action and particular covert action projects; such procedures should require the participation and accountability of highest level policymakers.

36. The committee has already recommended, following its investigation of alleged assassination attempts directed at foreign leaders, a statute to forbid such activities. The committee reaffirms its support for such a statute and further recommends prohibiting the following covert activities by statute:

- ¶All political assassinations.
- ¶Efforts to subvert democratic governments.
- ¶Support for police or other internal security forces which engage in the systematic violation of human rights.
- ¶By statute, the appropriate N.S.C. committee (e.g., the Operations Advisory Group) should review every covert action proposal.

The committee recommends that the Operations Advisory Group review include:

¶A careful and systematic analysis of the political premises underlying the recommended actions, as well as the nature, extent, purpose, risks, likelihood of success and costs of the operation. Reasons explaining why the objective can not be achieved by overt means should also be considered.

¶Each covert action project should be formally considered at a meeting of the OAG, and if approved, forwarded to the President for final decision. The views and positions of the participants would be fully recorded. For the purpose of OAG, Presidential, and Congressional considerations, all so-called non-sensitive projects should be aggregated according to the extraordinary circumstances or contingency against which the project is directed.

38. By statute, the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should require that the annual budget submission for covert action programs be specified and detailed as to the activity recommended. Unforeseen covert action projects should be funded from the Contingency Reserve Fund which could be replenished only after the concurrence of the oversight and any other appropriate congressional committees. The congressional intelligence oversight committee should be notified prior to any withdrawal from the Contingency Reserve Fund.

30. By statute, any covert use by the U.S. Government of American citizens as combatants should be preceded by the notification required for all covert actions. The statute should provide that within 60 days of such notification such use shall be terminated unless the Congress has specifically authorized such use. The Congress should be empowered to terminate such use at any time.

40. By statute, the Executive branch should be prevented from conducting any covert military assistance program (including the indirect or direct provision of military material, military or logistics advice and training, and funds for mercenaries) without the explicit prior consent of the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress.

## Reorganization of C.I.A.

### The Position of the D.C.I.

The committee recommendations regarding the Director of Central Intelligence would, if implemented, increase his authority over the entire intelligence community. Given such increased authority, the committee believes that both the executive branch and the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should give careful consideration to removing the D.C.I. from direct management responsibility for the Central Intelligence Agency. This would free the D.C.I. to concentrate on his responsibilities with regard to the entire intelligence community and would remove him from any conflict of interest in performing that task. It might also increase the accountability of the Central Intelligence Agency by establishing a new and separate senior position—a Director of the Central Intelligence Agency—responsible for only the C.I.A.

### The Structure of the C.I.A.

The committee believes that several important problems uncovered in the course of this inquiry suggest that serious consideration also be given to major structural change in the C.I.A.—in particular, separating national intelligence production and analysis from the clandestine service and other collection functions. Intelligence production could be placed directly under the D.C.I., while clandestine collection of foreign intelligence from human and technical sources and covert operations would remain in the C.I.A.

## Recommendations

41. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress in the course of developing a new charter for the intelligence community should give consideration to separating the functions of the D.C.I. and the Director of the C.I.A. and to dividing the intelligence analysis and production functions from the clandestine collection and covert action functions of the present C.I.A.

## Relations With United States Institutions and Private Citizens

In the immediate postwar period, as the Communists pressed to influence and to control international organizations and movements, mass communications, and cultural institutions, the United States responded, by involving American private institutions and individuals in the secret struggle over minds, institutions, and ideals. In the process, the C.I.A. subsidized, and even helped develop "private" or nongovernment organizations that were designed to compete with Communists around the world. The C.I.A. supported not only foreign organizations, but also the international activities of United States student, labor, cultural, and philanthropic organizations.

These covert relationships have attracted public concern and this committee's attention because of the importance that Americans attach to the independence of these institutions.

The committee found that in the past the scale and diversity of these covert actions has been extensive. For operational purposes, the C.I.A. has:

- ¶Funded a special program of a major American business association.
- ¶Collaborated with an American trade union federation.
- ¶Helped to establish a research center at a major United States university.
- ¶Supported an international exchange program sponsored by a group of United States universities.
- ¶Made widespread use of philanthropic organizations to fund such covert action programs.

## 1. Covert Use of the U.S. Academic Community

The Central Intelligence Agency is now using several hundred American academics, who in addition to providing leads and, sometimes making, introductions for intelligence purposes, occasionally write books and other material to be used for propaganda purposes abroad. Beyond these, an additional few scores are used in an unwitting manner for minor activities.

These academics are located in over 100 American colleges, universities and related institutes. At the majority of institutions, no one other than the individual academic concerned is aware of the C.I.A. link. At the others, at least one university official is aware of the operational use made of academics on his campus. In addition, there are several American academics abroad who serve operational purposes, primarily the collection of intelligence.

The C.I.A. gives a high priority to obtaining leads on potential foreign intelligence sources especially those from Communist countries. This agency's emphasis reflects the fact that many foreign nationals in the United States are in this category. The committee notes that American academics provide valuable assistance in this activity.

The committee is concerned, however, that American academics involved in such activities may undermine public confidence that those who train our youth are upholding the ideals, independence and integrity of American universities.

## Government Grantees

C.I.A. regulations adopted in 1967 prohibit the "operational" use of certain narrow categories of individuals. The C.I.A. is prohibited from using existing grants from the Board of Foreign Fellowships under the Fulbright-Hays Act. There is no prohibition on the use of individuals participating in any other federally funded exchange programs. For example, the C.I.A. may use those grantees—artists, specialists, athletes, leaders, etc.—who do not receive their grants from the Board of Foreign Fellowships. The committee is concerned that there is no prohibition against exploiting such open Federal programs for clandestine purposes.

## 2. The Covert Use of Books and Publishing Houses

The committee has found that the Central Intelligence Agency attaches a particular importance to book publishing activities as a form of covert propaganda. A former officer in the Clandestine Service stated that books are "the most important weapon of strategic (longrange) propaganda." Prior to 1967, the Central Intelligence Agency sponsored, subsidized or produced over 1,000 books; approximately 25 percent of them in English. In 1967 alone, the C.I.A. published or subsidized over 200 titles, ranging from books on African safaris to translations of Machiavelli's "The Prince" into Swahili and works of T. S. Eliot into Russian, to a competitor to Mao's little red book, which was entitled "Quotations from Chairman Liu."

The committee found that an important number of the books actually produced by the Central Intelligence Agency were reviewed and marketed in the United States.

## 3. Domestic "Fallout"

The committee finds that covert media operations can result in manipulating or incidentally misleading the American public. Despite efforts to minimize it, C.I.A. employees, past and present, have conceded that there is no way to shield the American public completely from "fallout" in the United States from agency propaganda or placements overseas. Indeed, following the Katzenbach inquiry, the Deputy Director for Operations issued a directive stating: "Fallout in the United States from a foreign publication which we support is inevitable and consequently permissible."

The domestic fallout of covert propaganda comes from many sources: books intended primarily for an English-speaking foreign audience, C.I.A. press placements that are picked up by an international wire service, and publications resulting from direct C.I.A. funding of foreign institutes. For example, a book



written for an English-speaking foreign audience by one C.I.A. operative was reviewed favorably by another C.I.A. agent in The New York Times.

## 4. Covert Use of American Religious Personnel

The committee has found that over the years the C.I.A. has used very few religious personnel for operational purposes. The C.I.A. informed the committee that only 21 such individuals have ever participated in either covert action projects or the clandestine collection of intelligence. On Feb. 10, 1976, the C.I.A. announced: "C.I.A. has no secret paid or contractual relationships with any American clergyman or missionary. This practice will be continued as a matter of policy."

The committee welcomes this policy with the understanding that the prohibition against all "paid or contractual relationships" is in fact a prohibition against any operational use of all Americans following a religious vocation.

## Recommendations

In its consideration of the recommendations that follow, the committee noted the Central Intelligence Agency's concern that further restriction on the use of Americans for operational purposes will constrain current operating programs. The committee recognizes that there may be at least some short-term operational losses if the committee recommendations are effected. At the same time, the committee believes that there are certain American institutions whose integrity is critical to the maintenance of a free society and which should therefore be free of any unwitting role in the clandestine service of the United States Government.

42. The committee is concerned about the integrity of American academic institutions and the use of individuals affiliated with such institutions for clandestine purposes. Accordingly, the committee recommends that the C.I.A. amend its internal directives to require that individual academics used for operational purposes by the C.I.A., together with the President or equivalent official of the relevant academic institutions, be informed of the clandestine C.I.A. relationship.

43. The committee further recommends that, as soon as possible, the permanent intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress examine whether further steps are needed to insure the integrity of American academic institutions.

44. By statute, the C.I.A. should be prohibited from the operational use of grantees who are receiving funds through educational and/or cultural programs which are sponsored by the United States Government.

45. By statute, the C.I.A. should be prohibited from subsidizing the writing, or production for distribution within the United States or its territories, of any book, magazine, article, publication, film, or video or audio tape unless publicly attributed to the C.I.A. Nor should the C.I.A. be permitted to undertake any activity to accomplish indirectly such distribution within the United States or its territories.

46. The committee supports the recently adopted C.I.A. prohibitions against any paid or contractual relationship between the agency and U.S. and foreign journalists accredited to U.S. media organizations. The C.I.A. prohibitions should, however, be established in law.

47. The committee recommends that the C.I.A. prohibitions be extended by law to include the operational use of any person who regularly contributes material to, or is regularly involved directly or indirectly in the editing of material, or regularly acts to set policy or provide direction to the activities of U.S. media organizations.

48. The committee recommends that the agency's recent prohibition on covert paid or contractual relationship between the agency and any American clergyman or missionary should be established by law.

## Proprietaries and Cover

### Proprietary Organizations

C.I.A. proprietaries are business entities wholly owned by the agency which do business, or only appear to do business, under commercial guise. They are part of the "arsenal of tools" of the C.I.A.'s Clandestine Services. They have been used for espionage as well as covert action. Most of the larger proprietaries have been used for paramilitary purposes. The committee finds that too often large proprietaries have created unwarranted risks of unfair competition with private business and of compromising their cover as clandestine operations. For example, Air America, which at one time had as many as 8,000 employees, ran into both difficulties.

While internal C.I.A. financial controls have been regular and systematic, the committee found a need for even greater accountability both internally and externally. Generally, those auditing of the C.I.A. have been denied access to operational information, making management-oriented audits impossible. Instead, audits have been concerned only with financial security and integrity.

The committee found that the C.I.A.'s Inspector General has, on occasion, been denied access to certain information regarding proprietaries. This has sometimes inhibited the ability of the inspector office to serve the function for which it was established. Moreover, the General Accounting Office has not audited these operations. The lack of review, by either the G.A.O. or the C.I.A. Inspector General's office, means that, in essence, there has been no outside review of proprietaries.

One of the largest current proprietaries is an insurance-investment complex established in 1962 to provide pension annuities, insurance and escrow management for those who, for security reasons, could not receive them directly from the U.S. Government. The committee determined that the Congress was not informed of the existence of this proprietary until "sometime" after it had been made operational and had invested heavily in the domestic stock markets—a practice the C.I.A. has discontinued. Moreover, once this proprietary was removed from the Domestic Operations Division and placed under the General Counsel's office it received no annual C.I.A. project review.

The record establishes that on occasion the insurance-investment complex had been used to provide operational support to various covert action projects. The Inspector General, in 1970, criticized this use of the complex because it threatened to compromise the security of the complex's primary insurance objectives.

## Cover

The committee examined cover because it is an important aspect of all C.I.A. clandestine activities. Its importance is underscored by the tragic murder of a C.I.A. station chief in Greece, coupled with continuing disclosures of C.I.A. agents' names. The committee sought to determine what, if anything, has been done in the past to strengthen cover, and what should be done in the future.

The committee found conflicting views about what constitutes cover, what it can do, and what should be done to improve it. A 1970 C.I.A. Inspector general report termed the agency's concept and use of cover to be lax, arbitrary, uneven, confused, and loose. The present cover staff in the C.I.A. considered the 1970 assessment to be simplistic and overly harsh. There is no question, however, that some improvements and changes are needed.

The committee finds that there is a basic tension between maintaining adequate cover and effectively engaging in overseas intelligence activities. Almost every operational act by a C.I.A. officer under cover in the field—from working with local intelligence and police to attempting to recruit agents—reveals his true purpose and chips away at his cover. Some forms of cover do not provide concealment but offer a certain degree of deniability. Others are so elaborate that they limit the amount of work an officer can do for the C.I.A. In carrying out their responsibilities, C.I.A. officers generally regard the maintenance of cover as a "nuisance."

The situation of the Athens station chief, Richard Welch, illustrates the problem of striking the right balance between cover and operations, and also the transparency of cover. As the chief of the C.I.A.'s cover staff stated, by the time a person becomes chief of station, "there is not a great deal of cover left. The chief of the cover staff identified terrorism as a further security problem for officers overseas, one that is aggravated by the erosion of cover.

## Recommendations

49. By statute, the C.I.A. should be permitted to use proprietaries subject to external and internal controls.

50. The committee recommends that the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress require at least an annual report on all proprietaries. The report should include a statement of each proprietary's nature and function, the results of internal annual C.I.A. audits, a list of all C.I.A. intercessions on behalf of its proprietaries with any other United States Government departments, agencies or bureaus, and such other information as the oversight committee deems appropriate.

51. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should require that the fiscal impact of proprietaries on the C.I.A.'s budget be made clear on the D.C.I.'s annual report to the oversight committee. The committee should also establish guidelines for creating large proprietaries, should these become necessary.

52. By statute, all returns of funds from proprietaries not needed for its operational purposes or because of liquidation or termination of a proprietary, should be remitted to the United States Treasury as Miscellaneous Receipts.

The Department of Justice should be consulted during the process of the sale or disposition of any C.I.A. proprietary.

53. By statute, former senior government officials should be prohibited from negotiating with the C.I.A. or any other agency regarding the disposal of proprietaries. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should consider whether other activities among agencies of the intelligence community, the C.I.A. and former officials and employees, such as selling to or negotiating contracts with the C.I.A., should also be prohibited as is the case regarding military officials under 18 U.S.C. 207.

## Intelligence Liaison

Throughout the entire period of the C.I.A.'s history, the agency has entered into liaison agreements with the intelligence services of foreign powers. Such arrangements are an extremely important and delicate source of intelligence and operational support. Intelligence channels can also be used to negotiate agreement outside the field of intelligence. The committee notes that all treaties require the advice and consent of the Senate, and executive agreements must be reported to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Because of the importance of

intelligence liaison agreements to national security, the committee is concerned that such agreements have not been systematically reviewed by the Congress in any fashion.

## Recommendations

54. By statute, the C.I.A. should be prohibited from causing, funding, or encouraging actions by liaison services which are forbidden to the C.I.A. Furthermore, the fact that a particular project, action, or activity of the C.I.A. is carried out through or by a foreign liaison service should not relieve the agency of its responsibilities for clearance within the agency, within the executive branch, or with the Congress.

55. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should be kept fully informed of agreements negotiated with other governments through intelligence channels.

## The General Counsel and Inspector General

The general counsel, as chief legal officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, has a special role in insuring that C.I.A. activities are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The committee found that, in the past, the participation of the general counsel in determining the legality or propriety of C.I.A. activities was limited; in many instances the general counsel was not consulted about sensitive projects. In some cases the director's investigative arm, the inspector general, discovered questionable activities often were not referred to the general counsel for a legal opinion. Moreover, the general counsel never had general investigatory authority.

The committee believes that the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should examine the internal review mechanisms of foreign and military intelligence agencies and consider the feasibility of applying recommendations such as those suggested for the C.I.A.

## Recommendations

56. Any C.I.A. employee having information about activities which appear illegal, improper, outside the agency's legislative charter, or in violation of agency regulations, should be required to inform the director, the general counsel, or the inspector general of the agency. If the general counsel is not informed, he should be notified by the other officials of such reports. The general counsel and the inspector general shall, except where they deem it inappropriate, be required to provide such information to the head of the agency.

57. The D.C.I. should be required to report any information regarding employee violations of law related to their duties and the results of any internal agency investigation to the Attorney General.

58. By statute, the director of the C.I.A. should be required to notify the appropriate committee of the Congress of any referrals made to the Attorney General pursuant to the previous recommendation.

59. The director of the C.I.A. should periodically require employees having any information on past, current, or proposed agency activities which appear illegal, improper, outside the agency's legislative charter, or in violation of the agency's regulations, to report such information.

60. By statute, the general counsel and the inspector general should have unrestricted access to all agency information and should have the authority to review all of the agency activities.

61. All significant proposed C.I.A. activities should be reviewed by the general counsel for legality and constitutionality.

62. The program of component inspections conducted by the inspector general should be increased, as should the program of surveys of sensitive programs and issues which cut across component lines in the Agency.

63. The director shall, at least annually, report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the activities of the office of the general counsel and the office of the inspector general.

64. By statute, the general counsel should be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

65. The agency's efforts to expand and strengthen the staffs of the general counsel and inspector general should be continued.

66. The general counsel should be promoted to, and the inspector general should continue to hold executive rank equal to that of the deputy directors of the C.I.A.

## The Department of Defense

### General Findings and Conclusions

The committee finds that despite the magnitude of the tasks and the complexity of the relationships, most of the important collection activities conducted by the Defense Department (the reconnaissance and SIGINT systems) are managed relatively efficiently and are generally responsive to the needs of the military services as well as to the policy makers on the national level.

Defense intelligence must respond to a range of consumers—policymakers in Washington, defense and technical analysts, and operational commanders in the field—yet, the primary mission of defense intelligence is to supply the armed services with the intelligence necessary for their operations. This overriding departmental requirement creates a major problem in the overall allocation of intelligence resources throughout the intelligence community. In promulgating Executive Order 11906, "the Administration has decided on a greater centralization of authority in the Director of Central Intelligence. The committee notes that this will require some changes in the Secretary of De-

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# Excerpts: Committee Urges 'Full Understanding' of Intelligence Agencies' Budget

Continued from preceding page

fense's authority over allocating defense intelligence resources. With regard to intelligence resources management within the Department of Defense, the committee found that the establishment of a Deputy Secretary of Defense for Intelligence should enable more effective management of defense intelligence resources and help the Defense Department play an appropriate role in the new centralized interagency structure under the Director of Central Intelligence.

Increasingly, technological intelligence systems have grown capable of serving both the interest of national policymakers and planners and of field commanders. Thus, it is often difficult to distinguish between "national" and "tactical" intelligence assets, collection or production. It is the committee's view that while the effect of the President's Executive order giving the D.C.I. more authority will be to bring national intelligence assets and budgets under the D.C.I.'s control and guidance, the defense intelligence programs which are tactical in nature and integral to the military's operational commands should remain under the control of the Secretary of Defense. The precise line drawn between the tactical and military intelligence at any given time will have a significant impact on the definition of national intelligence and on the purview of any oversight committee of Congress.

## The Defense Intelligence Agency

Historically, DOD has managed the bulk of all technical intelligence collection systems, but the C.I.A. has managed many important national technical collection systems and has been in charge of much of the analytic function and is the primary producer of national intelligence. The largest proportion of intelligence needed by the military establishment, however, is tactical. Therefore, national intelligence is a secondary mission of D.I.A. Much of D.I.A.'s effort is directed toward producing intelligence needed by the J.C.S., the United and Specified Commands, and force planners and technical analysts in the services. The Secretary of Defense, on the other hand, is equally or more concerned with national intelligence. In this context, it is not surprising that DOD's civilian leadership has complemented D.I.A.'s product with analyses from sources in other agencies.

## The National Security Agency

The National Security Agency is one of the largest and most technically oriented components of the United States intelligence community. Its basic function is collecting and processing foreign communications and signals for intelligence purposes. N.S.A. is also responsible for creating and supervising the cryptography of all United States Government agencies, and has a special responsibility for supervising the military services' cryptographic agencies. Another major responsibility is protecting the security of American communications.

The committee regards these functions as vital to American security. N.S.A.'s capability to perform these functions must be preserved. The committee notes that despite the fact that N.S.A. has been in existence for several decades, N.S.A. still lacks a legislative charter. Moreover, in its extensive investigation, the committee has identified intelligence community abuses in levying requirements on N.S.A. and abuses by N.S.A. itself in carrying out its functions. The committee finds that there is a compelling need for an N.S.A. charter to spell out limitations which will protect individual constitutional rights without impairing N.S.A.'s necessary foreign intelligence mission.

## Recommendations

67. In order to implement the committee's and the President's recommendations for expanding the D.C.I.'s resource allocation responsibility, appropriate adjustments should be made in the Secretary of Defense's general authority regarding defense intelligence activities and in the department's internal budgeting procedures. As the same time, there should be provision for the transfer to the Secretary of Defense of responsibilities, particularly tasking intelligence agencies, in the event of war.

68. By statute, the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress, in consultation with the executive, should establish a charter for the Defense Intelligence Agency which would clearly define its mission and relationship to other intelligence agencies. The committee recommends that the charter include the following provisions:

A. In order to encourage close coordination between consumers and producers of national intelligence, D.I.A. should be a part of the office of the Secretary of Defense and should report directly to the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. A small J-2 staff should be constituted to provide intelligence support, primarily of an operational nature, to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Secretary of Defense should insure full coordination and free access to information between the two groups.

B. The Director of the D.I.A. should be appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation. Either the director or deputy director of the agency should be a civilian.

C. The Congress must relieve D.I.A. from certain civil service regulations in order to enable the quality of D.I.A. personnel to be upgraded. In addition, more supergrade positions must be provided for civilians in D.I.A.

69. By statute, a charter for the National Security Agency should be established which, in addition to setting limitations on the agency's operations, would provide that the Director of N.S.A. would be nominated by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate. The director should serve at the pleasure of the President but for not more than 10 years. Either the director or the deputy director should be a civilian.

70. The Department of Defense

should centralize the service counterintelligence and investigative activities within the United States in the Defense Investigative Service in order to reduce wasteful duplication.

## The Department of State and Ambassadors

The Department of State and the Foreign Service have an important role in the intelligence operations of the United States Government. Because of its responsibilities in formulating and conducting U.S. foreign policy, the State Department is a principal customer for intelligence. Abroad, the Foreign Service, operating overtly, is the principal collector of political intelligence and is a major collector of economic intelligence.

Because of its foreign policy responsibilities and its worldwide complex of diplomatic and consular installations, the Department of State is the only Washington agency potentially able to oversee other U.S. Government activities abroad — including those of the C.I.A. In the field, this responsibility clearly falls on the ambassador by law. Indeed, ambassadors are the sole mechanism available outside of the C.I.A. itself to assure that N.S.C. decisions are appropriately carried out by the clandestine Service. The committee found that the role of the Department of State and the ambassadors constitute a central element in the control and improvement in America's intelligence operations overseas. However, the committee also found that ambassadors are often reluctant to exercise their authority in intelligence matters. The department has not encouraged them to do so, and the Administration has not issued directives to implement existing law covering the authority of ambassadors.

In contrast to covert action, the committee found that neither the State Department nor U.S. ambassadors are substantially informed about espionage or counterintelligence activities directed at foreign governments. Such coordination as exists in this respect is at the initiative of the Central Intelligence Agency and is infrequent. The committee found that there is no systematic assessment outside the C.I.A. of the risks of foreign espionage and counter-espionage operations and the extent to which those operations conform with overall foreign policy.

In general, ambassadors in the field are uninformed about specific espionage activities within their countries of assignment. Unlike the case of covert action, ambassadors are not asked to appraise the risks of espionage activities, nor to assess their benefits. Often ambassadors do not want to know the specifics of such operations, and what coordination as exists in their cases is based on a general injunction from them to the station chiefs that they not be confronted with any "surprises."

That is not always enough if an ambassador wishes to participate in policy decisions. For example, a shift of resources toward recruitment of internal targets in a Western country was under consideration between Washington and the field, and the U.S. ambassador had not been informed. In this connection, the committee believes it would be unrealistic to use clandestine recruitment to try to establish the kind of intimate relationship with political elites in friendly countries which we have enjoyed as a result of the shared experience of WWII and its aftermath.

The committee finds that more than a year after enactment of a statute making ambassadors responsible for directing, coordinating and supervising all U.S. Government employees within their country of assignment, instructions implementing this law have still not been issued by any quarter of the executive branch. A former Under Secretary of State told the committee that the law, in effect, had been "suspended" in view of Presidential inaction. Moreover, the C.I.A. has not modified its practices pursuant to this law. The committee finds this thwarting of the United States law unacceptable.

The committee finds that ambassadors cannot effectively exercise their legal responsibilities for a wide variety of intelligence activities within their jurisdiction without State Department assistance on the Washington aspects of the activities. Such support is particularly important in the case of intelligence operations aimed at a third country. An ambassador may be able to judge the local risks of an espionage effort, but if it is directed toward a third country the ambassador may not be able to assess the importance or value of the effort without Washington support.

At present, the C.I.A. handles both State Department and its own communications with overseas posts. Under this arrangement, the ambassador's access to C.I.A. communications is at the discretion of the C.I.A. The committee finds that this is not compatible with the role assigned to the ambassador by law; the ambassador cannot be sure that he knows the full extent and nature of C.I.A. operations for which he may be held accountable.

The committee finds that ambassadors' policies governing intelligence activities have sometimes been interpreted in a manner which violated their intent. For example, one ambassador prohibited any electronic surveillance by his embassy's C.I.A. component. The head of the C.I.A. component interpreted this to prohibit any C.I.A. electronic surveillance and believes that such surveillance could be conducted in cooperation with local security services.

The committee found evidence that C.I.A. station chiefs abroad do not always coordinate their intelligence reporting on local developments with their ambassadors. The committee does not believe that ambassadors should be able to block C.I.A. field reports. However, it found that there was no standard practice for ambassadors to review and comment on intelligence reporting from the field.

The committee finds that the Foreign Service is the foremost producer in the United States Government of intelligence on foreign political and economic matters. The committee believes, how-

ever, that the State Department does not adequately train Foreign Service personnel, particularly in political reporting. Nor does the department fund their collection operations, nor manage their activities so as to take full advantage of this extremely important intelligence capability. In effect, the department, despite being a major source of intelligence, considers this function secondary to its principal task of diplomatic representation and negotiations.

From discussions in nearly a dozen Foreign Service posts, the committee established that there is inadequate funding for Foreign Service reporting officers to carry out their responsibilities. The funds available are considered "representation funds" and must be shared with the administration and consular sections of most embassies. Such representation funds have been a favorite target for Congressional cuts in the State Department budget.

## Recommendations

71. The National Security Council, the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency should promptly issue instructions implementing Public Law 93-473 (22 U.S.C. 2680a). These instructions should make clear that ambassadors are authorized recipients of sources and methods information concerning all intelligence activities, including espionage and counterintelligence operations. Parallel instructions from other components of the intelligence community should be issued to their respective field organizations and operatives. Copies of all these instructions should be made available to the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress.

72. In the exercise of their statutory responsibilities, ambassadors should have the personal right, which may not be delegated, of access to the operations and communications of the C.I.A.'s clandestine service in the country to which they are assigned. Any exceptions should have Presidential approval and should be brought to the attention of the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress.

73. By statute, the Department of State should be authorized to take the necessary steps to assure its ability to provide effective guidance and support to ambassadors in the execution of their responsibilities under Public Law 93-475 (22 U.S.C. 2680a).

74. Consideration should be given to increasing and earmarking funds for Foreign Service overt collection of foreign political and economic information. These funds might be administered jointly by the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research and the Bureau of Economic Affairs.

75. The N.S.C. should review the question of which U.S. Government agency should control and operate communications with overseas diplomatic and consular posts, including the C.I.A. and other civilian agencies operating abroad.

76. The Department of State should establish specific training programs for political reporting within the Foreign Service Institute, and place greater emphasis on economic reporting.

## Oversight and the Intelligence Budget

The committee finds that a full understanding of the budget of the intelligence community is required for effective oversight. The secrecy surrounding the budget, however, makes it impossible for Congress as a whole to make use of this valuable oversight tool.

Congress as a body has never explicitly voted on a "budget" for national intelligence activities. Congress has never voted funds specifically for C.I.A., N.S.A. and other national intelligence instrumentalities of the Department of Defense.

The funding levels for these intelligence agencies are fixed by subcommittees of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of both houses. Funds for these agencies are then concealed in the budget of the Department of Defense. Since this department budget is the one Congress approves, Congress as a whole, and the public, have never known how much the intelligence agencies are spending or how much is spent on intelligence activities generally. Neither Congress as a whole nor the public can determine whether the amount spent on intelligence, or by the intelligence agencies individually, is appropriate given the priorities.

Because the funds for intelligence are concealed in defense appropriations, those appropriations are thereby inflated. Most members of Congress and the public can neither determine which categories are inflated nor the extent to which funds in the inflated categories are being used for purposes for which they are approved.

Finally, the committee believes there is serious question as to whether the present system of complete secrecy violates the constitutional provision that "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

The committee believes that the overall figure for national intelligence activities can be made public annually without endangering national security or revealing sensitive programs. The committee carefully examined the possible impact of such disclosure on the sources and methods of intelligence gathering and believes it to be minimal. The committee found that the primary concern about this level of disclosure was that it would lead to pressure for even more detailed revelation, which would compromise vital intelligence programs.

The committee believes that disclosure of an aggregate figure for national intelligence is as far as it is prudent to go at this stage in reconciling the nation's constitutional and national security requirements. Public speculation about overall intelligence costs would be eliminated, the public would be assured that funds appropriated to particular government agencies were in fact intended for those agencies, and

both Congress and the public would be able to assess overall priorities in governmental spending.

## Recommendations

77. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should authorize on an annual basis a "National Intelligence Budget," the total amount of which would be made public. The committee recommends that the oversight committee consider whether it is necessary, given the constitutional requirement and the national security demands, to publish more detailed budgets.

78. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should monitor the tactical and indirect support accounts as well as the national activities of intelligence agencies in order to assure that they are kept in proper perspective and balance.

79. At the request of the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress and as its agent, staff members of the General Accounting Office should conduct full audits, both for compliance and for management of all components of the intelligence community. The G.A.O. should establish such procedures, certification and clearances as are necessary in order to conduct these audits on a secure basis. In conducting such audits, the G.A.O. should be authorized to have all access to all necessary files and records of the intelligence community.

## Chemical and Biological Agents and the Intelligence Community

The committee investigated the testing and use of chemical and biological agents by agencies within the intelligence community. The testing programs originated in response to fears that countries hostile to the United States would use chemical and biological agents against Americans or our allies. Initially, this fear led to defensive programs. Soon this defensive orientation became secondary as the possibility of using these chemical and biological agents to obtain information from, or to gain control of, enemy agents became apparent.

The committee found that United States intelligence agencies engaged in research and development programs to discover materials which could be used to alter human behavior. As part of this effort, testing programs were instituted, first involving unwitting human subjects. Later, drugs were surreptitiously administered to unwitting human subjects.

The agency considered the testing programs highly sensitive. The committee found that few people within the agencies knew about them: There is no evidence that Congress was informed about them. These programs were kept from the American public because, as the inspector general of the C.I.A. wrote, "the knowledge that the agency is engaging in unethical and illicit activities would have serious repercussions in political and diplomatic circles and would be detrimental to the accomplishment of its [C. I. A.'s] mission."

The research and development program and particularly the testing program involving unwitting human subjects involved massive abridgements of the rights of individuals, sometimes with tragic consequences. The deaths of two Americans resulted from these programs; other participants in the testing programs still suffer residual effects. While some controlled testing for defensive purposes might be defended, the

nature of the tests, their scale, and the fact that they were continued for years after it was known that the surreptitious administration of LSD to unwitting subjects was dangerous, indicate a disregard for human life and liberty.

The committee also found that within the intelligence community there were destructive jurisdictional conflicts over drug testing. Military testers withheld information from the C.I.A., ignoring their superiors' suggestions for coordination. The C.I.A. similarly failed to provide information on its programs to the military. In one case the military attempted to conceal their overseas operational testing of LSD from the C.I.A. and the C.I.A. attempted surreptitiously to discover the details of the military's program.

## Recommendations

80. The C.I.A. and other foreign and foreign military intelligence agencies should not engage in experimentation on human subjects utilizing any drug, device or procedure which is designed, intended, or is reasonably likely to harm the physical or mental health of the human subject, except with the informed consent in writing, witnessed by a disinterested third party, of each human subject, and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects for Biomedical and Behavioral Research. Further, the jurisdiction of the committee should be extended to include the Central Intelligence Agency and the other intelligence agencies of the United States Government.

81. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secretary of Defense should continue to make determined efforts to locate those individuals involved in human testing of chemical and biological agents and to provide follow-up examinations and treatment, if necessary.

## General Recommendations

82. Internal Regulations — Internal C.I.A. directives or regulations regarding significant agency policies and procedures should be waived only with the explicit written approval of the Director of Central Intelligence. Waiver of any such regulation or directive should in no way violate any law or infringe on the constitutional right and freedom of any citizen. If the D.C.I. approves the waiver or amendment of any significant regulation or directive, the N.S.C. and the appropriate Congressional oversight committee(s) should be notified immediately. Such notification should be accompanied by a statement explaining the reasons for the waiver or amendment.

83. Security Clearances — In the course of its investigation, the committee found that because of the many intelligence agencies participating in security clearance investigations, current security clearance procedures involve duplication of effort, waste of money and inconsistent patterns of investigation and standards. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress in consultation with the intelligence community, should consider framing standard security clearance procedures for all civilian intelligence agencies and background checks for Congressional committees when security clearances are required.

84. Personnel Practices — The committee found that intelligence agency training programs fail to instruct personnel adequately on the legal limitations and prohibitions applicable to intelligence activities. The committee recommends that these training pro-

grams should be expanded to include a review of constitutional, statutory and regulatory provisions in order to heighten awareness among intelligence personnel concerning the effects of intelligence activities on citizens' legal rights.

85. Security Functions of Intelligence Agencies — The committee found that the security components of intelligence agencies sometimes engage in law enforcement activities. These activities may have full intelligence agency functions should be limited to those agencies personnel in the military, and lawful activities assuring that intelligence personnel have low proper security practices.

86. Secrecy and Authorization — The committee has reviewed Administration proposals which would require persons likely to be classified and sensitive information to maintain the secrecy of that information. The committee believes that the issues raised by these proposals be considered by the relative intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress and that, in view of the 1947 National Security Act and in consultation with the executive oversight committee, consideration be given to new secrecy and authorization legislation. In the view of the committee, any such legislation should include: national secrets, secrets, methods; lawful and unlawful activities; lawful and unlawful disclosure of classified information.

The new legislation should provide for internal departing agency procedures for employees who believe that classification or closure procedures are being applied or illegally used to retaliate. There should also be a procedure whereby an employee has used the agency channels available can report such belief in confidence to an "authorized" group outside the agency. The intelligence oversight board or group of Congress would other. The statute should provide for revealing classified information in the course of reporting information to an authorized group would not constitute unlawful disclosure of classified information.

87. Federal Register for Executive Orders — In the course of its investigation, the committee found that because of the many intelligence agencies participating in security clearance investigations, current security clearance procedures involve duplication of effort, waste of money and inconsistent patterns of investigation and standards. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress in consultation with the intelligence community, should consider framing standard security clearance procedures for all civilian intelligence agencies and background checks for Congressional committees when security clearances are required.

88. Personnel Practices — The committee found that intelligence agency training programs fail to instruct personnel adequately on the legal limitations and prohibitions applicable to intelligence activities. The committee recommends that these training programs should be expanded to include a review of constitutional, statutory and regulatory provisions in order to heighten awareness among intelligence personnel concerning the effects of intelligence activities on citizens' legal rights.

The committee recommends that Federal Register for Executive Orders be established. The statute should require that all executive orders—how are labeled—concerning the activities of the United States Government which are classified Federal Register be required are all National Council Intelligence Directive. Provision should be made for classified executive intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress. Classified executive orders would not be lawful until filed in the registry, although there should be provision for immediate implementation in emergency situations with pre-approval of the committee.

## Wider Role for Congress in Intelligence Oversight

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

tary and money-passing operations. Among them were: "Putting into statutes the charters and regulations governing all the intelligence agencies such as the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and all the practices of the Central Intelligence Agency that have been going on without benefit of Congressional authorization. Mr. Ford wants to retain existing informality and Presidential flexibility."

"Bringing counterintelligence and espionage activities, which often have the same effects as covert operations, under high-level policy review and under the law. Mr. Ford did not deal with the overlapping character of these operations."

"Requiring prior Congressional approval of covert operations. Mr. Ford would continue to inform Congress, as now required by law, in a timely fashion, which has always proved to mean after the fact."

"Prohibiting by law political assassinations, in peacetime the overthrow of democratic governments, and the use of newsman and clergy as agents. Continued use of business cover would be permitted but under close review. Mr. Ford, again, desires policy flexibility."

"Making public the aggregate budget of the intelligence community for Congressional approval as required by the Constitution. Mr. Ford has stated that even publication of the aggregate figure would help foreign powers counter American intelligence programs. The Senate Budget Committee rejected today making the budget public. Congress has acted similarly in the past."

"Give the State Department, and the ambassadors in particular, control over field operations. Mr. Ford did not address the problem of field control. Several principal findings underpinned these proposals, and findings paralleled those of the President."

Like the President, the committee came to the conclusions that there had been inadequate oversight of intelligence operations within the executive branch; that the vast majority of the some 900 covert actions conducted since 1961 did not go through a formal policy review, and that the Director of Central Intelligence had real authority only over his own Central Intelligence Agency and not the rest of the intelligence community.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

The report called "desirable" the President's upgrading of the 40 Committee, the sub-Cabinet-level group that advised the President on covert actions in the past, to a Cabinet-level operations advisory group. While such advice should be made more formal, the report warned that Cabinet officials might not have the time to do the job properly. The report urged the President to make in explicit fashion, the National Security Council his principal adviser.

The report also commended the President for enhancing the powers of the various inspectors general to police internally the intelligence community, particularly in giving them immediate access to legal redress. The committee went further, however, in detailing how the inspectors general could enforce the laws without waiting for abuses.

Also supported was the President's intent to increase the authority of the Director of Central Intelligence, a post now held by George Bush. After documenting a history of considerable duplication and even triplication of effort, the report urged making the "D.C.I." the head of the intelligence community in fact as well as in name, by giving him the power of controlling the over-all intelligence budget.

The report stated that the President's new committee on foreign intelligence with the Director of Central Intelligence at its head is "a step in the right direction." It cautioned, however, that the words of the President's order to the director to "manage" and "coordinate" are

too general. The committee said that the director was to have clear authority to determine priorities and to control all intelligence resources.

The report found the President's new intelligence oversight board "to be long overdue," but maintained that it should not be considered as a substitute for greater Congressional oversight.

Contrary to Mr. Ford, the committee found that Congress does have the constitutional authority to regulate intelligence programs.

The President's only recommendation to Congress in this regard was to form a joint House-Senate intelligence oversight committee with no real additional powers. The Senate report called for separate Senate and House oversight committees with considerably enlarged powers to approve, to know and to investigate.

The report did not specify how the proposed Senate oversight committee would work because the senators chose to leave the matter for subsequent negotiations among the interested committees.

Nevertheless, the members of the proposed committee would be drawn from the existing oversight committees—Armed Services, Appropriations and Foreign Relations—and would serve as a focal point to receive all information and to disseminate it to other interested committees.

On the right to know and make information public, the report drew a distinction between protection of valid secrets and valid disclosure. The Administration's approach has centered almost entirely on legal penalties for unlawful disclosure.

The committee's studies also left a number of issues for future consideration: Whether the analytical and information gathering arm of the Central Intelligence Agency should be separated from its operational arm, and whether the director should remain as head of the C.I.A. as well as head of the whole intelligence community.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence, which com-

pleted its work in two further than a panel in proposing restructuring of the intelligence community. Among those were: Abolish defense Intelligence Agency and separate Central Intelligence Agency and separate State Department communications monitoring activities toward economic and political concerns.

While the House committee's full report of its committee's recommendations was officially published.

The House panel's recommendations paralleled those of the Senate committee's in number of respects. Both were in favor of the process for covert of the Central Intelligence Agency, though the Senate's proposal was more detailed.

Both sought to increase Congressional oversight by creating separate watchdog committees. But, where the proposed Senate oversight committee would have the power to approve or disapprove of actions, the proposed counterpart would only be empowered to receive and report within 48 hours of Presidential approval.

A strand of thought throughout the Senate committee's recommendations was the need for accountability, as the committee stated in its report, in more detailed executive procedures and order-keeping.

The committee did believe that the C.I.A. had been out of control "as some have said, although it is true, but that President Ford had made "excessive, times self-defeating, and covert action."

The committee's recommendation was that Congress should be consistent with the legally defined United States policy goals, and that it should be reserved for extraordinary circumstances when no other means will suffice.

Report San Bar Pat

JOHN B. TREAST

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Intelligence Agency

APR 27 1976

A. Secretly Owned Insurance Complex and Invested Profits in Stock Market

MASS SUCCESS IN REPORT

Also Kept Links to Faculty Members Johnson's Ban

IM. CREWDSON STON, April 26 — Intelligence Agency made a complex of companies whose years successed in private se- according to the final the Senate Select on-Intelligence Ac-

rchases, which in- stocks of American . apparently oc- report said, without or management r stockholders of ns. nittee also found ncy has continued secret relationships l hundred faculty American colleges ties despite dis- President Johnson ago that barred ations between the scholarly institu- country. ances were among ncovered by the nittee in which the ations, directed the collection of elligence, had had a impact on a variety American institu- last three deo-

etwork Found he found that the at- to in- l events and opin- ide cover and ses employees, and and support its activities abroad, ed a complex and gled network of onships with the usness, religious I communities in

panel concluded had the most nulous in its ef- the domestic "fall- ese relationships, h have now been found some real roprieties in the roprietship of os- ate corporations nning relation- arial citizens, aral hundred scho- ssors. ship of the C.I.A. merican organiza- ecame a wide- after it was wide- the agency had ituted to the sup- National Student

not disclosed at over, was the discovered by al of American arious intelligence abroad, including rts on a noted the Soviet Union : nations on Soviet ties. Foundations are of the Stua- tion's relationship revelations of the "legitimate Ameri- ans to funnel sup- port groups here but the extent of investment with undations, which port characterized was never made

1968 an 1966, the he agency was in- te degree in nearly aritable grants by ndations exclusive Rockefeller and nizations known s the "Big Three." disclosures led to y President John- uan covert finan- by the C.I.A. to iversities or pri- ary organizations nt association. the guidelines were ned to be by the committee found were so narrowly the agency was le to circumvent

ft in Focus te panel also found ean academi- cians shifting the focus of relationships from and research insti- tutes, which were to individuals with- tutions. nittee characterized 's overall responsi- ble guidelines as more pt to prevent furth- disclosures about its kinkings than a sig- naling of where ought to be drawn xciety. The C.I.A.'s ties cademi- cian community o be substantial. The found that relation- endly exist with hun- dreds in more than 100 colleges, universities d institutes, and that, jorty of these cases, ther than the individ- ual is aware of the

clandestine operatives, said, provide leads for introductions for in- purposes or write other materials used



Senator Frank Church in his office examining the intelligence committee report of its 15-month-long investigation before it was released to the public yesterday.

by the C.I.A. for propaganda. The Senate report is the first of two volumes and deals exclusively with the panel's 15-month investigation of this country's external intelligence operations. A second volume, on domestic intelligence agencies, is to be released later this week.

The committee investigators also examined the C.I.A.'s past use of American religious organizations and personnel in gathering foreign intelligence. And the report notes a public assurance by George Bush, then Director of Central Intelligence, that as of last February the C.I.A. had terminated its "paid or contractual" relationships with American clergymen and missionaries abroad.

Ownership of Corporations Although Mr. Bush's statement did not rule out the continuing of such relationships on a voluntary or unpaid basis, the committee said it had been assured by the C.I.A. that, henceforth, no Americans following a religious vocation would be used in an "operational" way by the agency. In all, the committee learned that 14 covert arrangements had existed, involving the "direct operational use" of 21 American missionaries and clergymen. All, it said, were terminated as of last August. Of equal concern, the Senate committee wrote, was the C.I.A.'s secret ownership of a number of corporations, some of them bogus and others active and profitable, which have been created or purchased by the agency over the years for a variety of purposes. Such corporations, known

Report Says C.I.A. Agents Picked Up Bar Patrons for L.S.D. Experiments

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER For nine years, beginning in 1954, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency randomly picked up unsuspecting patrons in bars in the United States and slipped LSD into their food and drink, the Senate select committee on Intelligence Activities disclosed in its final report, released yesterday. These experiments were part of a far-ranging effort by the C.I.A. and the United States military to develop chemical and biological warfare agents. The experiments, the committee said, resulted in "massive abridgements of the rights of American citizens, sometimes with tragic consequences." Two deaths can be attributed to these programs, the committee said. It added, "other participants... may still suffer from residual effects," for many of the individuals were unaware of what chemical they had received, there was usually no medical supervision and, afterward, there were no follow-up studies to determine long-term effects. Ending a 15-month study of the intelligence community, the Senate committee made the following recommendations with regard to experimentation on humans: "No experiments should be conducted without consent of each individual in writing, with a disinterested third party as a witness and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The jurisdiction of the com-

Senate Panel Urges Curb On Covert Action Abroad

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6 sharpest language of the report, the committee recommended laws to halt or control these practices.

The committee applauded President Ford's recent Executive order where it upgraded the powers of the Director of Central Intelligence and made him more nearly in command of the entire intelligence community. The Senate committee, however, would go further and give the director the power to actually formulate a national intelligence budget and allocate the resources of the agencies covered by the budget.

At the same time, however, the committee would remove the director from direct control over covert operations or the clandestine collection of intelligence mainly to reduce his "conflict of interest" problem as the principal adviser to the President on foreign intelligence matters.

The Senate committee was far less harsh than the House of Representatives counterpart on the quality of the intelligence estimates made by the community. It said it had found the estimates were "adequate" though "major improvement is both desirable and possible." It urged that the function of gathering and analyzing the intelligence be the highest priority of the intelligence agencies.

The committee also urged that traditional checks and balances of the Executive branch be restored to decision making on intelligence matters. It recommended that the Secretary of State be informed of all clandestine collection operations and covert actions in advance so that he would be in a position to explain them and so that he could raise objections if he felt they harmed foreign policy. The committee called for faster implementation of a law that required the United States Ambassador abroad be in command of all foreign policy activities in the country in which he is stationed.

The committee also urged that the counterintelligence operations, aimed at combating hostile foreign intelligence services, be better coordinated. It found widespread evidence over the years of poor cooperation between the C.I.A. and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the two agencies who have the main responsibility in this field. The Senate panel recommended that a special committee of the National Security Council be formed, headed by the Attorney General, to direct counterintelligence activities.

Scholarly Tone Despite its length and detail, the report was largely devoid of new information. Though the committee, according to its own account, had conducted hundreds of interviews and collected 110,000 pages of documents, it had not already been reported in the press or dealt with in earlier reports.

There seemed to many on Capitol Hill, a willingness by the committee to delete material at the request of the intelligence agencies and a decided unwillingness to try to force material from secret suits of the Executive branch.

In tone and presentation, today's report was scholarly and descriptive, designed more as a resource document for those who will frame the new intelligence law than an indictment of abuse or misbehavior by the intelligence community.

The recommendations are mainly based upon the pre-approve permanent joint or separate oversight committees with the power to authorize expenditures by the intelligence community and investigate agency operations.

Earlier this year, the committee recommended that such an oversight panel be approved by the Senate. But in the ensuing weeks the oversight plan has encountered "hard political going. Many committee members hope the final reports will improve the atmosphere for its adoption.

The report covered the committee's views on the entire foreign intelligence apparatus including the National Security Council, the C.I.A., the Defense Department and its military intelligence components, as well as the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

Analysis of the Law It said its analysis of the National Security Act of 1974 had found no explicit authority for espionage, covert action or paramilitary warfare.

"Nonetheless, these have come to be major activities conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency... in contrast the 1947 act's specific charge to the Director of Central Intelligence to coordinate national intelligence has not been effectively realized," the report said.

The report describes how, because of the immediate and continued belief that the Soviet Union and international Communism plotted this country's destruction, the agencies mounted increasingly numerous covert actions and espionage missions to meet the perceived Communist challenge.

The report details in the drug programs, for instance, how the C.I.A. began testing LSD "defensively" because it learned the Soviet Union was experimenting with it. But, according to evidence in



George Bush, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, before he appeared before the Senate Select Committee, where he pleaded that the agency's budget not be made public. Committee will send the issue to the Senate.

the report, by mid-1953, Richard Helms, then assistant chief of the clandestine service, already contemplated its use aggressively in interrogations of foreign agents.

The report traces the genesis of covert action, from early efforts to help democratic parties in the Italian elections in 1948 to the major paramilitary operations such as the abortive invasion in the Bay of Pigs in Cuba and those in Laos.

Of covert actions in general, the committee found that they were often inefficient and some were "inconsistent with our [United States] basic traditions and values."

The committee had even harsher words for paramilitary covert operations, noting that they do not remain covert very long and "have often failed to achieve their intended objective." Moreover, the committee said, "covert U.S. paramilitary combat operations frequently amount to making war, but do not come under the War Powers Act, since they do not involve uniformed U.S. military."

The committee recommended that the proposed law require the intelligence budget proposal to list each covert operation and require Congress to authorize any paramilitary operation lasting longer than 60 days.

Part of the problem with all clandestine activities, the committee report said, was that the executive branch of Government under Presidents from Harry S. Truman through Richard M. Nixon failed to exercise sufficient control or demand sufficient accountability. It reported that the 40 Committee, a part of the N.S.C. assigned to authorize clandestine activities, "also served generally to insulate the President from official involvement and accountability in the approval process until 1974."

Approval of Operations Moreover, the committee notes, N.S.C.-level approval was sought only on airy major clandestine operations and it found numerous instances where small, risky intelligence gathering and covert actions were taken without approval.

Even the new "upgraded" 40 Committee, renamed by President Ford the Operations Advisory Group, may not be adequate if not given sufficient staff and support, the report said.

In these areas, including counterintelligence matters, the committee recommended that each level "sign off" on his approval or disapproval for a given project and that individuals are made "accountable" in the chain of the command to encourage their knowing about what goes on.

One of the most important elements in the shroud of secrecy surrounding the intelligence agencies, the report said, was the 1949 law that permitted the expenditure of funds by C.I.A. without a public accounting.

From this germ sprang a massive, intricate, but closed-door, financial empire that is the intelligence community. The C.I.A., for instance, developed the spy-in-the-sky satellites, the U-2 intelligence aircraft, owned several major airlines; capitalized an insurance company at \$30 million; and financed two major and several minor wars (including uprisings in the Congo and Guatemala, Laos and the Bay of Pigs) with an undisclosed budget, the report pointed out.

The committee finds that a full understanding of the budget of the intelligence community is required for effective oversight," the report said. "The secrecy surrounding the budget, however, makes it impossible for Congress as a whole to make use of this valuable oversight tool."

The committee said that in effect "neither Congress as a whole nor the public can determine whether the amount spent on intelligence, or by the intelligence agencies individually is appropriate given the priorities."

The committee, "believes there is a serious question as to whether the present system of complete secrecy violates the Constitution."

It rejected the arguments made by Mr. Bush today. "The committee believes," the report said, "that the overall figure for national intelligence activities can be made public annually without endangering national security or revealing sensitive programs."

The committee expressed some of its deepest concern over the impact of techniques of intelligence upon American culture and democracy. It found that the C.I.A. was using several hundred American academics, located in over 100 American colleges, universities and related institutions for such things as making contacts with potential agents or writing books and articles for propaganda purposes. In a number of instances, the report said, the educational institutions were not aware of the relationship.

News Media Network The committee found the C.I.A. had a network of "several hundred" foreign persons in the world news media to provide intelligence or put out propaganda.

Of these, some 50 are "individual American journalists or employees of U.S. media organizations," the report said. It also found significant infiltration of religious groups.

The committee recommended publishing books or circulating other propaganda in this country and to firm up by law the recruiting of journalists along the lines of the new C.I.A. guidelines. The committee would bar recruiting persons receiving United States educational grants and programs. It also urged that C.I.A. regulations be changed to require that if an academic person develops a relationship with C.I.A., the president or chief executive officer of the educational institution be notified. The committee wanted laws to buttress President Ford's orders that the C.I.A.'s inspectors general system be strengthened and wanted a law to clarify the responsibility of C.I.A. employees to report crimes to their superiors so that these crimes would, in turn, be reported to the Department of Justice for prosecution. The committee completely rejected the notion that the C.I.A. or its employees were above the law. The clear pattern of many of the recommendations was to bring Congress deeper and deeper into the oversight of agency expenditures and operations. The committee found that Congress failed in 1947 to tell the intelligence agencies what it wanted them to do; failed to carry out proper budgetary oversight and on many of the unpleasant or highly sensitive secret operations took an "don't want to now" stance in its contact with the intelligence agencies. The report was by no mean harsh on Congress, certainly not so harsh as external Congressional critics have become on these issues, but for a committee of Congress it was candid in its view of its own institution. The recommendations are shaped not only to require the intelligence agencies to report to Congress periodically on numerous aspects of their operations, but also require Congress to make response of decision which will reduce the chance for lethargic oversight.

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# C.I.A. Will Keep More Than 25 Journalist-Agency Personnel Not Covered By Pledge Bush Made

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — The Central Intelligence Agency plans to continue to employ as agents more than 25 journalists or other representatives of American news organizations, according to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

The committee disclosed today that those persons were not covered by a public pledge made in February by George Bush, the Director of Central Intelligence, that the agency would stop hiring correspondents "accredited" by American publications and other news organizations.

The disclosure was published in a section of the committee's report on foreign and military intelligence activities entitled "Covert Relationships with the United States Media."

The committee did not identify the journalists involved or their employers, but a staff member said privately that many of the individuals were in executive positions at American news organizations.

The panel recommended the enactment of a law precluding the agency's "operational use" of any person regularly involved in writing, editing or setting policy for United States news organizations.

It said it was "concerned" that the use of American journalists and media organizations for clandestine operations (was) a threat to the integrity of the press.

The committee did not deny the value to this country of the dissemination of propaganda abroad, but it observed that in this time of sophisticated mass communications there was no way to prevent such propaganda from influencing American citizens at home. The agency is prohibited by its charter from engaging in domestic propaganda.

**Domestic Publication**  
The report cited many instances in which the efforts of C.I.A. agents acting abroad as journalists were printed in domestic publications.

The committee said it was aware of other countries made use of "the international media" for propaganda purposes and that the United States public was not insulated from such efforts. The strongest defense against propaganda, the report said, is a "free and vigorous" press.

The most effective way to respond to the use of such propaganda abroad, the report added, is to permit American journalists to work "without jeopardizing their credibility through covert use of them."

The committee cited these examples, among others, of work by journalist agents.

A book about China written covertly by an agent was reviewed in the New York Times by another agent. The committee did not identify the book or the reviewer. A committee source said that the reviewer was a scholar and not a staff member of The Times.

The agency paid \$170,000 a year for publication of a magazine in South Vietnam in 1974 and 1975. The South Vietnamese Embassy distributed the magazine to Americans, including all members of Congress.

Two news services maintained by the C.I.A. in Europe were subscribed to by major American newspapers. According to the report, "The C.I.A. made a senior official at the major U. S. dailies aware that the C.I.A. controlled these two press services."

The "Peokovsky papers," a book purported to be based on the reports of an ex-C.I.A. Soviet spy, was actually written by C.I.A. agents. It was published in the United States by Doubleday and Company in 1964 and became a commercial success. The report said that the publisher did not know of the agency's involvement.

In most cases, the report said, American news organizations were not aware that contributors were C.I.A. agents.

**Fewer Books Published**

The employment of news organizations and publishing houses by the Central Intelligence Agency appears to have been reduced in recent years. The committee noted, for instance, that "well over 1,000 books were produced, subsidized or sponsored by the C.I.A. before the end of 1967," that about one-quarter of them were written in English and that many of them were produced in the United States. Since then, the committee said, the agency has published only about 250 books, nearly all of them abroad and most of them in foreign languages.

In 1973, William E. Colby, then the Director of Central Intelligence, halted the secret use by the agency of five full-time journalists with major American publications.

In February, Mr. Bush said, "effective immediately, the C.I.A. will not enter into any paid or contractual relationships with any full-time or part-time news correspondent accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station."

Mr. Bush's statement was interpreted in many quarters as meaning the end of the agency's use of news personnel. However, the committee disclosed in its report that "of the approximately 50 U.S. journalists or personnel of U.S. media organizations who were employed by the C.I.A. or maintained some other cover relationship with it at the time of the announcement, fewer than one-half will be terminated under the new C.I.A. guidelines."

The pivotal word in Mr. Bush's statement appears to have been "accredited." The committee said that the agency interpreted the word as applying to individuals who are "formally authorized by contract or issuance of press credentials to represent themselves as correspondents." Thus, executives who do not work as correspondents are apparently not covered by Mr. Bush's directive, nor are freelance writers who are not affiliated with a specific employer.

**C.I.A. Withholds Names**  
The C.I.A. has refused to make public or even available to the Senate committee the names of affiliations of its agents working as journalists. The agency contends that to do so would destroy the effectiveness of active agents and damage the reputations and possibly endanger former agents.

The committee, however, described these categories of journalists who have worked as agents.

Staff members of general circulation American news organizations. The committee said that it had found only two individuals now in this category and that their relationship with the agency was being ended under Mr. Bush's February directive.

Staff members of limited-circulation American publications, such as trade journals or newsletters. The committee reported that it had found fewer than 10 persons now in this category, most of whom used their staff positions only to provide a "cover" for full-time C.I.A. work.

Freelance writers; part-time stringers for newspapers, magazines and news agencies; "propaganda writers," and employees of American publishing houses. The committee said this was the largest category. The panel reported that most of these individuals were bona fide writers or photographers who were paid by C.I.A. but that most of the news organizations to which they contributed were unaware of their C.I.A. relationships.

Journalists with whom the C.I.A. makes occasional, informal contact during which information is exchanged or verified.

The report cites several examples of books published by the agency and articles written by agency journalists, but it gives no examples of continuing journalistic activities by agents.

# Security Check by I.R.S.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — In the mid-1950's, the Central Intelligence Agency decided to test the security arrangements of Air America, a charter airline service that was secretly a wholly owned operation of the agency.

The agency asked that an unwitting agent of the Internal Revenue Service be sent to conduct a normal audit of the operation. The agent would, the C.I.A. said, be told at the proper time that he was dealing with a Government agency. Lawrence R. Houston, now retired, was their general counsel to the C.I.A. and he recounted the experiment to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities this way:

"They put a very bright young fellow on, and he went into it. They came up with discrepancies and things that would be settled in the normal tax argument, corporate-L.R.S. argument, and all of these were worked out eventually, and then we went to this fellow and said, 'Now, this was owned and backed by the C.I.A. The U.S. Government. What was your guess as to what was happening?'"

"And he said, 'Well, I knew there was something there, and I thought, what a wonderful asset it would be for the Russians to have, but I came to the conclusion that it was Rockefeller money.'"

By RICHARD D. LYONS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — Congress returned from an 11-day Easter recess today to grapple with a mass of legislation that may force night and weekend sessions before the July recess for the Democratic National Convention in New York.

Among the major legislative items to be considered in the next 10 weeks are bills dealing with reconstituting the Federal Election Commission, food stamps, gun control, clean air standards, revenue sharing, public service jobs, foreign arms sales, aid to Israel, military bases in Spain, Greece and Turkey, and scores of authorization and appropriation measures.

The Senate-House conference committee on the election commission bill is due to meet tomorrow to complete action to reconcile differences between measures passed by the two houses, and the final bill could be passed within a week.

Final action on the foreign aid bill, which contains major changes in the manner in which arms made in the United States may be sold overseas, is also likely to be passed within the next 10 days.

Tomorrow the House, in line with the new Congressional budgetary process enacted two years ago, is scheduled to start debate on the first concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year 1977, which sets spending and revenue targets. The first target calls for a budget authority of \$425.3 billion, including a deficit of \$50.6 billion.

On Wednesday, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is due to consider two issues: the status of its investigation into the unauthorized disclosure of the report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, and a request that the committee inquire into the conduct of Representative Robert L. F. Sikes, Democrat of Florida.

Three weeks ago, Common Cause, a public-affairs lobbying group, accused Mr. Sikes of misconduct and conflict of interest involving military contracts, and demanded an investigation. The demand was relayed by 44 representatives. The proposal is controversial,

# Tower, Goldwater Refuse To Sign Panel's Report Panels Urged to Monitor Covert Actions Abroad

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — Two Republican members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities refused yesterday to sign the panel's final report on foreign and military intelligence activities.

They were John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, the group's vice chairman, and Barry Goldwater of Arizona. Another Republican member, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, objected to some of the findings but agreed to sign the report.

The other Republican members of the committee are Senators Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland and Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania. Both signed the document.

The Democratic members of the panel were Senator Frank Church of Idaho, the chairman, and Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, Walter Rudd of Ontario, Canada, Robert Morgan of North Carolina and Gary Hart of Colorado.

**3 SENATORS SCORE C.I.A. OVER REPORT**

Some Security Objections Are Called Outlandish

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP) — The Central Intelligence Agency used national security arguments to strip the final report of the Senate Intelligence Committee of any data that might embarrass or inconvenience it, three members of the committee said today.

"Some of the so-called security objections of the C.I.A. were so outlandish they were dismissed out of hand," the three Senators said.

They said that the agency wanted to eliminate any reference to the Bay of Pigs as a paramilitary operation, and to delete any reference to C.I.A. activities in Laos "and they wanted the committee to excise testimony given in public before the television cameras."

They said that in some cases other requested deletions were clearly justified on security grounds.

"But in other cases, the C.I.A. in our view used the classification stamp not for security, but to censor material that would be embarrassing, inconvenient or likely to provoke an adverse public reaction to C.I.A. activities," the Senators said.

The three Senators are Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota and Gary Hart of Colorado, all Democrats.

They said that in preparing the report the committee "bent over backwards" to insure that no intelligence sources, methods or other classified materials were disclosed.

But they said that in a number of complicated areas the committee's concern "enabled the C.I.A. to use the clearance process to alter the report to the point where some of its most important implications are either lost or obscured in vague language."

**Covert Actions Traced**

The report traced covert actions from a State Department-C.I.A. hybrid in the late 1940's called the Office of Policy Coordination through the formation of a clandestine services section at the C.I.A. in 1952, then called the Deputy Directorate for Plans.

The early covert actions run by the Office of Policy Coordination mainly involved giving financial support and encouragement to labor unions, political parties and other groups in Western Europe in the late 1940's as they tried to resist a Communist takeover, the report said.

It was during the Korean War, the report said, that paramilitary covert operations came to the fore. After the Korean War, according to the report, a directive of the National Security Council broadened operations to the entire globe. Previously such actions were confined to areas contiguous to the Soviet Union or China.

This resulted in widespread secret operations in Latin America, Africa and the Far East, the report said. Though the committee studied several actions, it publicly discussed only a 10-year effort to stop Salvador Allende, Gossens, a Marxist, from becoming President in Chile, efforts to undermine General Sukarno in In-

donesia and various assassination plots, a 1954 operation in Mongolia sought to kill Fidel Pruse Minister of Cuba. The committee's strongest criticism of military covert actions, according to a report today by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, was that these operations were "if not an aberrant covert action," they were because they were impossible to conceal, very quickly became operations.

"Of the five paramilitary activities studied by the committee, only one appears to have achieved its objective," the report said. The committee is known to have been involved in the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, operations in South Vietnam and in earlier operations in the

The committee said it had failed, unless the amendment, which the President is to report to Congress, to ensure adequate oversight of covert actions and to end the mechanism for such projects by the executive branch.

It urged that covert be approved only in dire circumstances and consideration by the Security Council and the person in the chain of command had put his views and signed them.

In general, the order called for by the President executive order each year, but the committee the order buttressed by

**"Black-bag Job Among Spy Trips Defined in R**

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters) — The final report of the Senate Intelligence Committee released today includes a glossary of terms that give a glimpse into the "black-bag jobs" and "dipping."

The glossary defines black-bag job as a "less surreptitious operation, especially for the purpose of removing or photographing documents."

"Sheep-dipping" is defined as the "planting of a civilian group or organization to collect information on that or on similar operations."

Among the other terms are: Sterilize — To remove identification marks from a document to be used in clandestine operations.

Bigot list — A list of persons having to highly sensitive information.

Cut-out — A person or persons who are members of different clandestine operations.

Executive action — A phraseism for assassination, especially as used by Central Intelligence to describe programs at overthrowing leaders.

Notionals — Non-citizen companies that provide confidential documents and ground for an agent of action.

Proprietaries — Oste private companies that really controlled by intelligence services.

Sanitize — To delete or revise a report or document so as to prevent identification of the intelligence of and methods that provide the information.

Watch list — A list of persons recognized by a computer system required information from raw, unsorted data.

Return Today in Albany  
Publicans Make in Leadership  
Tuition Lin  
Continued From Page 1, Col



Notes on People

Intelligence Unit Holds Reunion

The "Boulder Boys," the Navy's World War II intelligence organization in the Pacific, have been reunited for the first time in over 30 years.

Among those present at the reunion Sunday night were Representative Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat of upstate New York, and Marshall Green of the State Department, former Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Mr. Stratton recalled that, after spending the war trying to get information from enemy soldiers, he was interrogating an important Japanese general after the war when he forgot the formal language befitting the general's rank.

John Ashmead, a writer, boasted of having captured 20 kamikaze pilots. He explained it this way: "They dove into the water and pretended to be shot down, claiming we had picked them up while they were swimming subconsciously."

After a judge ruled that their testimony would be inadmissible, the defense rested its case in Memphis yesterday with out calling Jack Nicholson, Warren Beatty and Louise Fletcher, the film stars, and Buck Henry, the producer, to testify on behalf of Harry Reems, Mr. Reems, who appeared in the film "Throat," is on trial with others for conspiracy in distributing the film, described as obscene by the prosecution.

Throat" was an important film." Forty years ago, most first-grade pupils in Mooresville, Ind., were less excited about drawing that about the gunning down of John Dillinger, a hometown boy, in Chicago's Biograph Theater.

Last weekend Mrs. Haase, ending a trip to the New York area, visited Mr. Indiana's Spring Street studio, near the Bowery, and had dinner with him and Louise Nevelson, the sculptor.

"I'll give them anything!" said Tennessee Williams in Key West, Fla., exulting over a production of his play, "Suddenly Last Summer," and hinting that he might write some plays especially for the Green Street Theater company in his part-time hometown.

In Rome, a 12-man delegation of the House International Relations Committee met yesterday with Pope Paul VI, as well as with United

States Embassy and Italian Government officials, but the Communist Party noted pointedly that no meetings had been scheduled with its representatives.

"The Abcess of Crews," Muriel Spark's 1974 modern morality play, satirizing Watergate, is being turned into a movie called "Nasty Habits," now being made in London.

In Ingewood, Calif., Walter Matthau was reported to be doing well yesterday after weekend surgery to repair a heart valve.

tions yesterday, King Carl XVI Gustaf conferred with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and with Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, president of the current Law of the Sea Conference.

There were no visitors to Berlin's Spandau Prison yesterday Rudolf Hess, its only inmate since 1966. The former deputy to Adolf Hitler is allowed only one 30-minute visit a month and this was used on the weekend by his 38-year-old son, Wolf.

Be-Bop Deluxe, British Quartet, Gets Off to a Rocking Start

By JOHN ROCKWELL Be-bop Deluxe is a British rock quartet that has aroused a fair flurry of cult enthusiasm on the basis of its records.

Be-bop Deluxe has reportedly broken that pattern, eliciting a warm response from audiences for different headliners in all areas of the country.

been described as a blend of progressive textures, basic rock and roll and the agile guitar playing and introspective singing and songwriting of Bill Nelson, the band's leader.

The virtues of the group were clear: a straightforward, last-of-its-kind musicianship and undeniably pleasant work from Mr. Nelson. The trouble was that everything was just a bit too tasteful, to sedate and ultimately too bland.

SHOPPING SUGGESTIONS

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BE-BOP DELUXE

There were no visitors to Berlin's Spandau Prison yesterday Rudolf Hess, its only inmate since 1966. The former deputy to Adolf Hitler is allowed only one 30-minute visit a month and this was used on the weekend by his 38-year-old son, Wolf.

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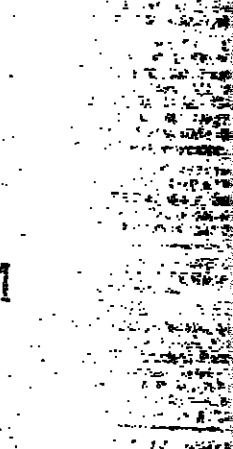
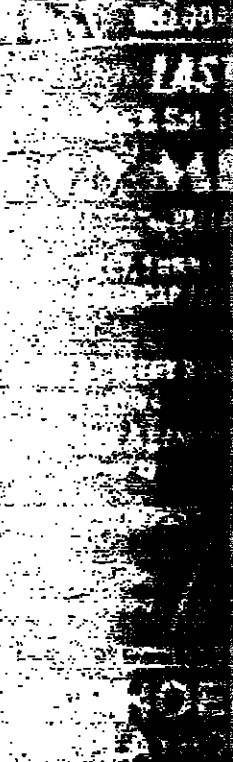
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TONIGHT AT 8 LET MY PEOPLE COOL A SEXUAL HISTORY



Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



'Mist' Drifts Over 'The Cherry Orchard'

THE CHERRY ORCHARD, by Anton Chekhov. Directed by Robert Mandel...



Kim Stanley and William Roerick in the Chekov play

By CLIVE BARNES
Everything about the Roundabout Theater's production of Anton Chekhov's 'The Cherry Orchard'...

are dramatic essays of a civilization on the eve of a revolution. They murmur poetically of a Russia on the brink...

Kim Hunter, the play's star, does a charming polka-dot dance through the play without a great deal of conviction...

William Roerick was handsomely urbane as Gaev—he really looked as though he played billiards—and I liked Paul Benedict very much as the nouveau riche peasant soul, Lopalin...

Capezio Dance Award Presented to Robbins

Jerome Robbins, the choreographer and stage director, received this year's Capezio Award in dance yesterday...

Hirst, Charles Bressler and Raymond Murcell. The composition is under the musical direction of Melvin Kaplan...



Jerome Robbins receiving the Capezio award yesterday

The \$1,000 award is funded by the Capezio Foundation. Mr. Robbins said he was donating the money to the School of American Ballet...

'Feathers' Closes; O'Connor in 'Olsen'
The producers of 'Weekend With Feathers,' a farce by Romeo Muller...

In his acceptance remarks, Mr. Robbins said he had been inspired to leave the Broadway theater and return to ballet in 1969 after watching Miss McBride and Mr. Villella in a rehearsal of his ballet 'Afternoon of a Faun'...

Christie Play Set For Roosevelt I.

The Roosevelt Island Players, a group recently formed by Donna Landay, will present as its premiere production Agatha Christie's 'Ten Little Indians'...

Caramoor Season To Begin June 19

The Caramoor Festival of Katonah, N.Y., will open its 31st musical season on June 19 with Julius Rudel leading an all-Mozart program...

Academy Reopens In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the oldest

art museum and school in the United States, has reopened after a \$4.3 million restoration. The renovation is designed to emphasize the natural lighting characteristics that Furness designed through skylights in each gallery...

Entertainment Events Today

- Theater: SO LONG, 174TH STREET, musical comedy...
Dance: COMMON GROUND FESTIVAL, Laura Pezz...
Music: ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Carnegie Hall...

GOING OUT Guide

RIALTO REVISITED
In the heart of little old New York you'll find a thoroughfare. It's a part of little old New York that runs into Times Square...

alone and exhausted. '42d Street' is tonight's screening at 6 in the weekly series of the Downtown Film Club at the Seamen's Church Institute...

er Greenwich Village. The section is part of today's walking tour led by David M. Kahn and sponsored by Maymont Manhattan College...

MASTER ECHOES
Beethoven's quartets in D major, F minor, B-flat major and F major will be performed by the Juilliard String Quartet tonight at 8 in the last program devoted to the composer's 16 quartets...

STANDING FAST. Although many early dwellings in Manhattan are long gone, there are interesting concentrations of Federal and Greek Revival homes of the 1800-40 period...

For the first time in 42 years, ONE film sweeps ALL the MAJOR ACADEMY AWARDS. JACK NICHOLSON BEST PICTURE, ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST, BEST ACTOR, BEST ACTRESS, BEST DIRECTOR, BEST SCREENPLAY.

Lipstick. It isn't always an invitation to a kiss. LOEWS STATE 2, LOEWS CINE.

'Hilarious!' 'THE BAD NEWS Bears'. Not since Lolita has there been a girl like BAMBINA.

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GOING OUT. Joey Heatherton April 20-May 1. The Waldorf-Astoria.

Hi Lads & A Lads. Appearing April 5-May 1. Super disco dancing. Dinner and late supper.

Cafe Pierre. presents The Rene Martel Trio. Sloar with Al Cohn, Gene Norman, Simmons and Ben.

RESTAURANT AND CABARET GUIDE. Ajanta, Boui Boui, Captain's Table, China Bowl, Chinese Republic, Coq Au Vin, D'Angelo's, Du Midi, Eclair, Gene's, Jack's Epicure, La Bourgogne East, Le Pont Neuf, L'Escargot, Le Veau d'Or, Pierre Au Tunnel, Scandia, Tandoor, Teheran.

**'Tickles' Revue**

by Musical Is at Theater Four  
How Harks Back to the 30's

...a cabaret musical directed by... she will continue cynically plying her street trade. Like smoke in a cabaret, the song and the corruptive atmosphere are pervasive.

If all the pieces in "Tickles" had the pungency of this initial song, it is also reprised as the penultimate number—this would be a scorchingly evocative evening. But the rest of the first act is a severe letdown. "Tickles" improves in the second act with the wistful ballad "Anna Louisa," the strident "General General" and "Over the Trenches" (a forceful anti-anthem given a thunderous delivery by Poe Matsell), and the heartfelt "To You I Gave My All."

But there are more than 30 individual numbers, and, qualitatively, the range is wide. The nadir is reached with several songs in which the robust Mr. Matsell is made to impersonate an infant and one in which Joseph Neal and Jana Robbins sing a limp refrain about an imaginary child. The show seems overly concerned with bearded mothers and sacrificed children (and a little old Jewish toy maker played by Jerry Jarrett).

The sentiment in "Tickles" undercuts the acerbity. The show is best when it is toughest, and also when it is most specific. There is only a scant attempt at indicating people, places and time. This is the 20's and 30's, generally.

Although the production was "conceived and directed" by Moni Yalom, the show apparently began with Louis Golder and Harold Poor's earlier version at Brandeis University, called "Tucholsky!" The addition of



Helen Gallagher

"Tickles" to the title may be a clue to its uneven temper. Tremors, not titlers, should sweep the audience. We should feel uncomfortable and unsettled.

The seeming randomness of the material could have been offset by a stylistic production (such as Mr. Yalom's gift to "Jacques Brel"). Perhaps Tucholsky is less definable than Brel, or perhaps the director was simply split between making a palatable entertainment or an incisive political statement.

Whenever Miss Gallagher is on stage the show has spirit and vitality and, except for those baby numbers, the same is true about Mr. Matsell. The three other performers also have good voices, but not the strength of personality of the two stars. In the case of the attractive Miss Robbins, she either overacts or has been overdirected; her singing is loud and, occasionally, in clear. The settings and costumes are drab, the lighting harsh.

"Tickles by Tucholsky" will set some of the record straight. Clearly, its author is too interesting and theatrical to be neglected.

**EAST AND WEST MEET IN A DANCE**

Sallie Wilson Joins Japan House Group in Program

Saeko Ichinohe has continually sought a common meeting ground for traditional Japanese dance and the Western balletic and modern-dance forms. She has studied each, and her programs reflect the range of her interests.

At Japan House on Sunday she made the fascinating experiment of inviting the ballerina Sallie Wilson to dance with William Carter in her duet "Chidori."

Miss Wilson's dramatic ability easily supported the characterization of the enchanted bird Chidori, which was pursued by Mr. Carter as a fisherman. Their pas de deux always retained a feeling of distance as she spun delicately just beyond his outstretched arms.

Mr. Carter has been stepping in and out of modern-dance companies for years now and handles the changed body accents with great accomplishment. Miss Wilson, who is new to the modern idiom, acquitted herself well in this piece and later on in the program, where she shed her shoes to dance Miss Ichinohe's own part in "Fire-Eating Bird."

For this concert Miss Ichinohe revived "Suspicion," a piece originally done by the Boston Ballet with five men and three women. In this revision there are five women and three men, but the odd positions of the work still are felt in the new balance of forces. "Goza," a lighthearted dance with colored mats, had Jill Togawa, Sachiko Takahashi, Christine Wright and Monica Johansson prancing and miming effectively. Sirpa Salatin and Anthony Salatin were mysteriously attractive in "Fantasy," and Enrico Labayan was a bounding spirit in "A Piece in the Shape of a Pear."

DON McDONAGH

**Magazines, Films and Plays**  
**Ve Amid the Squalor of Calcutta**

**BORDERS**—The Times of India, March 1969, cluttered with three thrash out an article Christopher... the lesser... in a busy... middle-aged... clerk who... asked his... a long cri... oems, pub... who led the... few tables... of another... of clares... our busy... with... coming... world of Cal... rary mag... industry... this lively... grim... surroundings... universal... at least a... several... magazines... less regu... which is... of India... the kind of... of work... that de... lies here... live any... little maga... few issues... because... they. Others... iverse jour... has, have... years and... ion of sev... which was... 4th-century... an... the press... the busi... the pres... space free

is a reflection of the obligation many Bengalis feel to patronize the arts, if they are not artists themselves. The other evening, like most evenings, the Krittibas office was an animated literary salon, with a bit of editing and quite a bit of talking going on. The editor, a well-known novelist named Sunil Ganguly, sat at the only desk, surrounded by five aspiring young writers who squeezed together onto three straight wooden chairs.

"We receive about 50 poems and 20 short stories a day," Mr. Ganguly said, as he shuffled some of the manuscripts over to an assistant named Debashis Bose. Mr. Bose, a 25-year-old accounting graduate who has been halfheartedly looking for a job in business for three years, is among the legions of overeducated, underemployed young men whose vast amounts of free time help to make Calcutta politically volatile as well as culturally interesting.

Like Krittibas, most of Calcutta's journals are published in Bengali, the language of a people whom other Indians regard as unusually artistic and literary, with a tradition personified by Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.

Among the kind of people who read and write Calcutta's little magazines, one of the biggest events of this year has been the release of "The Middleman," a motion picture by Satyajit Ray, also has a growing following in the United States. One of the magazines, for example, published no fewer than six favorable reviews of the movie.

"The Middleman," which opened here a few weeks ago, is the modern story of a young Calcutta businessman's gradual disillusionment with life. Some enthusiasts here say that it is

**RAVI SHANKAR BACK WITH RAGA PROGRAM**

Ravi Shankar's impact on American music making has probably been more profound in the last decade than that of any other non-Western musician. As the first Indian concert artist to attract a really substantial audience here, he both spearheaded and benefited from the discovery of things Eastern that characterized the sixties.

A number of American composers had fundamental aspects of their work altered by the Indian music that Mr. Shankar introduced. So did John Coltrane, the most influential jazz figure of the 1960's. So did the Beatles and, with them, the rest of the rock world.

At the Bottom Line on Sunday Mr. Shankar explored an evening raga at extensive satisfying length, building to a coursing conclusion. He then offered a garland of ragas in the lighter thumri style.

Although his nonmetrical experiments are sometimes lacking in depth, Mr. Shankar is a master of the faster, more exuberant aspects of raga improvisation. His darting mercurial playing mesmerized the crowd at the Bottom Line, which refrained from smoking and drinking during the set, at his request.

ROBERT PALMER

**Art: Organ Recital**

Headsman Performs a Program  
Whom Does Not Equal Its Parts.

(1972)—Gordon Stout was the excellent percussionist—explored to some effect the relationship of a range of percussion and organ sounds. But Paul Cooper's "Variants for Organ" (1971) is a slight work, and Vincent Persichetti's "Parable for Organ" (op. 117), despite its light structure of organ-symphonic movement, even slighter in impact.

William Albright's "Dream and Dance" (1974) brought back the percussionist for a real workout consisting of a Dr. Jekyll dream of organ flutes and light xylophone washes and a Mr. Hyde dance. The latter used as its impetus percussion and blasting organ sound, suggested by a scene in the 1950's movie of "Ben-Hur."

In this company, the Bach towered like the Chartres Cathedral from the surrounding countryside.

PATRICK J. SMITH

**"An amazing cinematic achievement."**  
—*REX REED, Vogue*

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ON THE EAST SIDE

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Bruce Williamson, Playboy Magazine

Sarah Miles Kris Kristofferson

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"A TRIUMPH OF PERSONAL FILMMAKING."

FROM THE CREATORS AND STARS OF "TAXI DRIVER"

**THE FINE ARTS**

WESTCHESTER  
CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 1

WALTER READE THEATRES: TAKING OFF, THE RIVER NIGER, THE SAILOR WHO FELL FROM GRACE WITH THE SEA, CORONET, ACADEMY AWARD WINNER ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST, FESTIVAL, MOSES, MEAN STREETS, BARONET, TAXI DRIVER, NEW YORKER, WANDERER. THE STORY OF ADEIEH: 2nd WEEK. GOLDEN BOYS OF THE S.S.: LINCOLN ART. THE FINE ARTS: WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 1. FROM THE CREATORS AND STARS OF "TAXI DRIVER": "MEAN STREETS". "A TRIUMPH OF PERSONAL FILMMAKING": "MEAN STREETS". THE FINE ARTS: WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 1.





12/10/82

Books of The Times

New Journalist as Antihero

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

HEROES. By Joe McGinniss. 176 pages. Viking. \$7.95.

So much goes on beneath the apparently calm surface of Joe McGinniss's "Heroes" that you are almost persuaded that this exercise in self-definition is a profound book. First, Mr. McGinniss seems to be proving the theory that prompted him to write the book in the first place—namely, that "America no longer had national heroes as it once did because the traditional sources of heroes had dried up."

George McGovern, who was going to save America with his candor, talks candidly about his bitterness over the country's rejection of his Presidential candidacy ("And the funny thing is I never liked [Thomas Eagleton]. . . I didn't like him one bit. He had always seemed superficial to me.") and then proceeds to deny everything he said when Mr. McGinniss records it in a magazine article.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, proud of his military efficiency and a mental discipline that kept him from thinking about the thousands of Vietnamese women and children who were killed, begins a Thanksgiving weekend he spent with Mr. McGinniss by ranting out of gas and ends it by fantasizing how Paul Newman will play him in the movie version of his memoirs. William Styron, after a night of boozing talk "about journalism, fiction, love, politics, death, the South, the Irish, mental health, monogamy, courage, fear, gambling, drinking, children, Catholicism, country music, football, divorce, and the new book that Styron had started to write," grows peeved over a can of crabmeat that Mr. McGinniss had cooked into a pie for brunch.

Search for Missing Illusions

And so it goes with all the potential heroes Mr. McGinniss confronts in this search for missing illusions—Daniel J. Berigan, Edward M. Kennedy, John H. Glenn Jr. and the Medal of Honor winner Joe R. Hooper (whose own hero, Art Buchwald, is too worried about his next lecture to stop and spend any time with him). All are less than outsized, for one reason or another. The only living thing that lives up to his notices is Secretariat, whose winning of thoroughbred racing's Triple Crown in 1973 prompts a woman to gush, "It restores my faith in humanity!"

Second, Mr. McGinniss seems in some subtle way to be relating to America's loss of a sense of heroism to crises he himself is undergoing. His failure to hold his marriage together, his abandonment of three small children (the third while she was still in her mother's womb), the death of his already remote father, his overconsumption of alcohol, his inability even to cement a relationship with the woman for whom he left his wife, his disappointment at coming down off the high that writing a No. 1 nonfiction best-seller ("The Selling of the President, 1968") gave him, his broken promises, his black moods—all are dramatized in scene after wrenching scene ("Yeah," says his 6-year-old daughter when

he tells her he loves her "more than all the blue in the sky, more than all the red in the roses, more than all the hugs and kisses in the world." "You always say that, Dad. But then you always go away.") And all are related, at least by juxtaposition, to the erosion of heroic values in contemporary America.

But is there really that much depth to what Mr. McGinniss is indirectly saying? Perhaps there is. Perhaps our heroes disappoint us because we expect them to be more than human. Perhaps we mix up heroism and stardom, or "hero worship and lionization," as William F. Buckley Jr. suggests to the author. Perhaps our very need for heroes arises from the failure of our parents to love us enough, as Mr. McGinniss seems to be suggesting with the evidence of his own unhappy childhood. And perhaps he has found the only valid solution for him in his conclusion "that writing about an experience, or life, can give it meaning. That writing about the loss of illusions—the vanishing of heroes—can compensate, in however small and unsatisfactory a way, for the no longer deniable fact that they are gone."

Theory Marked by Confusion

But I wonder if Mr. McGinniss hasn't gone too far in identifying his personal disillusionment with the decline of heroes. After all, hasn't the existence of heroes always depended on illusion to some degree (one thinks of past heroes cited by the author, such as Charles A. Lindbergh, Babe Ruth and John F. Kennedy, and wonders how they would have stood up to the sort of scrutiny that he imposes on his candidates for contemporary heroism). And, permitting a certain amount of illusion, aren't there still heroes extant today? (One thinks of Muhammad Ali, undeniably a hero to millions, though one might not want to stay up all night talking, or rather listening, to him. One thinks of Hamlet, Oedipus, Jesus Christ, contemporary heroes all, though they have the luxury of the illusion of literature to protect them.) In short, at the heart of Mr. McGinniss's theory there is a certain confusion.

More important, one wonders about his mysterious silence on one crucial event in the life he exposes to us nakedly—namely, his decision to leave his wife and children and not return when they pleaded with him to do so. What was going on in his mind when this event took place? What did it have to do with heroes and the decline of them, or with illusions and the loss of them? It's not that one wishes to pass moral judgment on him for separating; who would dare to do so in this time of switchyard couplings and uncouplings? It's just that here Mr. McGinniss may have overlooked a candidate for a new sort of heroism—the individual who stays the course of marriage despite the loss of illusion and the lack of standing ovations from the crowd. After all, such a person fits at least one of the American Heritage Dictionary definitions of a hero that Mr. McGinniss trots out to wit, "Any man noted for feats of courage, or nobility of purpose; especially, one who has risked or sacrificed his life: heroes of forgotten wars."

"Fascinating and admirable"

is what the New York Times's TV reviewer John J. O'Connor said about Malcolm Muggeridge's new program A THIRD TESTAMENT. "The series," continues Mr. O'Connor, "lends some badly needed distinction to the television schedule."

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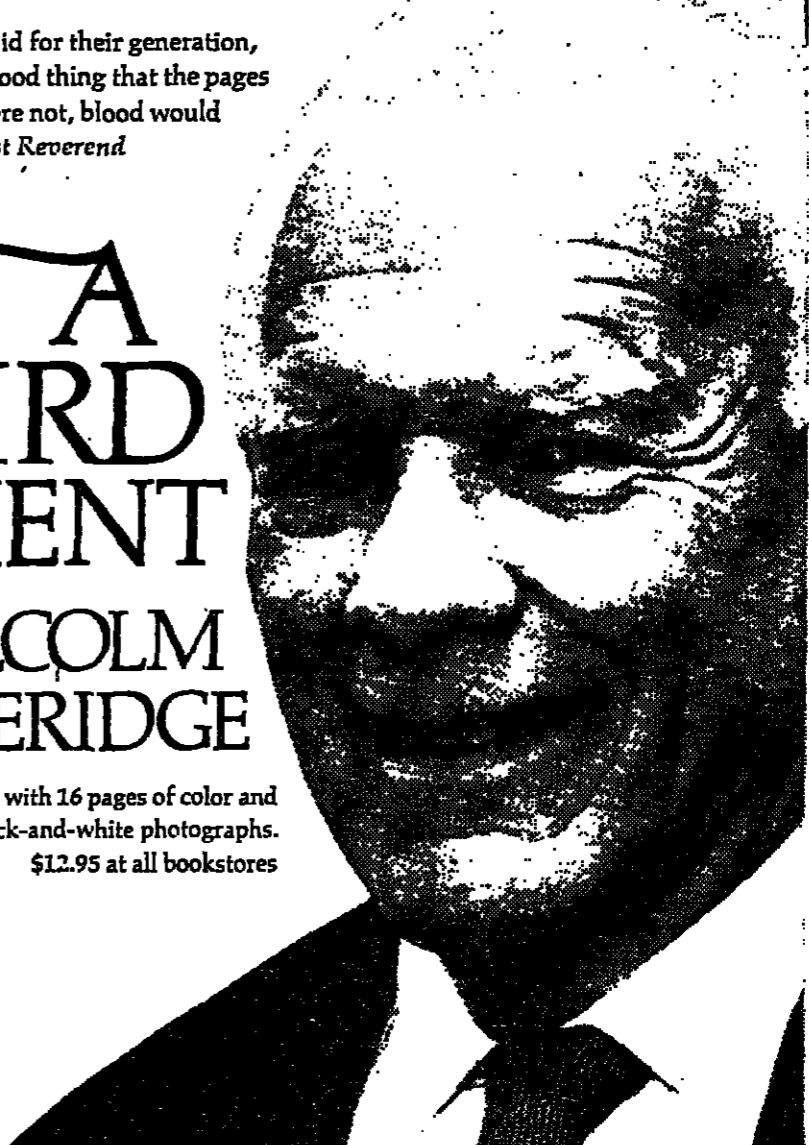
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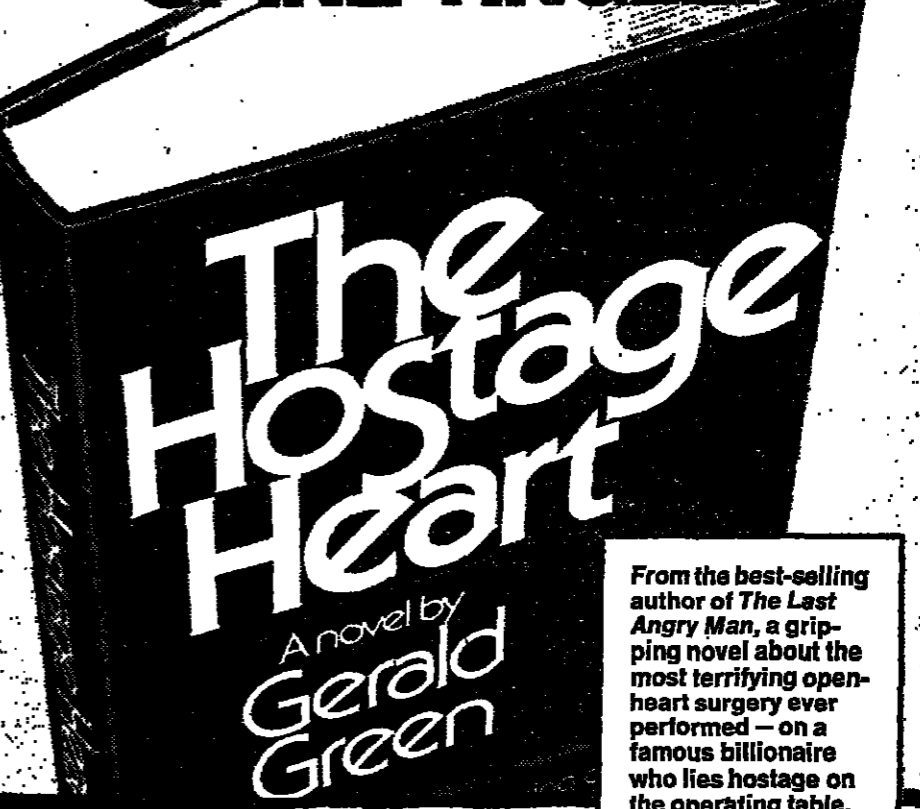
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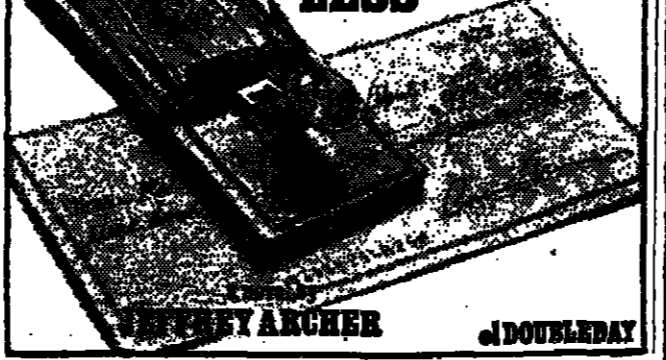
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### Irrational Primaries

Granted the lofty motives that originally inspired the Presidential primaries, they have degenerated into a thirty-state obstacle course, tempered only by the individual candidate's freedom to pick and choose which obstacles he will try, depending on the primary rules of the respective states and his own local appeal. The voter turnouts are generally low and the interpretations of the outcome are accordingly misleading—often with serious psychological impact on the campaign.

Thoughtful Congressmen have for some time been pressing for a change in the way the parties nominate for the Presidency. The most recent addition to their ranks is Representative Ottinger of New York, whose bill to revise the system goes a step further than those of his colleagues. Like most of them, he calls for regional primaries—at three-week intervals, the order to be determined by lot—but his bill would require the participation of all states and include all candidates.

Extreme alternatives to the present exhausting, costly and illogical system are a national primary, held throughout the country on a single day, and the abolition of all primaries in favor of a return to the caucus and the state convention.

The first of these is filled with potential hazards worse than the existing ones. While the well-known and well-financed candidate would normally have an unfair advantage, there would be the even greater danger that a factionalist or regional extremist might win in a crowded field in which likelier candidates canceled each other out. The second alternative can too easily mean a return to the unsavory control by party bosses that brought on the primary reform in the first place.

Recognizing the constitutional and financial problems posed by Mr. Ottinger's compulsory plan, some form of the regional primary idea seems to us to have merit. Similar proposals have been made by Senators Hatfield and Packwood of Oregon, both Republicans, and by Senators Mansfield of Montana and Mondale of Minnesota and Representative Udall of Arizona, all Democrats. What usually stands in the way of the reform is the natural reluctance of Congress to act on such matters in a politically charged election year and sheer inertia with regard to them at any other time.

It is time to break into that cycle. Now, with the primary season at its height, it should be possible for Congress to take a hard look at the process—naturally with no possibility of undoing this year's follies but in order to prevent the country from having to go through them again four years from now.

### Needless Flood Victims

For the fifth time in seven years the Souris River has forced citizens of Minot, N.D., to abandon their homes and shops in fear of a flood. Although the worst of the threat now seems to be over, 12,000 people have had to be evacuated once again from low-lying areas, hardships have been considerable and there is no certainty that the city will not experience, next year or the year after that, the devastation that drowned it out in 1969.

In contrast to the recent frequency of flooding, the river overflowed its banks only three times in the 77 years before 1969. Since that year, farmers upstream have been steadily draining their wetlands in order to increase crop acreage, sending the water coursing into the river. The results of this incredibly short-sighted policy give an instructive demonstration of the value of wetlands in insuring an even distribution of surface waters.

Even if the North Dakota floods were not avoidable, the ensuing damage to people and property certainly is. Government has only to assist the occupants of flood plains to move to higher and safer ground, instead of helping them to resettlement exactly where they were after each flight, to rebuild after each disaster.

Like most other river cities, Minot has made itself eligible for Federal flood insurance. But the Government goes on paying out money, the river goes on claiming new victims and an air of terror closes in on the community every time the waters grow swollen with rain. Federal assistance needed to move people out of flood plains altogether might be high to begin with; but once laid out, the funds would not have to be paid over and over again—at exorbitant cost to the taxpayers and agonizing cost to the victims.

### Coalition for Portugal

Portugal's first free parliamentary election in half a century proves the feasibility of and the necessity for a coalition Government of the democratic forces of center and moderate left. It would generate confidence at home and abroad if the Socialists and the Popular Democrats, who together captured about 60 percent of the votes, would promptly discuss forming such a coalition.

The Socialists won more votes than anyone else but only 35 percent of the total; some party leaders now concede that a coalition is inevitable. Given Portugal's gigantic problems of political and economic reconstruction, it would be disastrous if party chief Mário Soares tried to lead a minority Government, which would be forced on critical issues to bid for votes in Parliament from other parties, including the Communists.

The Socialists and Popular Democrats are not far apart on most social and economic questions, each resembling in many ways the Social Democratic parties of Western Europe. They are divided mostly by personality clashes among their leaders, the greater tendency of the Socialists to cling to Marxist rhetoric, and the greater willingness of Mr. Soares in the past to cooperate with the Stalinist-type Communist Party for tactical objectives.

But the Communists, despite their involvement in the abortive leftist putsch of last November, registered a modest gain in this election over their showing a year ago. Their poll of nearly 15 percent is enough to provide

the Socialists and Popular Democrats with another incentive to work together.

What is needed now—even before the direct election of a new President in about two months—is the beginning of close collaboration between the two parties that together command a robust majority in Parliament. These are the forces best able to revive a stagnant economy and carry out the reforms that will buttress democracy in Portugal and enable that country to take its place at last in modern Europe.

### Recovery Abroad

West Europe's economic recovery, which had been lagging behind the cautious upturn in the United States, evidently is beginning to lag less. In the last few weeks, the indicators of growth in virtually all countries have begun to turn more definitely in the same direction: up. This is true in Japan as well, with the result that the industrial world as a whole, despite the currency difficulties of some countries, should now be able to look ahead to rising trade and mutually reinforcing expansion.

Except for Italy, where political uncertainties have curbed investment and stimulated a flight of capital abroad, virtually all industrial countries now are expected to exceed the growth rates for 1976 predicted in December by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In West Germany, some research institutes are predicting a 5 to 5½ percent GNP rise in 1976 and business forecasters elsewhere similarly are predicting growth rates of one percentage point or more above the O.E.C.D.'s December expectations for France, Japan and Britain.

Inflation, while still higher than normal, is subsiding. Even Britain, where prices soared 24 percent last year, was down to a 15 percent annual rate in the last quarter reported. Double-digit inflation is a thing of the past almost everywhere else, with West Germany down to about 5 percent. The unanswered question as yet is whether this trend will continue when the vast unused capacity in most European industry begins to fill up and unemployment begins to drop.

Unemployment, the bleakest area of the economy, has not yet turned around in West Europe even to the extent it has in the United States. Traditionally, productivity rises sharply coming out of a recession and unemployment improves later. With spare capacity in industry, capital investment has hardly begun to climb, except in inventories, which are being rebuilt; but prospects are brighter than a few months ago.

The economic and labor ministers of the nine Common Market countries are to meet in June to plan a strategy for full employment, coordinated growth policies and price stability. The commission is urging direct measures to reduce unemployment such as easier retirement, less overtime, reduced immigration from non-member countries and, as an alternative to unemployment benefits, tax advantages for employers refraining from layoffs.

Until unemployment is sharply reduced, recovery from the world's severest recession since the 1930's will be incomplete, whatever the growth rate.

### Fiscal Malaise

New York's fiscal experts are expressing growing concern about the soundness of the city's latest plan for balancing its budget by the end of fiscal 1978. Their doubts are not surprising. The plan is based on some dubious assumptions about the city's ability to cut costs, to win new Federal and state assistance and to milk revenues from a local economy that continues to falter despite evidence of a national recovery.

Even if the optimistic expectations of city budget officials were to be realized, the plan could be in trouble because it fails to move fast enough to eliminate the deficit. The Mayor's budget for next year calls for reductions of only \$379 million—less than half of the estimated remaining deficit of \$821 million—but only \$313 of actual savings and revenue gains will be realized during the fiscal year. Comptroller Goldin has warned that such "backloading" will create cash shortages that cannot be covered by existing credit arrangements.

City Hall is clearly hoping for more Federal help after the November Presidential election. That is a hope that every New Yorker must share, but it does not offer a sound basis for policy decisions that must be made now. Even with a more sympathetic Administration in Washington, any new Federal assistance is likely to be slow in coming and contingent on a judgment in the White House and Congress that New York has done all it could be reasonably expected to do to help itself.

This places a heavy responsibility on the Emergency Financial Control Board, which must still pass on the revised plan and the new budget—and on a transit wage settlement that could have a devastating impact on both. Unless the board acts more firmly and decisively than it has so far, there is danger that the effort to restore New York to solvency will collapse and that pleas for further Federal assistance will fall on deaf ears—with resultant, and easily foreseeable, disaster.

### The Calandra 'Charade'

Mayor Beame is on solid ground in rejecting a subpoena from a State Senate subcommittee to testify on a bill that would attempt to dictate to the city the amount of money it must spend on police and fire protection. The Mayor already has granted the subcommittee all of the cooperation it could reasonably expect by agreeing to send his fire and police commissioners as well as the Directors of the Budget and Personnel to testify on the city's behalf.

Their testimony should be ample to persuade any responsible lawmaker that the bill, introduced by Senator Calandra of the Bronx, is not in the best interests of this city. We trust the Senate will have the good sense to reject this mischievous measure and to quash Senator Calandra's threat to hold the Mayor in contempt for refusing to dignify a "political charade" with his presence.

## Letters to the Editor

### Firefighters: In Defense of the Heart Bill

To the Editor:  
The Times editorial of April 21, "Pension Ripoff," is distressing to every fire officer. It is most unfortunate that criticism was leveled at a much-needed benefit for the man who daily lays down his life for his fellow citizens.

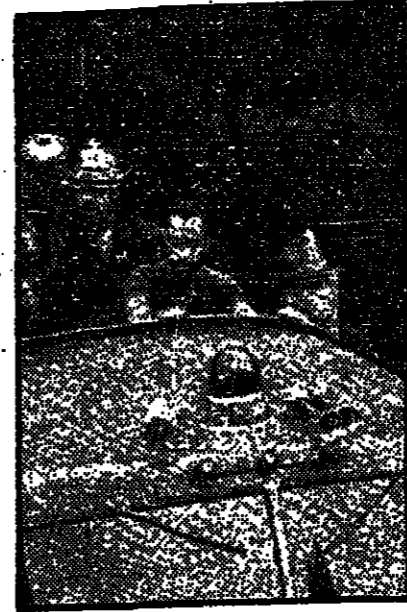
Currently, 38 states provide heart legislation for their firefighters. The state legislators and the Governor first enacted this long-overdue benefit July 1, 1970. It was renewed five times by overwhelming votes in both houses and signed by the Governor. For six years they knew it to be responsible and deserving legislation.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics states that the New York City firefighter is engaged in the most hazardous form of employment, with over 13,000 injuries last year.

Upon appointment to the Fire Department, men must pass a rigid medical and physical examination, including a cardiogram. While many heart attacks occur immediately at the fire scene, many more occur hours or days after the firefighter suffers from smoke, toxic fumes, heat and exhaustion in lifesaving efforts. The cumulative effects of firefighting often result in a disease of the heart. The heart bill properly recognizes attacks suffered "off duty."

Despite the hazardous nature of firefighting, there has not been an epidemic of heart disability retirements as stated in The Times editorial. Since the inception of the heart bill an average of seven firefighters per month retired under this legislation. That hardly constitutes an epidemic as charged, particularly when one considers that 821 uniformed members retired in 1975.

Increased demands for fire protection have resulted in a remarkable



increase in serious fires, loss of lives and injuries, inflicting greater physical punishment on the firefighter, who is required to do more with less.

The Heart Bill, by a 49-to-3 vote, last week passed the State Senate after two weeks on the public legislative calendar, delayed by the Stavisky Education Bill. It was debated, and not passed, as The Times editorial stated, as a "sleeper bill."

The Daily News poll reported April 19 that 55 percent of our citizens support the heart bill, with only 23 percent against. If The Times editorial staff had all the facts, they would call for this much-needed protective legislation, a humane benefit for public servants whose life expectancy is seriously reduced. EDWIN F. JENNINGS, Pres., Uniformed Fire Officers Assn. Local 894, A.F.L.-C.I.O. New York, April 21, 1976

### Our Abused Park

To the Editor:  
There is little argument that the purpose of a park in an urban environment is to provide city dwellers with some of the advantages of the countryside. A park should offer a tranquil and natural setting to escape the noise, crowding, smells and generally disagreeable, but in many cases unavoidable, aspects of the surrounding city.

Central Park offers New York a well-designed and spacious setting to accommodate this worthwhile purpose. However, with the warm weather suddenly here, a weekend visitor to Central Park finds no escape from the urban cacophony. His neighbors have brought the noise, crowding, smells, etc., into the park. The ever-present steel drum bands, ethnic food stalls and blaring portable radios become the central theme.

Few dispute that the problem exists. Finding an appropriate solution is not so easy. Since Central Park is, and should be, accessible to everyone, charging a nominal admission fee to discourage large crowds is out of the question. Appealing to civic pride or just good manners is laughable. I suggest one approach may be to zone the park so that steel drum bands could be heard in one area, loud radios would be "off-limits" elsewhere, etc. If this zoning were properly enforced every New Yorker (and visitor) could

pursue his own interests, and perhaps the traditional purpose of Central Park would be restored.

EDWARD C. KATZ  
New York, April 19, 1976

To the Editor:  
Central Park took it on the chin again this Easter and I'm incredibly sad because of it. On Friday, the park was its most beautiful. The azaleas were blooming, the tulips were bursting with color and the cherry trees looked like cotton candy. The grass was beginning to green and the leaves were just starting to pop from their pods. Robins and bluejays were singing and children were laughing. That was Friday.

On Saturday and Sunday, the park became a refuge for the people, instead of treating the refuge gently and with love, the people took the people's park and mugged it. By Monday morning, that great oasis looked like a slum neighborhood. Rather than enjoy the flowers, a visitor was forced to sidestep the broken bottles, avoid the crushed soda cans and pick gooey paper from his shoes. The tulip fields were strewn with hoo-log wrappings, discarded paper bags, plastic toys. Whereas the park had seemed to sing with the loveliness of springtime on Friday, it sort of sighed on Monday and Tuesday. Beyond the sighs I heard gentle crying. JOHN M. WILLIAMS  
New York, April 20, 1976

### A Case Against Window Guards

To the Editor:  
The New York City Board of Health has long been instrumental in bringing about needed improvements in the quality of urban housing. Had it not been for the concern of the Board of Health, the housing conditions documented by Jacob Riis seventy years ago could still exist today.

However, the board has now overstepped the bounds of reality. We refer to the amendment to the city's Health Code (news story April 16) which requires the installation of window guards in all units in which children under ten years of age reside. The measurable costs of such a program could well amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, far exceeding any reasonable measure of the benefits to be accrued.

This program: (1) unduly infringes on an area of parental responsibility; (2) functions like a tax, for it requires the expenditure of large amounts of money by the private sector; (3) cannot guarantee that children will not climb over guards or fall from windows in units not required to install guards; (4) creates unenforceable rules given the city's staff and budget constraints; (5) may subject landlords to the risk of lawsuits should a window guard fail; (6) will encourage children to lean out windows by creating false confidence in the safety of window

guards; (7) reduce property values (and tax revenues) by curtailing the visual appeal of New York City's housing stock.

While hospitalization of injured children may indeed cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, the cost of installing window guards throughout the city will certainly cost vastly more. This will place a severe burden on the small landlord, further contributing to the abandonment of property and urban decay. It also discourages future residents, for the costs of installing the new guards will have to be recovered from future tenants.

The Board of Health seems a bit overzealous in its attempt to save people from themselves. New York City is the first in the country to enact such a window-guard law for a very good reason—it is wholly unreasonable and an inappropriate extension of governmental activity into the private sector. New York City's Board of Health must consider the interests of the entire community when establishing such rules. It must carefully consider both the effectiveness and the costs of rules established under its independent procedures. Failure to do so will only promote New York City's image as unreasonable and excessive.

H. ANDREW DECKER, JAMES R. JANZ  
New York, April 16, 1976

### Of Israel, Palestine And a Nonsolution

To the Editor:  
Larry Abel's April 18 lettering his solution for the Middle shows an abysmal lack of knowledge of history and human nature.

Mr. Abel claims that a Feb state of 2.5 million will not be on the land allotted to it; Israel take in the Palestinians. It was as a surprise to Mr. Abel, but was partitioned twice. In 1947 three-quarters of the land, east of the Jordan, was given to the Kingdom of Transjordan established. The 1947 United Nations partition was the second. This resulted in the Israelis less than 20 percent of the land was set aside for them—national home; yet the accepted the partition plan. Arabs rejected it by attacking nascent state of Israel.

The Arabs have constantly complained about the Arab- however, in two partitions, the Arab state was never. Could it be because the Arab identified themselves as Arab and Palestinian nationalists in order to destroy Israel?

Mr. Abel complains about Law of Return. It is a form right of every sovereign to determine whom it shall admit as immigrants. The United for years had quotas on the Jews, Italians, Greeks, and Orientals it would admit.

Refugees are a natural by of all wars. In the aftermath of War II there were millions of Germans from Poland and East Jews and Poles from Russia, Hungarians and others. In 1948 the 1948 partition led Jews fleeing to their country Pakistan and India. Israel in, with only a population of some 750,000 refugees from 1,500,000 refugees from Syria and Iraq.

The problem of the Middle solved when the Arabs wanted peace and accept Israel as a state entitled to go its own way expressing its national ideas by sending terrorists to women and children in a car establish a "secular state."

THOMAS  
New York, April

### The Diligent U.S. Worker

To the Editor:  
I take exception to the Accounting Office report of employees' lunch breaks (in April 19). The report merely the abuse of the allotted time but fails to take into account countless number of dedicated employees, both professional and non-professional, who arrive work, grab a few minutes and often stay over without compensation. Productivity that do not take account of important factors are of little worth. CORNELIA  
Hastings-on-Hudson, April

### Saving Marco Island

To the Editor:  
Bravo to the United States Army engineers for refusing to sanction the dredging of Marco Island on the coast of Florida by the Dredge Corporation. As one who has spent countless hours on the coast before the dredge and the b I find it was high time that I showed some backbone in up to the real-estate interests of the natural environment, some of it will be left for p If this had been done long would not now have to see rise anthills that line and shaft east coast beaches and parts west with their "condo" walls crete. It is to be hoped that it has turned a permanent n which will be reflected in its jurisdiction. [Editorial A] ALEXANDER O.  
New Haven, Conn., April 1

### On Reducing School Work

To the Editor:  
Press coverage of the dispute, Community School District 3 general tributes the action of Chancellor to an effort to enforce a policy set by the Board of Ed to shorten the school week. Here there is no record of such a decision having been made.

A board policy, by law, would be voted upon at a public meeting of the Board of Education. Start of the school year, no solution has ever been placed on board's monthly calendar. The reference to the shortened of years in the board's contract with United Federation of Teachers that does not require the reduction of school time, but sets up a 60 for preparation periods. There been no charge that District violating the U.F.T. contract, then, is it violating any board policy? The demand for conformity nonexistent policy defies logic reason. FLORENCE  
New York, April 16

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or return unpublished letters.

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## Bargaining in the Sunshine

A. H. Raskin

Attorney General Leites last week that he has passed the legality of increases for New York employees without knowledge of their new wage was echoing a frustration expressed by watchdogs of purse seeking to learn the city had saddled the bargaining table over half of the \$12-cost of municipal government for payroll, it would be that the fine print of New York and its servants would be responsible for all those concerned with solvency—a group that far beyond the five boroughs all over the world. The lack of desire can be demonstrated graphically in 1970. A by the Patrolmen's Battalion in that year gave first inkling of a secret say administration had earlier, which would have let them know they were not making wage scales and firemen in a involving such irrefragable that even an not make them balance. That any hidden comparable to the parity is buried in the agreement the Transit Workers into formal shape for Mr. Lefkowitz and the Municipal Control Board nearly four weeks after handshake pact that away strike April 1. The extent that the does embody secret trustworthiness private licates that these are tect the public and not in the past—to permit o the system's chronic revenues. As apparently given y officials what they lie behind-the-scenes the tortured realm of through increased enity—an area in which it always tread gently ank-and-fite resistance time-hallowed feather-cules. ies the control board's k to decide whether act language plus the e understandings in-lish union good faith gh in the way of protees to conform to the e law for New York ee-year austerity plan. is that, even if the he answer for transit ll have to worry about effect on the general spillover of the T.W.U. police, fire and other s. The estimated bill - contract term would \$ million to \$375 mil- on the inflation rate. see no realistic pro-ivity offset adequate ost that large. rwever, the very fears e that stopped Mayor demning the T.W.U. was made would be ubway workers were could not get their 'ments solely because ands by civil service i not cut the mustard gains. nence in all this for to restore New York underscores the need iction that municipal e a private game to be i rooms by a little ficials, union leaders "experts." the new City Charter, Counsel and the Office rgaining are drawing islation requiring that, l, the full terms of all bargaining agreements be City Record. Along must go an analysis nd future budgetary each agreement. But erms after they are ed is not all the pro-ic is entitled to in sistence on open

pioneered in enacting /" aimed at letting the ll meetings of govern-ns required for the last all collective bargain-ate and local workers a goldfish bowl. ed that the law would negotiations impossible sides would spend all unding the table and he benefit of their con-a study by the Nation-s and the United States Mayors indicates that has brought general h the law's operations. h only 130,000 public certified negotiating n a poor model for this nothing in New York's s much basis for boast-ighly politicized back-f bargaining could not nent.

is Assistant Editor of page of The Times.

## Lessons of the Holocaust

By Terrence Des Pres



Leonard Barkin

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Without doubt there is an upsurge of interest in the Holocaust. We see it in novels, in films, in news articles and even on popular television programs. Most significantly, we see it in the increasing number of college courses, dozens of them in schools throughout the land, that focus on this subject.

There is a demand for such knowledge, a demand on the part of the students themselves, as if Erik Erikson's remark—that children live out the secret wishes of the parents—were indeed the truth of what is happening.

For the generation that lived through the war, for the men and women who suffered loss of family and friends on the battlefields or in the death camps, there was only naked hurt and a traumatic reaction that made any effort to confront the evil of the concentration camps a task beyond human resource.

Yet if we are to meet our present problems in humanly creative ways, we need most urgently to come to livable terms with our terrible past. And judging from the proliferation of Holocaust courses, and also from my own experience in the classroom, a generation of young adults has arrived, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, who are now prepared to face the worst.

The question Why? will naturally persist. Why teach such stuff? Why enroll in such a course? Why, amid the quiet splendor of these upstate hills, allow such darkness to invade one's soul when, ostensibly, no good can come of it? And certainly, if by good we mean answers and rational explanation, if we mean atonement and redemption, then there is nothing to be gained by knowing the facts of the death camps.

Yet as if by miracle, this spring there are 141 students in "Literature of the Holocaust" at Colgate. The room is filled with an intensity of concern I am tempted to describe as religious. And for all their shock and depression and, yes, also their tears, what emerges finally are things so finely human, things so clearly good and life-enhancing, that the danger we run and the damage we share in meditation on the Holocaust seem not too high a price to pay.

For Jewish students there comes a renewal of heritage and pride, and the

gap between themselves and their relatives closes as their sense of family deepens: "During vacation I did a lot of checking on who came from where."

A new appreciation of the problems of Israel comes to everyone; and again, for Jews and non-Jews, a sharpening of moral discernment, a release of ethical energies, a keener sense of prejudice and injustice.

A disregard for small irritations develops, the outcome of a constant, involuntary comparison between one's own suffering and the massive pain of the camps, with a resulting decline in self-indulgence: "Sometimes I catch myself complaining and then I think, well, why don't you shut up and drink your watery cabbage soup."

Also a broader, more sensitive care for others, accompanied by the feeling that personal relationships are supremely valuable—"little things, like meeting someone on the street and having a nice time talking, or seeing a person extend himself for another person."

There comes, too, a new lucidity about "the basics," and the real risk of all this is openly accepted: "What confuses me is whether knowledge of these events should make me rejoice that I am alive and aware of my good fortune, or whether the immense cruelty and destruction of the camps will ultimately undermine my faith in mankind."

For most, their own good luck, the simple facts of time and place, come to be "almost a miracle." Their lives, once taken for granted, now seem priceless gifts. And as odd as this must sound, for many of these young people there comes at last a small fierce joy.

"I am happy," says one student, "more appreciative of the great fortune I've had to be given this specific life to live."

Or as another said: "I was out in the snow running and singing and I yelled out at the top of my lungs, 'I'm alive—and I love it.'"

Or finally, in full knowledge of how terrible life can become: "Something is making living feel a whole lot better."

Terrence Des Pres is author of "The Survivor: An Anatomy of Life in the Death Camps."

## On Resignation

By Tom Wicker

Charles Morgan Jr. moved out of his office at the Washington headquarters of the American Civil Liberties Union last week, and it's hard to know whether the rest of us are better or worse off as a result. The A.C.L.U.'s Washington director since 1972, and its Southern regional director for eight years before that, Mr. Morgan became one of the few public figures of the time to resign an advantageous and useful position on a matter of principle.

The public is the poorer for having lost a fearless, tireless, voluble and exceptionally able defender of the Bill of Rights and common human decency. But I've just finished reading "The Final Days," the moving and terrible story of Richard Nixon's Götterdämmerung, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, and I'm haunted by the thought of how badly the nation needed, in 1973 and 1974, men to stand up and say, "I'm through. I can't take any more deception. I quit."

The issue then was different than it was for Chuck Morgan, but the question was the same—how much does a person owe to "the team" and how much to him or herself?

Mr. Morgan's case is instructive. He's a man who can talk the ears off a brass billy goat, as people say down where he comes from, and much of the talking he's done over the years has made a lot of difference in this country. Maybe even the talking he did that got him run out of Birmingham in the early 1960's made some difference in the long run. He said the whole community bore some responsibility for the deaths of five little black girls in a church bombing, and it's possible to believe that a lot of people in Birmingham might agree with that now.

Mr. Morgan was already working, then, on Reynolds v. Sims, the suit he filed that led to the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision. Later, he defended Muhammad Ali, Julian Bond, Dr. Howard Levy; and under his direction the A.C.L.U. organized in all 11 states of the Confederacy and became a real force for Southern justice. When he moved to Washington, he also moved into the Watergate case representing wiretap victims, and became the first person to assure me not only that Richard Nixon should be impeached, but would be. And he was, due in part to the relentless advocacy of Chuck Morgan and other Bill of Rights buffs, due more to the fundamental good sense of the American people, in which Mr. Morgan places much faith.

Twice before, he had been in some difficulty within the A.C.L.U.—once for testifying as a private citizen before a Congressional committee, another time for his advocacy of impeachment. This time, he was challenged for speaking out against what he thought was Eastern liberal intolerance of Jimmy Carter's Southern background (although Mr. Morgan was at that time personally supporting Fred Harris for President).

To a rebuke from Aryeh Neier, executive director of the A.C.L.U., he replied: "I was asked to surrender no rights. First Amendment or otherwise, when the A.C.L.U. asked that I come to work for it." When Mr. Neier persisted, Mr. Morgan—in an uncharacteristic burst of brevity—resigned in two sentences.

A few good loud resignations might well have speeded the long agony depicted in "The Final Days." No part of that book has been refuted in any significant way, although questions of interpretation and technique have

### IN THE NATION

been legitimately raised; and it supplements the official record in making clear that many Nixon Administration officials knew, or had good reason to believe, that Mr. Nixon, after the spring of 1973, was lying not only to the country but directly to trusted associates and members of his family; or that, at the least, he was not telling them all that he knew, and was therefore allowing others to misstate and distort the record without knowing they were doing so. Once, to J. Fred Buzhardt, Mr. Nixon even suggested the fabrication of evidence.

Yet, men who fundamentally doubted Mr. Nixon's integrity, or knew him to be lying on certain matters, kept silent. Some of these stayed with him out of high personal loyalty, and willingly risked going down with his ship; others tried to protect themselves and their positions; still others looked the other way and would not let themselves see the obvious.

Why was that, particularly in the cases of men whose motives were high? "It is not after confrontation and debate that most Americans are deprived of their liberty," Charles Morgan wrote to members of the A.C.L.U.'s executive committee last week. "That usually arises from day-to-day decisions made within private corporate bureaucracies." Or any other organization, he might have said, where for whatever reasons the individual sacrifices his own integrity for the supposed good of the whole.

## Greening of the Press

By Russell Baker

Now that Barbara Walters has broken the million-dollar-a-year salary barrier which has kept journalists economically depressed for so long, there should be better days ahead for Republicans.

Republicans have constantly complained of a Democratic bias among journalists, without showing much understanding of why such a bias was to be naturally anticipated. It should have been obvious to them all along that in a craft in which everyone was making less than a million dollars a year, there would be no great outpouring of sympathy for Republican economics.

Nothing does so much to promote Republicanism, however, as a check for \$19,230.77 at the pay window every Friday night. Now that Miss Walters has broken through to that sweet green Elysium, it will doubtless be but a short time before dozens, then hundreds, then thousands of other journalists pour through, just as basketball players, hockey-puck slappers and football performers followed Joe Namath into the vale of higher capitalism.

In anticipation of the great day, I have already begun to practice thinking like a Republican. It suddenly occurs to me, for example, that my million-a-year is not going to make me as happy as I once thought it would.

In the first place, an agent will take ten percent off the top leaving me only \$900,000. Federal taxes will take maybe half of this, paring me down to \$450,000. Heaven only knows what the State of New York and the City of New York will carve out, but I shall probably be lucky if I am left with \$365,000 after those vicious exponents of big government finish.

Merely thinking about it is enough to make a person despise Democrats with their constant demands for more taxes, bigger government and hand-outs. Why should a hard-working journalist have his million cut down to \$365,000 while shiftless idlers snaffle at the public trough?

A press of millionaire journalists will be quite different from the press of threadbare entrepreneurs struggling for a \$10 raise, which is the press of American mythology. Imagine how different "The Front Page" would have been if Hildy Johnson had been a million-dollar-a-year man.

I see the drama opening with Hildy's arrival at the Chicago jail after a dinner at the White House during which he had advised the President about new legislation for the stock market. He would wear custom-made spats and a homburg, be accompanied by his personal barber and arrive at the jail in a limousine provided by his boss as part of his contract.

The cops would mob Hildy to get his autograph. The Mayor and the hangman would pose for news photos with him. Hildy would urge the Mayor to get the hanging over with early so

### OBSERVER

he could make a midnight talk-show appearance with Zsa Zsa Gabor and Xavier Cugat and get back to New York next day in time for a luncheon at "21" with his tax lawyers.

I can't believe Hildy would be anything but horrified by the news that the innocent anarchist scheduled to hang at midnight has escaped. I would be surprised if Hildy—who was never long on morality—didn't agree with the authorities that anarchists deserved to be hanged whether they were innocent or not.

I strongly suspect that instead of hiding the poor fellow in his roll-top desk, Hildy would triumphantly hand him over to the warden and stay over in Chicago another day to receive a medal from the Mayor and a citation from the Chamber of Commerce.

This is the sort of thing we can probably anticipate in the coming age of journalistic millionaires. There was a slight hint of it in the wind, in fact, during the 1972 Presidential campaign of Senator McGovern. People who aided Mr. McGovern in that campaign were startled at the time by the vehemence with which the press criticized his famous proposal to "give everybody \$1,000," a crude shorthand description of a negative income-tax plan.

After the debacle, one McGovern aide observed that what they had overlooked was the fact that the press by 1972—when \$30,000 a year was not an uncommon salary for Washington reporters—had become part of the higher-income group which resents having its salary egregiously redistributed by government.

Thirty-thousand a year is still a far cry from Miss Walters's millions. When we all cross over into that palmy bracket the Republicans should be very close to realizing their ancient dream of a journalism that truly appreciates the oil corporations of the world.



Mort Gerber

Times may get worse. Times may get better.

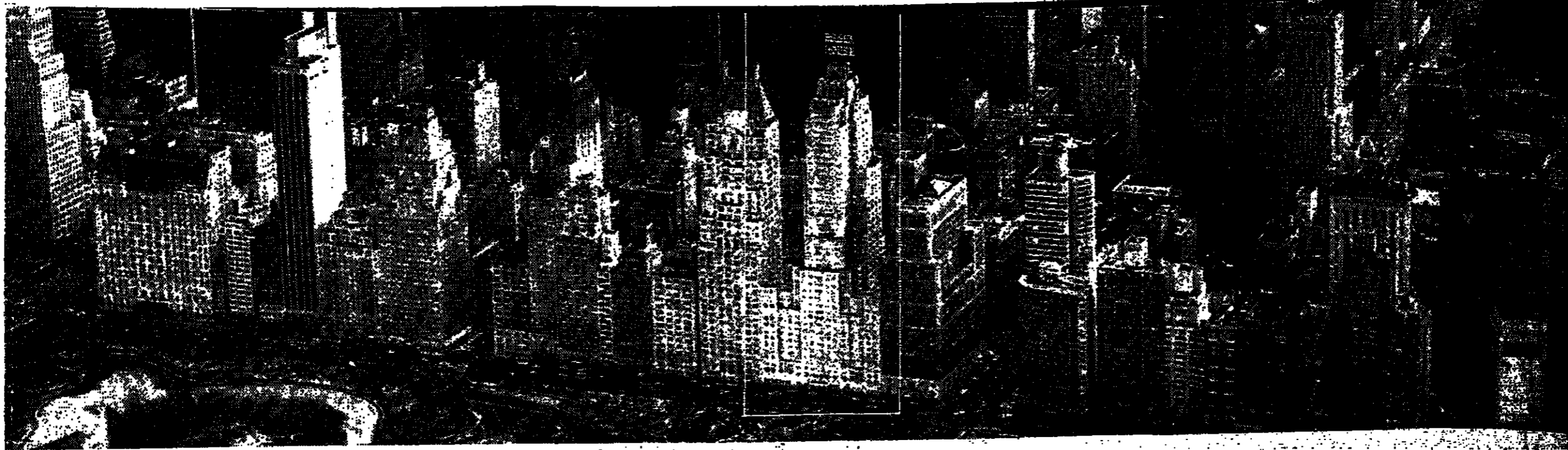
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# National League Expansion

By LEONARD KOPPELT  
Special to The New York Times

April 26—The league again re-expansion today. It was a proposal to add and Toronto and a league to 14

Five votes were brief meeting. approval by the was needed for

ion cleared the American League with its intention into as its 14th Seattle became

er this year. decision severely chance that which has not league baseball could get a team mediate future.

Bowie Kuhn baseball officials seated promises al would get a as possible.

It possible to plan to have play games in t was also con- by 1977 an ex- night want to

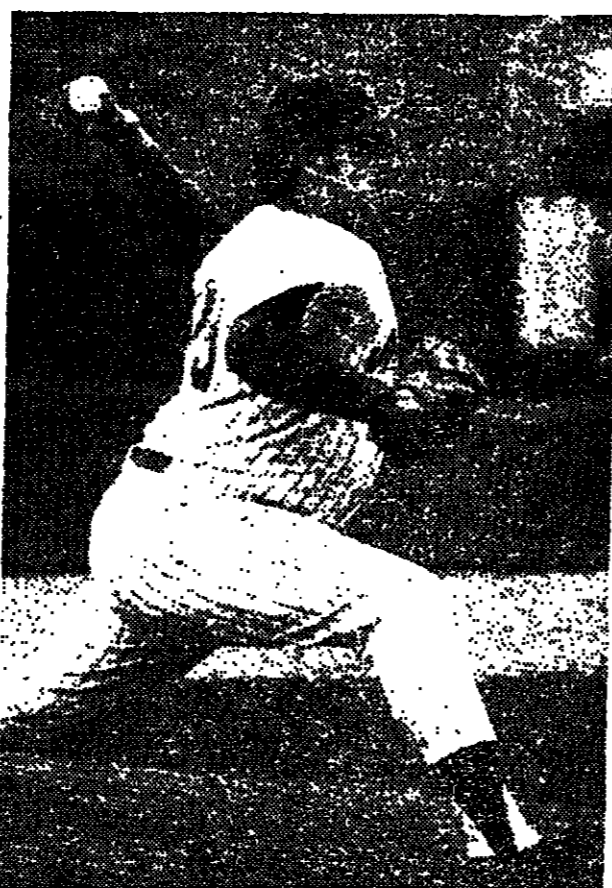
move there. But there were no immediate indications of such a solution.

The National League was deeply split on expansion. A few weeks ago it voted, 10-2, in favor of the move with Cincinnati and Philadelphia opposed. It then asked Kuhn to intervene. His position was that the American League plan concerning Toronto could not be carried out for two weeks, giving the Na- in favor of the move, with

But the reconsideration today resulted in closing the books on National expansion for the immediate future.

The league also voted to rescind its request for Kuhn's intervention. It will remain with 12 teams while the American goes to 14, an unbalanced situation similar to the one that existed in 1961, when the National stayed at eight and the American expanded to 10. The next year, however, the National added two teams (the New York Mets and Houston), and in

Continued on Page 44, Column 8



Mickey Lolich pitching against the Braves yesterday

# Lolich Wins First for Mets, 3-1, Fanning 9 Braves in Five-Hitter

By MURRAY CHASS

Mickey Lolich reached two milestones yesterday as the Mets defeated the Atlanta Braves, 3-1. He needed 463 starts and 3,386 innings to reach the first and only four starts and 23 innings to achieve the second. Yet the second had to be more meaningful.

The first milestone was the 2,700th strikeout of Lolich's 14-year major league career. The second was the first victory of his three-week National League career.

"It feels super," the 35-year-old left-hander said of his initial triumph after three defeats. "I just wish it had come sooner. I might have been pressing a little bit. I was asking myself should I change this, should I change that?"

Lolich didn't change anything he was doing except he did what he was doing

better than he had been doing it. He was wild, walking six Braves, but he allowed only five hits, all singles, and he struck out nine.

"That," said Manager Joe Frazier, "was the Mickey Lolich I traded for."

The only run the Braves scored was unearned, the result of Ron Hodges's passed ball and a high infield bounce. However, Hodges singled home two runs, enough for the margin of victory.

Lolich, who won 207 games for Detroit in 13 American League seasons, lost to Montreal, Pittsburgh and St. Louis in his first three starts with the Mets. He had pitched only 14 innings in those three efforts and had compiled a 5.14 earned run average.

Against Atlanta, though, he pitched all nine innings and even struck out all three

Braves he faced in the ninth. Vic Correll, the second batter in the ninth, was Lolich's strikeout victim No. 2,700.

Lolich already is baseball's No. 1 left-handed strikeout pitcher, having surpassed Warren Spahn last season—he has 22 in 23 innings—he creeps closer to Cy Young (2,818) and Jim Bunning (2,855). When he passes those right-handers, he'll have only Bob Gibson (3,117) and Walter Johnson (3,508) ahead of him.

By the time Lolich recorded his 2,701st strikeout, the temperature at Shea Stadium had dipped to near 40. The weather, however, didn't bother the pitcher, he said, because he had prepared for it all those years in Detroit.

"But," he said, "there was one time the wind moved me a little bit and that takes some doing."

It took a bit of luck to get

the Braves a run against Lolich. Darrell Evans led off the sixth inning with a walk and took second as a Lolich slider glanced off Hodges's glove. Lolich retired the next two batters and, with Evans at third, Lee Lacy hit a high bouncer between home and the mound.

Lolich started in, but backed away at the last second as Hodges tried for the ball. The ball bounced off the catcher's glove and Lacy had a run-scoring single.

"That was just a little mix-up between Mickey and myself," Hodges said. "I called for the ball, but somehow Mickey's glove got in there and our gloves clanged together. I think he would've beaten it out anyway. At least that's what the boys on the bench said. Still, it's a

Continued on Page 45, Column 1

# Mets Tie Series, Win in Overtime

Md., April 26 Hayes scored during a key overtime, as ton Bullets 6 victory over Cavaliers to their National Association quarters at three

and deciding dived Thursday d, Ohio. ullets' leading a playoff srr-rounds and rd with eight Despite his as squandered r lead before in overtime. a backcourt- 4 points for ick Weath- Wes Unseld scored only 6 tributed 17 re- sists. ed the Cava- points. Jim mpy Russell

ended in an 88-88 tie, the Bullets scored the first 6 points in overtime—baskets by Jimmy Jones, Chenier and Unseld. The Cavaliers were held scoreless during the first three minutes, but two quick baskets by Chones pulled them within 2.

Weatherman put the Bullets ahead, 96-92, and with 2 minutes 5 seconds remaining, the clubs traded misses. Then Carr hit a layup with 1:17 remaining to again close the gap.

Hayes clinched the victory with 1:02 remaining with a turnaround jump shot. He was fouled by the Cavaliers' Nate Thurmond and sank the foul shot to put the Bullets up 99-94.

The game went into overtime when the Cavs' Jim Clemons, who missed his first 13 shots, sank a 15-foot jump shot with 2:02 remaining and neither team could score in the rest of regulation time.

Clemons missed two shots

ion time had

Continued on Page 45, Column 5



Dearly Precious in first race at Aqueduct. He was second and Screen Door John third.

# Dearly Precious Wins 10th in Row

By MICHAEL STRAUSS

It was small wonder. Dearly Precious, during her short career, has compiled mighty credentials. Defeated in her opening outing at Aqueduct last April, she had a come-out to triumph in a maiden race and then won eight straight stakes.

Developments in the sprint proved that those trainers who had declined, undoubtedly had used sound judgment. In gaining her ninth straight stakes success, Dearly Precious finished in 1:05.46, a clocking only two-fifths of a second over the stakes record.

Dearly Precious's victory was her first without Mike Hole in the saddle. The 35-year-old English-born jockey, who was found dead last Thursday in his automobile was buried yesterday in Monklon, Md.

Assigned to replace Hole by Steve DiMauro, the trainer, was Braulio Baeza. The phlegmatic Panamanian

Continued on Page 44, Column 1

# Dave Anderson Fans and Owners

In his tour of the National League as a symbol of baseball's nouveau riche, Andy Messersmith will discover his popularity rating in New York when he starts for the Atlanta Braves against the Mets tomorrow. He already knows where he stands in Philadelphia and San Diego.

"The fans there," he said, "were less than courteous." Being less than courteous has included obscene insults, a thrown bottle that bounced off his legs and a punch on a right arm, the same right arm worth more than \$1 million in his Braves contract. "But," he said, "the fans in Atlanta have been fantastic." Especially an Atlanta heat-cooling executive named Larry Foster who was the catalyst in Andy Messersmith joining the Braves when it appeared that the Braves and all the other major league teams had decided that a pitcher who had won 39 games in the last two seasons was not worth what he was asking, even though more than half of the 24 teams never really bothered to ask what he was asking. On the weekend when the season opened, Larry Foster was traveling to Los Angeles on a business trip.

"When he got there," Messersmith recalled yesterday, "he phoned my agent, Herb Osmond, and told Herb that he had talked to Ted Turner about reopening negotiations and Ted had told him to go ahead."

## Where Were the Phillies?

Larry Foster visited Osmond at the agent's Newport Beach, Calif., office. Soon the agent and Ted Turner, the Braves' new owner, were hammering out the contract that Messersmith signed. For his intercession, Larry Foster was rewarded by Ted Turner with two season tickets and an autographed baseball.

In the Braves' clubhouse at Shea Stadium yesterday, Andy Messersmith put aside the crossword puzzle he had been doing and talked about the conspiracy of the major league owners in virtually ignoring his availability. Ever since Abner Doubleday measured off 60 feet 6 inches as the distance from the mound to home plate, baseball people have been saying, "You can never have enough pitching." But when a pitcher named Andy Messersmith was a free agent, a proven pitcher at what should be his peak seasons, suddenly baseball people were saying they had enough pitching.

"Was it because," he was asked, "some owners don't want to win as much as they want to make a profit?"

"I'm sure of that," Andy Messersmith said. "How about the Phillies—here they have a shot to win their division with another pitcher. But I never heard from them. If everything was on the up-and-up, they had to talk to me, but they never did."

Andy Messersmith is not the noisy, swaggering type. He speaks politely and softly, so softly that he sometimes has to repeat himself.

"You don't know how close I came to not playing this season," he said. "There was only one guy left, Ted Turner, who had been the first guy to talk to me when I officially became a free agent. I didn't sign with the Braves then because I wanted to talk to the other teams. But in the end, it came down to Ted Turner and he seemed to be honest, the only one who was until Bill Vecek told me that the White Sox offer still stood and that if he had a team that was a challenger, he would be right in there bidding. I appreciated that."

Andy Messersmith was disillusioned by the New York Yankees' attempt to alter the terms of their offer. And after the Yankees withdrew their offer, he was disillusioned by the California Angels' withdrawal of their offer that he had accepted.

## Two Different Things

"We had a concrete deal. I told them what I wanted and they agreed that the money was all right. Gene Autry was even in the meeting," he said, alluding to the Angels' president. "It took us two hours to pound it out and then I went down to meet my teammates, I took my physical, I even got my red shoes. But the next day Harry Dalton, the general manager, told me the deal was off, that it was just too much money, that Gene figured we had talked long enough, that everything is off the table. I'll never understand that. The day before Gene had told me it was nice to have me back, in the years I was with the Angels it had always been 'Gene' and 'Andy' and when the offer was withdrawn, I couldn't understand it. I believed in a man. I trusted a man. To take a man I trusted and that they knew I trusted and make him go back on his word, I couldn't understand that. Whatever they did to change him, I'd like to know. When the deal was off, I saw him walking down the hall, but he took a right and went out without talking to me. And he was only 25 feet from me."

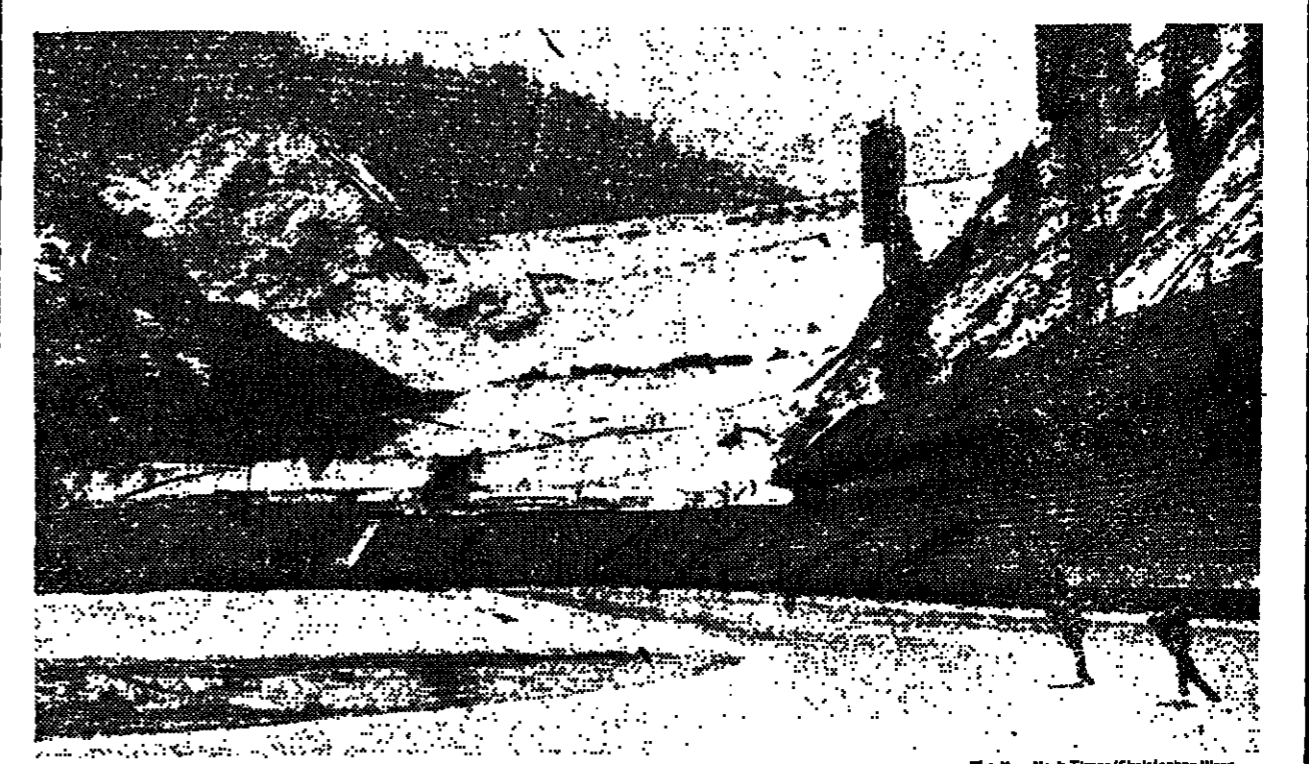
After that, Andy Messersmith talked briefly to Ray Kroc, the owner of the San Diego Padres and the biggest burger in the McDonald's fast-food chain.

"I wanted a four-year no-cut contract," Messersmith recalled, "but Mr. Kroc told me only God can guarantee a no-cut and that the president of McDonald's only had a one-year contract. That was it. The next day he was quoted as saying that Andy Messersmith was the most arrogant person he'd ever met and that as far as he was concerned, I could get a job in a car wash."

If it hadn't been for Larry Foster, perhaps Andy Messersmith would have needed that job.

"I'm glad I'm with the Braves. I really like Ted Turner," he said. "Ted told me he wants to put the fun back in baseball. I love the game. The game and what I went through are two different things."

Three of Andy Messersmith's teammates are unsigned—Phil Niekro, Darrell Evans and Marty Perez—but none appear to resent him as a symbol of baseball's nouveau riche. Their attitude is that Andy Messersmith will mean 15 to 20 more victories for the Braves and that "you make money by winning." If more club owners had felt that way, Andy Messersmith wouldn't have needed Larry Foster's intercession.



Speed skaters practicing at Medeo Sports Center ice track at Alma Ata, Kazakhstan

# Soviet Track Generates Speed

Special to The New York Times

ALMA ATA, U.S.S.R. — A file of blue-suited speed skaters glided in synchronized slow-motion around the Medeo Sports Center's clean ice track, still firm despite the late morning sunshine.

On the side, other sportsmen bounced and stretched in western jogging shoes, warmup suits and bright woolen caps that are the status symbols of a Soviet athlete who has competed abroad. Several young women watched admiringly, finding in their heroes the sort of rakish romanticism that American downhill ski racers might enjoy at home.

Elsewhere in the world, competitors might be hanging up their skates for the season. But the Medeo rink, set a mile high in the Tien Shan mountains of central Asia, was still busy with athletes taking advantage of the rink's unusual location to cram in a last month of speed skating.

Medeo, which will be the site of a final official competition Wednesday, is considered to have the best ice in the Soviet Union. But Soviet athletes also insist that the pure mountain air and water makes the ice the fastest in the world. "It's certainly the best



The New York Times/April 27, 1976

"I've ever skated on," observed Yevgeny Kulikov, an Olympic gold medal winner at 500 meters, who set a world record of 37 seconds for that distance at Medeo.

The proof of the claim, according to Yerkín Asvenov, is that 11 or 14 world records established last season were set at Medeo. Others were at Inzell, West Germany, and Davos, Switzerland. Asvenov, the deputy chairman of Kazakhstan's sports committee, said that seven records had been broken so far this year at Medeo, though final results will only be announced in June.

The sports center's director, Abrek Sakyonov, detailed Medeo's advantages. "The air at lower-altitude skating rinks is not as clean as here. The ice is also made here from clear mountain water without salt or other impurities," he explained.

Sakyonov conceded that pure water could be produced at other artificial rinks. In fact, he said, Nor-

Continued on Page 46, Column 5

# Islanders Rested for Next Round

By ROBIN HERMAN

The National Hockey League's best goaltenders, best defense, best power-play unit and best penalty-killers will all be on the Montreal Forum ice tonight when the New York Islanders open their four-of-seven-game Stanley Cup semifinal series against the Montreal Canadiens.

The Canadiens have not played a game in nine days after sweeping the Chicago Black Hawks out of the quarterfinals in four games. The Islanders and Ed Westfall welcomed a four-day rest after defeating the Buffalo Sabres in six games. Westfall, the team captain and chief cog in the team's penalty-killing, had broken a bone in his right foot and had been playing with the foot numbed by Novocain.

The first two games of the semifinals, tonight and Thursday, are in Montreal while the third and fourth games will be Saturday and next Thursday in Nassau Coliseum.

The other semifinal series begins tonight with the Boston Bruins facing the Philadelphia Flyers in the Spectrum. On Sunday the Flyers ousted the Toronto Maple Leafs from the playoffs with a 7-3 rout. The Flyers victory included five second-period goals after the Leafs had taken a 2-1 lead after one period.

The Canadiens and the Islanders ave high respect for

Continued on Page 44, Column 4

Look at it this way: You think your wife's extravagant? Well, that little bluefish you caught last summer cost about \$150.00. And you're still drinking ordinary scotch?



Pacha 12 Year Old Scotch

86 PROOF BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY - RENFELD IMPORTERS, LTD., N.Y.

Days of Whines and Roses at Derby

N.L. Re Bid to A Two Te



Laz Barrera, left, trainer of Bold Forbes, and LeRoy Jolley, trainer of Honest Pleasure, chatting at Churchill Downs, where the Kentucky Derby will run on Saturday.

By STEVE CADY
Special to The New York Times
LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26—For nine horses now considered likely starters, the ordeal of a Kentucky Derby won't have to be faced until next Saturday. For their trainers, it began today.

Next door, at Barn 41, two men balancing television cameras on their shoulders took aim at Laz Barrera, the trainer of Bold Forbes, white an interrogator tested the microphone with a tuneup of "Hello, hello, hello."

Islanders Rested for Next Round

Soviet Ice Skating Track Produces Speed Marks

Continued From Page 43
each other. Indeed, Al Arbour, the Islanders' coach, once worked underockey Bowman, Montreal's coach, when the two were with the St. Louis organization.

Continued From Page 43
wegan specialists had taken water samples home from Medeo to re-create the ice conditions. But, he added, "the difference is the sun's radiation."

Dearly Precious Takes 10th

Continued From Page 43
proved equal to the task by sending his charge into command from the gate, letting her have her whip put to her under only a moderate amount of urging in the stretch.

At Pimlico

Romus, a 4-year-old bay colt owned and trained by Douglas G. Sinclair, won the Frazer Purse in a three-way photo finish with Bayard Sharp's Royal Roman and Rosalee Davison's Let Mail.

British Soccer Standings

Table showing English League, Scottish League, and Welsh League standings with columns for teams, points, and goals.

After May 3, you can catch me at Belmont Park



Beautiful Belmont Park

First race 1:30.
A large advertisement for Belmont Park featuring a photo of a horse race and promotional text.

Aqueduct Race Charts

A large table of Aqueduct race charts showing race times, odds, and results for various races including 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Yonkers Results

Table of Yonkers Race Track results showing race numbers, winners, and odds.

Aqueduct Jockeys

Table listing Aqueduct jockeys and their statistics, including wins and losses.

Today's Entries at Aqueduct

Table of today's entries at Aqueduct Race Track, listing race numbers, times, and participants.

Sports Today

Table of sports events including baseball, harness racing, and hockey.

DOC'S, CATS AND OTHER PETS

VACATION SUGGESTIONS

Advertisement for Mount Airy Lodge and Pocono Golf, featuring a photo of a woman and promotional text.

Boats & Accessories

Advertisement for Hidden Valley, featuring a photo of a boat and promotional text.

Advertisement for Schmidt Record, featuring a photo of a man and promotional text.

Advertisement for Beautiful Belmont Park, featuring a photo of a horse race and promotional text.

Advertisement for Mount Airy Lodge and Pocono Golf, featuring a photo of a woman and promotional text.

APR 27 1955



Italian Star Reports to Cosmos

Giorgio Chinaglia, a 28-year-old Italian soccer star, arrived from Rome yesterday and was met by Clive Toye, the president of the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League.

Toye said that Chinaglia, a striker, had signed a contract, reportedly at \$850,000 for three years, but that before the Cosmos could use him they would have to receive a written release from Lazio, the Italian club that owns Chinaglia.

"We are waiting for the release," said Toye. "The valid date on the contract is May 15, but we hope to have him available for this Sunday's game against Chicago at Yankee Stadium. He may and he may not play."

Chinaglia has represented Italy in global competitions the last 11 years and played in the 1974 World Cup competition. He played his last game for Lazio on Sunday and said, when he left he was going to the United States to visit his wife and children in Englewood, N. J.

"I like him because he has audacity," said Coach Fred Dwyer of Mark Hurst, one of Dwyer's newest and strongest stars on the Manhattan College track and field team. "He is an individualist, not a relay runner."

Hurst, an 18-year-old freshman out of Brooklyn Tech, was impressive last Friday and Saturday in five events at the Penn Relays. He won a section of the 400-meter hurdles in 53 seconds without a serious challenge. He led off the 400-meter shuttle hurdles relay with a 14.8 clocking, passing off the baton in first place. In three 400-meter timings during relay events, he was clocked in 47.4, 43.1, and 47.4 and never lost ground or a place.

Because Boog Powell has been placed on the 21-day disabled list, Manager Frank Robinson yesterday activated himself as a player on the roster of the Cleveland Indians.

Powell suffered a severely strained ankle in a scuffle during a game against Oakland on Sunday. His leg was placed in a cast for at least two weeks.

Robinson, 40, will be taking part in his 21st major league season. Last year he played in 49 games as a designated hitter or a pinch-hitter. He hit nine home runs, lifting his career total to 583, fourth on the career list.

Rick Monday of the Chicago Cubs has been named grand marshal of the salute to the American flag in Chicago on June 12. Mayor Richard J. Daley said Monday was chosen for his act on Sunday in Los Angeles "in protecting the flag from would-be flag burners."

In a game against the Dodgers, Monday prevented a man and a boy from burning a flag with lighter fluid and matches, snatching the flag away from them. The man and boy, who had leaped out of the stands and had run to center field, were arrested.

John Walker of New Zealand, the holder of the world record for the mile of 3:49.4, is undergoing acupuncture treatments in Auckland in an effort to reach peak fitness for the Olympic Games. He has been troubled by an ailing Achilles tendon and back ailments.

Inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in West Springfield, Mass., yesterday were Bill Sharman, Tom Gola, Moose Krause and Harry Litwack. Sharman and Gola starred in college and in the National Basketball Association. Krause, the athletic director at Notre Dame, was an outstanding collegiate

player and Litwack compiled an impressive record as coach at Temple University. Officials of the Hall also elected their first woman member of the board of trustees. She is Mildred Barnes of Central Missouri State College and is a member of the governing council of the United States Amateur Basketball Association.

LOU CARNESECCA of St. John's and Pete Carril of Princeton have been named the coaches of the All-American Basketball Classic to be played Thursday night at St. John's Alumni Hall. CarneSECCA will lead a group of metropolitan area college seniors against an all-star national team coached by Carril.

Wood, Field & Stream: Canoe Racing

White-water canoe and kayak racers and spectators will converge on a 10-mile section of Connecticut's Housatonic River the weekend of May 22 and 23.

A 10-mile downriver race, from Falls Village to the Cornwall Bridge near Housatonic State Park, will start Saturday at 9:30 A.M. At 11:45 A.M., a five-mile downriver race will begin a quarter of a mile north of the covered bridge at West Cornwall.

Saturday afternoon will be devoted to practice slalom races near the covered bridge. The slalom races will start Sunday at 9:30 A.M. from a quarter of a mile north of West Cornwall through the whitewater stretch just below the covered bridge.

The Housatonic races are ideal for the onlooker because Route 7 parallels most of the western shore of the race course. The Hartford Electric Light Company will make releases from its hydroelectric dam at Falls Village, assuring plenty of water for the events.

Free camping facilities will be provided at the Lime Rock Race Track in Lime Rock, Conn. Those wishing to compete should call or write W. Peter Wood of the Salisbury (Conn.) Rotary Club, which is sponsoring the activities. P.O. Box 351, Lakeville, Conn., 06039, or 203-435-9821.



United Press International Giorgio Chinaglia

Chile Davis Cup Victor; Nastase Is Up

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 26 (UPI)—Jaime Fillol enabled Chile to capture the American Zone Davis Cup tennis final today when he completed a 7-5, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2 victory over the injured Bernie Mitton of South Africa in the deciding singles.

Chile took the series, 3-2, and was next scheduled to meet the Spain-Czechoslovakia winner in the European zone. But Luis Ayala, the team captain, warned that Chile would not play Czechoslovakia if there were political protests against Chile's military regime, as there were in Sweden last year.

"We will not accept the same conditions as last year," Ayala said. Fillol, Chile's top player, led the 21-year-old nation, 7-5, 6-3, 4-6, when the match was halted yesterday because

of darkness. Mitton took to the court with a swollen left ankle, the result of a fall during the first set yesterday.

"It apparently affected his play because he could not respond to shots that he can normally return," said Fillol. This was the second straight year that Chile had eliminated South Africa, which had a 2-1 lead entering the final two singles.

Stockholm, April 26 (AP)—Wojtek Fibak of Poland capped a spectacular week by upsetting Ilie Nastase, 6-4, 7-6, in the final of the last World Championship Tennis circuit tournament today.

It was the first tournament victory for the 23-year-old from Poznan, who is rated one of the most improved players on the pro circuit. The triumph was worth \$17,000. Last week Fibak reached the final at Monte Carlo, but lost to Argentina's Guillermo Vilas. He beat Vilas in the quarterfinals here.

Fleming Takes Title OJAIL, Calif., April 26 (UPI)—Peter Fleming, a junior at the University of California, Los Angeles, won the Pacific-8 singles title yesterday. Bruce Manson and Chris Lewis of Southern California took the doubles crown and the Bruins and Trojans tied for the team title.

Fleming, a tall New Jerseyan with a powerful serve, beat Manson in the final, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2. The women's crown went to Lela Forood of Stanford, who defeated Barbara Hallquist of U.S.C., 6-1, 6-3.

Center of Westchester Sessions are at 1 and 8 P.M. Cleveland and Indiana are the other teams.

Players Get L.O.U.'s SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 26 (AP)—The promoter of the Sacramento Indoor Tennis Classic said today he owed paychecks to 11 winners: Of the \$25,000 in prize money supposed to have been paid, Bob Reid, the promoter, said he owed \$11,000 and had issued L.O.U.'s to some players.

Tom Gorman, who played three matches yesterday, winning the singles and a share of the doubles, had \$5,000 coming. Reid, who had promoted

the tournament for the second year, said he told players Saturday night they would be unable to pay them.

"I told them I was not well, not me, but the name," he said. "I'm pleased that they were very amicable and they play."

One unidentified player called the Association of Tennis Professionals, the union in Dallas, which said was looking into the matter.

Advertisement for 'The best book you can get on how to play soccer like a champ.' featuring 'SOCCER SKILLS & TACTICS' by Peter Fleming.

Advertisement for 'Las Vegas Caravan!' featuring a 5-day/4-night trip from JFK for \$265.00.

\$200,000 Mixed Doubles Golf Scheduled A \$200,000 mixed doubles golf championship, an event involving men and women contestants, will be held Dec. 17-19 at the Doral Country Club in Miami. The tournament, in which the winning partners will split \$40,000, was announced yesterday by Ray Volpe, the commissioner of the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Advertisement for 'Ashe Heads 8 In W.C.T. Final' with details about tennis player Arthur Ashe's performance.

Table titled 'High Tides Around New York' listing tide times for various locations.

Automobile Exchange

National Car Rental advertisement featuring 'No Mileage Charge Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Only' and a price of \$13.95 per day.

Avis Car Leasing advertisement with the slogan 'Avis writes thousands of leases. One at a time.' and a price of \$136.00 monthly.

Advertisement for 'All-State' car leasing with the slogan 'If you're not leasing with ALL-STATE you're with the wrong company.'

Car Wanted advertisement by Embassy Auto Sales, offering to buy any make, year, or model of car.

Now Lease a Brand New Economical '76 Chevrolet Nova advertisement with a 6-month summer lease for \$199 per month.

Top Cash advertisement offering to buy everything from a Chevy to a Rolls Royce.

Imported & Sports Cars advertisement listing various models like Mercedes Benz, Peugeot Wolf, and Porsche.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, possibly a page number or a small advertisement.



Victor Nassos

Copy 10120

Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Main table of stock quotations with columns for Bid, Asked, and various stock symbols including Chamberlain, Federal, James, and many others.

BANKS AND S&L's

Table listing various banks and savings and loan associations with their respective bid and asked prices.

INSURANCE

Table listing various insurance companies and their stock prices.

AUTHORITY BONDS

Table of authority bonds including entries for M.A.C. NY, NY, and other municipal bonds.

United States Government and Agency Bonds

Table of United States Government and Agency Bonds with columns for Date, Bonds & Notes, and Yield.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MTGS

Table of Federal National Mortgage Investment Corporation bonds.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual funds including entries for Fidelity, American Mutual, and others.

Supplementary O-T-C

Table of supplementary over-the-counter securities.

OTHER BONDS

Table of other bonds including various corporate and municipal bonds.

The best book you can get on how to play soccer like a champ.

LAS VEGAS CARAVAN

ALL ABOUT YOUR MOTOR MILES

# A Ride in the Country, But Not for the Scenery

Continued From Page 37

Talk to veteran ralliers and they will say that drivers tend to be aggressive, while navigators tend to be precise. Often a driver has competed in other sports, while a navigator has abstained from athletics and has concentrated on pursuits like mathematics.

"I've been doing this for years," said Fred Cochran, a 38-year old professional rallier from Plainfield, N.J., "and all the navigators I've known have been things like bookkeepers, computer programmers, accountants. Like that. They all have a head for numbers."

And as soon as they get their instructions, they begin computing those numbers. Some, running in the "equipped" class, use calculators. Others, running "un-equipped," use simply pencil and paper. But they huddle at the registration center before the race with their drivers, plotting the course and talking their strategies as if the safety of the world were at stake. They are serious, if they want to win. They are flippant, only if they do not care.

### Not Playing Chicken

"Once you decide to win," Cochran said, "it's no longer any fun. That's something you just have to accept."

Most of these people are here for an outing. Rallying traditionally gets more popular in the spring, even more so now that the energy crisis is over.

They are probably not prepared, as rally master Chet Lehmann of Staten Island says, all serious ralliers must be, "to stuff your car into a tree."

No way.

"Not me," said the man from Delaware in a Dodge Colt. "I'm not playing chicken with an eight-wheel truck. If he wants the road, it's his."

This rally had a lunch break. Almost all rallies over 70 miles long have some kind of lunch or dinner break. And most rallies are well over 70 miles long. There are many rallies that go 300 miles, some that even go 1,500 miles. The 23-year-old "MG 1,000" runs over four days for 1,600 miles through the Northeast and Canada. There used to be the legendary London-to-Mexico rally that sent its competitors through Africa and across to South America by boat.

This one is far less exotic, though there are wild animals on the route. Well, cows, dogs and horses, anyway.

This rally advertised itself as giving the competitors—both men and women, and often husband-and-wife teams—a view of the most

scenic routes in Central Jersey. Only the navigators never saw it, because their heads were down, buried in their computations. And the drivers never saw it, because they were too busy following the instructions.

"Cows? There were cows out there?" asked Bob Wolnitz of Staten Island, who competed in a Mazda. "Look, I was looking for a street sign. The only way I'd see a cow, is if he was sitting on it."

Almost all the ralliers used the family or second car. Small cars are usually used because they handle better, and they are easier to turn around after a driver gets lost. This can be a very expensive, custom-built rally car. But on this level, a rallier can compete in rallies all year long for about \$200 to \$300 per year if he uses the same car he rides to work. Entry fees for most rallies locally are between \$5 to \$10, and the only additional cost is the gas you use up. That is, unless you park your car in a tree.

Over all, it's a relatively safe sport, since the speeds are minimal and few people try to damage their cars by pushing them beyond their limits. Very rarely do drivers get hurt or killed, almost never in these tame T.S.D. rallies. On the pro circuit—where the prizes are no more than \$2,000 per rally in the United States, as compared to about \$25,000 per rally in Europe—it is different. On the pro circuit, drivers are expected to push their cars beyond their limits in a "stage" rally that is actually a race. They often wreck them. But on this level, the main rule is for the rally master to design a course that will not damage the property, the driver's or anyone else's; there are only trophies at stake, not prize money.

On this rally there was only one accident, and it was minor. Doty Dentzer of Madison, N. J., slid her Fiat into a mailbox, according to her navigator, Linda Kazzyak, also of Madison, who said the damage was minimum—mostly pride.

"God, that was embarrassing," Miss Kazzyak said during the lunch break as she paid her check and prepared to continue the rally.

Chet Lehmann avoided an embarrassing situation after lunch. As rally master he was following the field, making sure there were no stragglers, when a large dog approached his MG and stuck its head into the window.

"It was big and black," Lehmann said, "and I thought it was going to bite my stopwatch off my neck." What kind of breed was it, he was asked. "I didn't think to ask him," he said.

## GROUP BACKS RULING ON PUBLIC HOUSING

CHICAGO, April 26 (UPI)—A group of prominent urban scholars has formed a national coalition to implement a recent Supreme Court decision extending public housing to suburban areas.

The group, tentatively called People at Home With Each Other, organized officially last night and will promote a concept of public housing as single-family dwellings within suburban communities.

Among the founders of the new group is St. Clair Drake, a professor of anthropology at Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif., and co-author of the classic 1945 study "Black Metropolis."

The group believes that last week's Supreme Court ruling that Federal courts can order construction of public housing in the suburbs opens the door to a new relationship between urban poor and more affluent suburbanites.

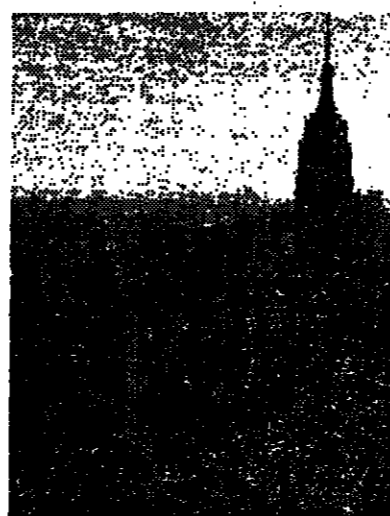
Besides Professor Drake, other members of the new group include Etta Moten Barnett of Chicago, widow of Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press Service; Mim Keare, a suburban Highland Park lawyer, and Ethel Untermeyer of Deerfield, who has been active in the fields of conservation and education of deaf children.

H.E.W. Rights Chief Named WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, F. David Mathews, today named Martin H. Gerry, 33-year-old lawyer, as the department's new civil rights chief. Mr. Gerry had been rights acting director since last Nov. 28.

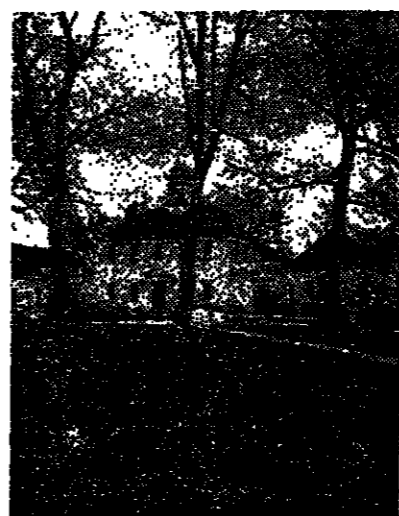
Fireman Killed at Diner PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—A suburban Bucks County fireman was killed and two others injured early today in an explosion and fire at the St. George Diner and Restaurant in Levittown. The dead fireman was identified as Garry von Hoffman, 21 years old, of Fairless Hills.

# GUESS

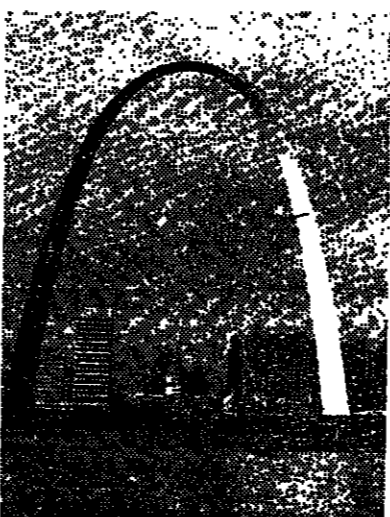
## where FMC moved its Chemical Group headquarters:



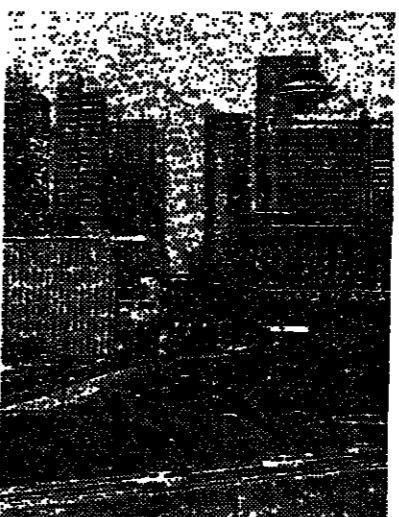
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Atlanta, Ga.



Philadelphia, Pa.

FMC didn't guess! After thoroughly investigating the above cities, FMC's Chemical Group decided to move its headquarters to Philadelphia, where it found the quality of life superb. Commuting good. People happier. And happier people, says FMC, are more productive. Now the entire group is centrally located in modern Philadelphia office space.

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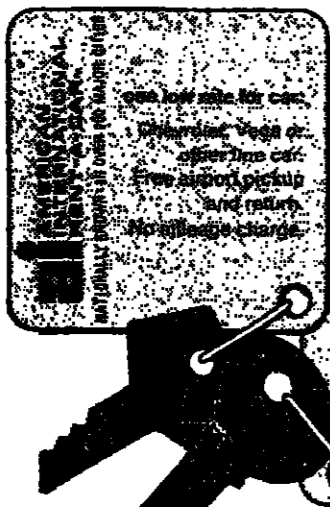
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Profits Score  
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Toyota and Datsun trucks  
Red Sea at Jeddah, Most of  
Saudi Arabian  
BY ERIC PAGE

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

AINS PUSH AHEAD 2.05

tor Finishes Day '6-Profit Hopes Airline Stocks

CREDIT CITED

ls to Its Lowest ce April 15 at 111 million Shares

AS W. CRAY

rices recovered m a weak opening d the Dow Jones industrials gained close at 1,002.76. es were active and, aided in part by trings prospects, turo, reflect aver- ases recently put

airline group the mixture of mostly is and losses dur- e of the third day of the year. e of the first 30 ding the Dow in- ge was down 5.12 11 A.M. it had oints to 994.80, buted the initial ncertainties over a which interest- moving.

Retreats The nation's largest rubber industrial average ne downside unit hour when it

1976 Exchange Issues 1,000 shares 1,392,850 shares

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54.54 + 0.07 102.43 + 0.14 1,002.76 + 2.05

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activity, as re- trades, was be- ght. There were 10,000 or more sed yesterday

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Profits Scoreboard

(Suite of Major Corporations Reporting Yesterday)

Table with columns: CORPORATION, JAN-MARCH EARNINGS 1976, PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1975. Rows include American Express, American Standard, Borden, Goodyear, Kennecott, LTV, McDonnell Douglas, Pan Am, Procter & Gamble, Revlon, Shell Oil, Tenneco.

1975 earnings after extraordinary gain. 1975 earnings restated for accounting changes. 1975 earnings after tax credit. 1975 earnings restated for acquisitions.

The New York Times/April 27, 1976

Goodyear Net Up 97.7%; P. & G. Reports Record

By CLARE M. RECKERT The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reported yesterday a first quarter net income of \$43.7 million, or 60 cents a share, up 97.7 percent from \$22.1 million, or 31 cents a share a year ago, tire sales were down because of the poor auto market.

The nation's largest rubber producer also reported that sales in the first quarter reached a record \$1.454 billion, up 17.7 percent from \$1.236 billion in the 1975 first quarter. The \$218 million improvement in sales reflects the domestic economic recovery from the depressed level early last year.

With foreign economic recovery moving much slower, the 17.7 percent sales growth was achieved almost entirely in domestic business, Charles J. Pilliod Jr., chairman, said. International earnings are depressed due mainly to the recession in Europe but this area is showing signs of recovery and should improve in the second half of the year, Mr. Pilliod said.

The value of Dresser common stock to be exchanged is based on its closing price of 75 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Signal Companies closed yesterday at 20 1/2 on the Big Board. Opening of the stock was delayed until 11:01 A.M. and trading was suspended again at 2:40 P.M.

The Signal Companies, based in Beverly Hills, Calif., is the parent of Mack Trucks, the Garrett Corporation, a manufacturer of aircraft engines and UOP Inc., formerly known as Universal Oil Products Company, and is engaged in other activities.

In 1975 it reported a net income of \$39.67 million, or \$1.82 a share on sales of \$2.141 billion.

Dresser Industries of Dallas makes oil and gas field equipment, gasoline dispensing pumps and general industrial products. It reported net income of \$123.1 million, or \$8.29 a share, in 1975 on sales of \$2.01 billion.

On April 12, Gulf and Western Industries commenced a tender offer to purchase a total of 3.9 million shares of Signal common stock at \$20 a share.

At the time, the Signal Companies said it too would buy 2.5 million shares of its own stock at the same price. These offers are scheduled to expire Friday.

At yesterday's closing price, the Dresser offer would be worth \$22.725 a share. Sanryo Electric to Acquire Control of Warwick.

The Sanryo Electric Company Ltd. of Osaka, Japan said yesterday that it would acquire the controlling interest in Warwick Electronics Inc., an electronics manufacturer that is 57 percent owned by the Whirlpool Corporation of Benton Harbor, Mich.

Warwick, it was said, will organize a subsidiary, whose stock will be spun off to Warwick stockholders, after which Sanryo will acquire Whirlpool's stock in the subsidiary for \$11 million, or \$4.43 a share.

Continued on Page 53, Column 5

DRESSER SUGGESTS DEAL WITH SIGNAL

Stock Worth \$448.7 Million Would Be Exchanged—No Formal Offer Yet

By HERBERT KOSHEITZ The Signal Companies Inc. announced yesterday that it had received an unsolicited letter from Dresser Industries Inc. expressing a desire to combine the two companies through an exchange of stock valued at about \$448.7 million. Signal said the letter would be discussed at a board meeting scheduled for today after Signal's annual shareholder meeting. The company said that the Dresser letter was not an offer and was made subject to a number of conditions, including a complete identification and verification of the business assets and financial affairs of Signal.

Dresser said that the basis of combining the two companies would be an exchange of 0.3 of a share of Dresser for each of the 19,748,536 common shares of Signal outstanding. Dresser said also that it would issue preferred stock with equivalent dividends and convertible into Dresser common shares to holders of Signal's \$2.50 and \$1 cumulative convertible preferred.

The value of Dresser common to be exchanged is based on its closing price of 75 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Signal Companies closed yesterday at 20 1/2 on the Big Board. Opening of the stock was delayed until 11:01 A.M. and trading was suspended again at 2:40 P.M.

The Signal Companies, based in Beverly Hills, Calif., is the parent of Mack Trucks, the Garrett Corporation, a manufacturer of aircraft engines and UOP Inc., formerly known as Universal Oil Products Company, and is engaged in other activities.

In 1975 it reported a net income of \$39.67 million, or \$1.82 a share on sales of \$2.141 billion.

Dresser Industries of Dallas makes oil and gas field equipment, gasoline dispensing pumps and general industrial products. It reported net income of \$123.1 million, or \$8.29 a share, in 1975 on sales of \$2.01 billion.

On April 12, Gulf and Western Industries commenced a tender offer to purchase a total of 3.9 million shares of Signal common stock at \$20 a share.

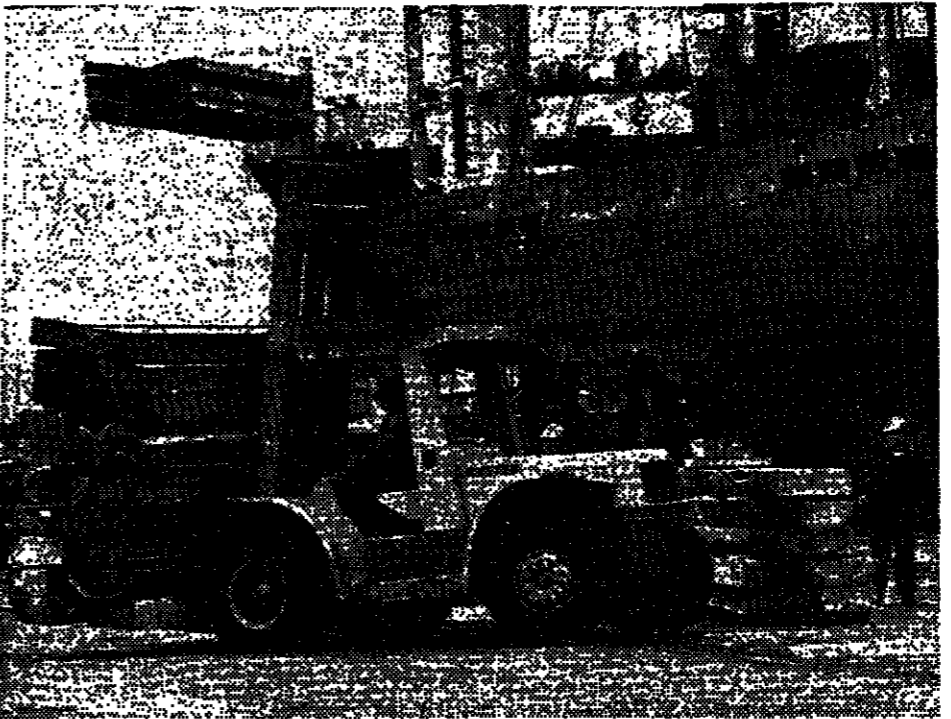
At the time, the Signal Companies said it too would buy 2.5 million shares of its own stock at the same price. These offers are scheduled to expire Friday.

At yesterday's closing price, the Dresser offer would be worth \$22.725 a share. Sanryo Electric to Acquire Control of Warwick.

The Sanryo Electric Company Ltd. of Osaka, Japan said yesterday that it would acquire the controlling interest in Warwick Electronics Inc., an electronics manufacturer that is 57 percent owned by the Whirlpool Corporation of Benton Harbor, Mich.

Warwick, it was said, will organize a subsidiary, whose stock will be spun off to Warwick stockholders, after which Sanryo will acquire Whirlpool's stock in the subsidiary for \$11 million, or \$4.43 a share.

Continued on Page 53, Column 5



Lumber from the Pacific Northwest being loaded aboard a freighter for shipment to Japan. U.S. imports were reported to exceed exports for third month in a row.

U.S. Trade Deficit Biggest in 18 Months

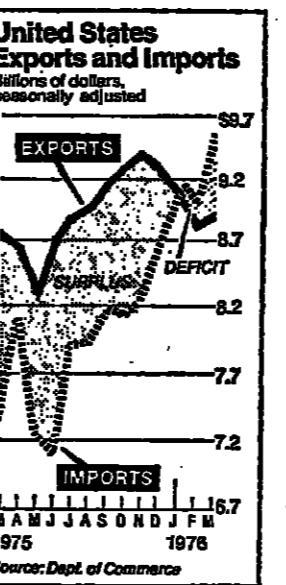
WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters) — The United States recorded its biggest monthly trade deficit in more than 18 months in March, when imports exceeded exports by more than \$650 million, the Commerce Department reported today.

This was the third consecutive month in which United States trade accounts were in the red and brought the total deficit for the first quarter of 1976 to more than \$864 million.

Led by petroleum and transportation equipment, imports surged 7.4 percent to \$9.607 billion. Exports increased only 1.3 percent to \$8.956 billion.

The American economic recovery has stimulated demand for imports, causing them to rise by nearly 11 percent to \$27.723 billion in the first quarter over the same period last year.

Trade experts said export growth had been slowed by the failure of most trading partners of the United States to pull out of the worldwide recession as quickly as the American economy.



Source: Dept. of Commerce

United States Exports and Imports (Billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)

Exports: 8.7, 9.2, 8.7, 8.2, 7.7, 7.2, 16.7. Imports: 8.2, 8.7, 9.2, 9.7, 10.2, 10.7, 11.2. Source: Dept. of Commerce

Worker Productivity Up WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP) — The Labor Department said today that the productivity of American workers picked up at a more rapid pace over the first three months of this year, showing a gain at an annual rate of 4.6 percent.

I.B.M. Discloses \$53,000 Payments Made by Employees

PHOENIX, April 26 — The International Business Machines Corporation said today that its employees had made four questionable payments totaling \$53,000 in the last seven years.

None was made to obtain business for I.B.M., Frank T. Cary, I.B.M. board chairman, told an audience of 1,000 at the company's annual stockholder meeting.

Mr. Cary said I.B.M. was "off to a good start" in 1976 with increased new orders and other promising economic signs.

He expressed concern about Government sponsored competition from Japan.

Later Monday the I.B.M. Board of Directors met and declared the company's regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75.

In disclosing the payments Mr. Cary said that two persons were dismissed and a third person was demoted for violating I.B.M.'s business conduct policies and guidelines.

One case had to do with "minimizing" and I.B.M. tax assessment, one with obtaining a delay on a tax payment and one with a payment to prevent the closing of an I.B.M. facility, Mr. Cary said in response to questions from reporters after the meeting.

The fourth involved a payment of less than \$6,000 under unusual circumstances to

Continued on Page 59, Column 1

U.S. Aide Expected To Lead Food Body

By ISADORE BARMASH Robert O. Aders, Under Secretary of Labor, is expected shortly to be elected president and chief executive officer of the soon-to-be merged National Association of Food Chains and the Super Market Institute.

Tentative approval of the merger of both groups into one association of about 800 major supermarket chains is expected this weekend at meetings in Dallas and the appointment of Mr. Aders reportedly will follow soon after.

A Washington Lawyer Mr. Aders, who is 49 years old, is a former chairman of the Kroger Company, Cincinnati, one of the country's major food chains, and was appointed to the Labor post last July by President Ford.

The Labor Department official, whose resignation was announced by the White House on March 23, effective on the appointment of a successor, has also been a Washington lawyer and previously held posts in the

Continued on Page 59, Column 1

COMMODITY PLAN WILL BE STUDIED

Futures Trading Commission to Weigh Insurance for Speculator Protection

CONFIDENCE RISE A GOAL

Coverage Could Be Included With That Provided by U.S. Stock Protection Unit

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.

WASHINGTON, April 26 — The Commodities Futures Trading Commission will shortly consider a recommendation that an insurance mechanism be provided to protect the accounts of speculators against the possible bankruptcy of their brokers.

A commission source disclosed today that an advisory committee had endorsed the plan and had asked that a detailed study be conducted to determine how best to protect commodity market customers and thereby increase public confidence in commodity trading.

Several possibilities are being considered, among them wrapping coverage for commodities into the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, a quasi-governmental agency set up in late 1970 to guarantee investors' stock and bond accounts.

The Protection Corporation, which is building a \$150 million fund and has authority to borrow an additional \$1 billion from the Treasury, does not now cover commodity accounts even though most of the biggest brokerage houses deal in both securities and commodities futures contracts.

'Some Real Problems'

A Protection Corporation official, however, declared in response to an inquiry that "we see some real problems" with combining the insurance coverages. One of these, which he said might not be insurmountable, is the fact that some firms deal only in securities while some deal only in commodities. The Futures Commission source suggested that since the failure of commodity firms was rare and because of structural differences in the market, a commodities fund of perhaps \$10 million with a backup credit of \$50 million would be sufficient.

In the commodities market, a clearing house is interposed between the exchange and the broker and settlements are conducted daily. These tend to minimize the risk that losses to a firm would get out of hand.

The commodities market, moreover, is much smaller than securities markets despite huge increases in trading volume during the last few years.

An insurance fund was originally part of the legislation setting up the futures commission, now one year old, but it was dropped and the commission was directed to study the question.

Among the questions now facing it are deciding how to fund the program, who should be covered and what form it should take?

Saudi Arabian Fund Declines to Finance G.M. Truck Assembly Plant

By ERIC PACE Special to The New York Times JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia — A major Saudi Government financial institution, the Saudi Industrial Development Fund, has declined to provide financing for a proposed General Motors truck assembly plant here, Arab and Western business informants have reported, and the outlook for the project is unclear.

World Bank study was completed. What G.M. and some prominent Saudi associates had envisaged, the informants reported, was a \$50 million enterprise here for assembling more than 15,000 medium-weight and heavy trucks a year.

The fund, which has so far committed funds for 50 projects, provides up to half the funds for a project. Although one of G.M.'s associates in the project was Prince Abdullah, an influential son of the late King Faisal, the fund's board last month rejected the loan application outright, the sources said—and for a second time. It first reportedly rejected it last December.

The board's reported decision did not reflect a lack of official interest in internal transportation in this sprawling desert kingdom, which spans the Arabian Peninsula. Indeed King Khalid's current five-year development plan calls for constructing 15,000 miles of roads, and cars and trucks have long been in demand.

Light Japanese pickup trucks, painted white to ward off the sun, have captured much of the truck market here. The G.M. plant would concentrate on heavier vehicles.

Toyota and Datsun trucks stand among bathers on the shores of the Red Sea at Jidda. Most of the light trucks imported by Saudi Arabia come from Japan. General Motors' plans to build a heavy-truck assembly plant in Saudi Arabia are uncertain after a recent rebuff on funding.

Advertisement for Royal-Globe Insurance, featuring a globe and text: 'Boiler & Machinery Insurance. We gear coverage to your needs. 20% YIELD NEW YORK CITY... DONALD SHELDON & CO. INC. One Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005'



Market Indicators

APR 26 1976

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976

Table of stock prices and trading data for N.Y.S.E. issues, including columns for stock name, price, and volume.

Highs and Lows

Monday, April 26, 1976

Table of high and low prices for various stocks.

Amex and O-T-C Changes Are Minor

Text discussing market changes on the American Stock Exchange and O-T-C.

This announcement is not an offer to purchase or a solicitation of an offer to sell these securities. The offer is made only by the Offer to Purchase and is not being made, nor will tenders be accepted from holders of \$6 Preferred Stock in any state in which the making or acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of such state.

Notice of Offer to Purchase All Shares of \$6 Preferred Stock of TELEDYNE, INC. at \$100 per share cash. This Offer Expires May 14, 1976

Teledyne, Inc. is mailing an Offer to Purchase all shares tendered of its Preferred Stock, \$6 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Series ("\$6 Preferred Stock") for \$100 per share cash, subject to the terms and conditions of the Offer to Purchase and the Letter of Transmittal.

Depository: BANK OF AMERICA N.T. & S.A. Forwarding Agent: UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY

Copies of the Offer to Purchase and the Letter of Transmittal may be obtained from and questions may be directed to Bank of America N.T. & S.A., United States Trust Company, or GEORGESON & CO.

606 South Olive St. Los Angeles, California 90014 (213) 489-7000

100 Wall Street New York, New York 10005 (212) 422-1470

150 S. Wacker Dr., #750 Chicago, Illinois 60606 (312) 346-7161

Advertisement for Teledyne, Inc. featuring a cartoon character and the slogan 'GOOD DOOR TO OPEN FOR A GOOD START IN CANADA'. Includes contact information for Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Listing of Prices for Contracts in Futures of Commodities

Monday, April 26, 1976

WHEAT					COFFEE					CORN					SOYBEANS				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
3.41	3.48	3.41	3.45	3.42	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.17	1.16
3.42	3.49	3.42	3.46	3.43	1.16	1.19	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.19	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.19	1.16	1.18	1.17
3.43	3.50	3.43	3.47	3.44	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.19	1.18
3.44	3.51	3.44	3.48	3.45	1.18	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.19
3.45	3.52	3.45	3.49	3.46	1.19	1.22	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.22	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.19	1.22	1.19	1.21	1.20

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Iss

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976

Continued From Page 51				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales			
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	98	102	100	101	99	103	101	102	100	104	102
101	99	103	101	102	100	104	102	103	101	105	103
102	100	104	102	103	101	105	103	104	102	106	104
103	101	105	103	104	102	106	104	105	103	107	105
104	102	106	104	105	103	107	105	106	104	108	106

GOLD					ICEB BROILERS					NEW YORK COMMODITY EXCHANGE				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
1200	1210	1190	1205	1200	41.45	42.15	41.15	41.50	41.20	120.00	121.00	119.00	120.50	120.00
1205	1215	1195	1210	1205	41.50	42.20	41.20	41.55	41.25	120.50	121.50	119.50	121.00	120.50
1210	1220	1200	1215	1210	41.55	42.25	41.25	41.60	41.30	121.00	122.00	120.00	121.50	121.00
1215	1225	1205	1220	1215	41.60	42.30	41.30	41.65	41.35	121.50	122.50	120.50	122.00	121.50
1220	1230	1210	1225	1220	41.65	42.35	41.35	41.70	41.40	122.00	123.00	121.00	122.50	122.00

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED					LONDON METAL MARKET				
Company	Dividend	Rate	Record	Payable	Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price
AVEMCO Corp	0.44	7-2	5-23	5-23	Copper	3.85	+0.05	Gold	120.50
Chrysler Corp	0.40	7-2	5-23	5-23	Lead	0.21	+0.01	Silver	4.85
General Electric	0.40	7-2	5-23	5-23	Zinc	1.15	+0.02	Platinum	100.00
IBM Corp	0.40	7-2	5-23	5-23	Nickel	0.85	+0.01	Palladium	150.00
Johnson & Johnson	0.40	7-2	5-23	5-23	Vanadium	0.45	+0.01	Rhodium	200.00

# Come On Over

Wherever in the world you have family and friends, wherever in the world you do business, an international telephone call is the next best thing to being there.

STOCKS					BOND				
Company	Price	Change	Volume	Yield	Company	Price	Change	Yield	Term
IBM	105.00	+0.25	100	5.5%	US Gov 10yr	102.00	-0.10	7.5%	10/1/76
AT&T	48.00	+0.10	200	5.0%	US Gov 5yr	98.00	-0.05	7.0%	5/1/76
GE	35.00	+0.15	150	4.5%	US Gov 3yr	95.00	-0.02	6.5%	3/1/76
IBM	105.00	+0.25	100	5.5%	US Gov 10yr	102.00	-0.10	7.5%	10/1/76
AT&T	48.00	+0.10	200	5.0%	US Gov 5yr	98.00	-0.05	7.0%	5/1/76
GE	35.00	+0.15	150	4.5%	US Gov 3yr	95.00	-0.02	6.5%	3/1/76

Bell System

New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Financial table with columns: WORLD BANK, U.S. Govt, Other Govt, Foreign, Total All, Bonds, Current Sales, High, Low, Last. Includes sub-sections for ISSUES ISSUED, INTERNATIONAL BONDS, and AMERICAN EXCHANGE BOND TRADING.

AGREEMENT NEAR ON FOREIGN BANKS

Continued From Page 49
curities operations, which are denied to United States banks but which the foreign banks have been allowed under existing law.

Mr. St. Germain troubled the bankers here by raising questions about a broad range of issues regarding international operations of United States banks — the risks involved, whether credit needed at home was flowing abroad, and whether the "cream" of the business was being taken by the larger banks.

Mr. Volcker in his speech and a subsequent news conference touched briefly on the problem of the rising debts of the less-developed countries. He said, "These developments do not alarm me, in terms of their impact on the banking system," but he stressed that from now on "increased official financing" — by governments of the industrialized countries, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other such agencies — would have to meet the continuing balance-of-payments deficit of the poorer countries.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.

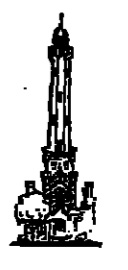
has acquired the soybean processing facilities of

Swift & Company

a subsidiary of

Esmark, Inc.

The undersigned initiated and acted as representative of Esmark, Inc. and as advisor to A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. in this transaction.



The Chicago Corporation

208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604
New York, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Harbor Springs, Mich.

Member: New York, Midwest, American, Pacific, New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Options Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

We are pleased to announce that

- Charles M. Cohn
Jane P. Cohn
Sylvester B. Gardiner
Gabor T. de Hellebranth
Richard Lee Rotnem
Registered Representatives

have joined our office at

245 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017
(212) 687-3800

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Incorporated

HIGH OIL LEASE BIDS ACCEPTED IN SALE

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The Interior Department said today that it had accepted high bonus bids totaling \$558.8 million for offshore oil and gas drilling leases in the northern Gulf of Alaska.

The department rejected high bids totaling \$12.03 million on five tracts, because they were too low.
The department desires a fair value on tracts, and accepts only high bids which are at that level or above.
The bids accepted were for 76 tracts totaling 437,253 acres offshore Alaska on the outer continental shelf. The high bid for a single tract was \$67.16 million submitted by a group comprised of Texaco the Allied Chemical Corporation, the Diamond Shamrock Corporation, and the Champlain Petroleum Company.

The sale was held April 13.

Open Interest

Table with columns: Monday, April 25, 1976, (in bushels, 1000 bushels = 1 unit), Wed. High, Wed. Low, Wed. Last.

We note with deep sorrow and regret the passing of our long time friend and partner

STANLEY LEE

Our condolences to Jane, Stanley, Jr., Antoinette and Laurie Ann.

NEUBERGER & BERMAN

Members of New York Stock Exchange

FIRST INVESTORS FUND FOR INCOME, INC.

MONTHLY DIVIDEND FOR APRIL 6 1/2% per Share PAYABLE MAY 15, 1976

to holders of record at the close of business APRIL 30, 1976

120 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005



PETER I. LOTRUGLIO Member of Gold Circle Cabinet

Membership in Connecticut General Life Insurance Company's Gold Circle is a lustrous honor indeed. It's the highest award for group sales representatives of the company.

Not only is Peter a member of this select group, he also has the added distinction of serving on the Gold Circle Cabinet, the advisory board for all Gold Circle members.

This achievement recognizes Peter's superior business productivity and continuing excellence of service to the key group accounts in the New York area for which he is responsible.

A National Account Executive, he is located in the company's New York Group Office, 633 Third Avenue, New York 10017.

Notice of Adjustment in Conversion Price Effective as of April 3, 1976

Effective as of April 3, 1976 the conversion price for the 6 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1988 issued by Marriott Corporation will be adjusted to \$20.84 to reflect a 2.57% stock dividend to be paid by Marriott Corporation to stockholders of record on April 2, 1976.

Notice of Proposed Acquisition of Shares by Bank Holding Company of going concern engaged in nonbanking activities

Pursuant to §4(c)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act and regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, notice is given that Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, New York, New York, a bank holding company, proposes to acquire the shares of a new subsidiary Manufacturers Hanover Capital Corporation, New York, New York and thereby to engage in the following activities:

Leasing real and personal property on a full payout basis and acting as agent, broker or advisor in leasing such property and making and acquiring for its own account, or for the account of others, loans and other extensions of credit with respect to such property and servicing such loans, loans or other extensions of credit; arranging, making or acquiring for its own account or for the account of others, loans and other extensions of credit such as would be made by a mortgage banking company and servicing such loans and other extensions of credit; and making or acquiring for its own account or for the account of others, loans and other extensions of credit such as would be made by a finance company.

Such activities will be conducted at the office of Manufacturers Hanover Capital Corporation located at 330 Park Avenue, New York, New York. Persons wishing to comment on this proposal should submit their views in writing within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice to:

Federal Reserve Bank of New York 33 Liberty Street New York, New York 10045

Manufacturers Hanover Corporation By Paul J. Hanna Executive Vice President

Dated: April 23, 1976

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TELEX... ● NEW \$1450.00 ● REBUILT 1050.00

TWX/DDD...

● NEW \$1985.00 ● REBUILT 1485.00

NATIONAL TELETYPEWRITER CORP.

207 NEWTOWN ROAD PLAINVIEW, N.Y. 11803 516-293-0444

American Exchange Bond Trading

Table with columns: Bond, Yield, High, Low, Last. Lists various bonds and their trading details.





ASIS  
Money  
This is money

السوق المالية

**CONTINUE  
POUND AND LIRA**

**o Bolster Starling  
o Stern Decline**

1. April 26 (UPI)—The pound fell again today and efforts to buoy it were weakened by critical and economic dropped almost one percent.

opened at \$1.8230 fell to \$1.807 before of England stepped sounds. The currency toward the end of a close at \$1.8185. did the pound was by some buying in

hit its previous low when it dropped to

European currencies on the pound. Its rate since December measured against currencies, rose to before leveling off.

which has been Italy's unsettled economic condition 893 lire to the dollar-Friday's 888.80.

fell against all currencies. In the dropped from 2.5380 in Zurich to 2.5284 in Paris from 4.6675 in Brussels to 40.085, from 2.6888 to 2.6880.

of gold rose 50 London to close at ounce. In Zurich, sets were open for hours because of holiday, gold, was \$127.35 an ounce.

**Plans Reforms**  
The New York Times April 26 — Egypt for reform of its system that Western's dealings with financial com-

ster of Economy, hafei, said in an bished in a Cairo that a new floating be established for pound. Essential ods are still to be der a higher "off- designed to keep ice of such goods.

restrictions on the of Egyptian cur- and will be lifted, said. At present it to take Egyptian of the country.

announcement that regard. Tues- umther, chief of the Monetary Fund's section, will arrive like charge of nego- the reforms which derway a week.

a conference of ministers opened ill establish a spe- tunnel money from using Arab states wealthy neighbors.

**OF PAN AM  
IN QUARTER**

an World Airways yesterday a net rt quarter of \$51.1 compared with a \$9.8 million in the of 1975.

operational airline x loss in the first \$52.4 million, com- a pretax loss of in the year earlier

any said the two e not completely ecause of a varie- tinary charges and

the company said to participate to tent in the Carib- during the 1975- season, as it had years, because a "portion" of its Ca- ce had recently ed or terminated.

the company said to participate to tent in the Carib- during the 1975- season, as it had years, because a "portion" of its Ca- ce had recently ed or terminated.

**People and Business  
A New World Body  
In Accounting Urged**

Michael Chetkovich, managing partner of Haskins & Sells, the accounting firm, called yesterday for the development of a new international organization for "coordinating worldwide professional accounting standards."



Black Star/Dennis Brock  
**Robert C. Holland**  
To head Committee for Economic Development.

Mr. Chetkovich, who is also vice chairman of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, said that "we are closer to a truly world economy than most observers would have anticipated even a few years ago."

Terminology accounting the language of business, he stated that, if it was to serve the needs of international business enterprises, "it must become an international language through more uniform standards of accounting and reporting."

Mr. Chetkovich told the seminar that investors in large multinational corporations could make "meaningful investment decisions" only if reporting and disclosure practices were "relatively consistent throughout the world."

Robert C. Holland, who recently resigned as a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, yesterday was named president, effective July 1, of the Committee for Economic Development, a non-profit research and educational organization that makes recommendations on national and international economic policy and on educational and social issues.

In his new post, Mr. Holland, who is 51 years old, succeeds Alfred C. Neal, who will retire after serving 20 years as committee president.

Before joining the Fed in 1961 as advisor, Mr. Holland was vice president for loans at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. He became a member of the Board of

**LATE GAINS PUSH  
DOW AHEAD 2.05**

Continued From Page 49

compared with 139 traded last Friday.

"The market," said Newton D. Zinder, vice president, E. F. Hutton & Company, "is temporarily affected by an old nemesis, fears of a tighter credit policy by the Federal Reserve Board. The most recent increase in the money supply, while partially seasonal in nature, was also larger than expected. The light volume Monday suggests that many market participants may remain on the sidelines until this week's banking figures are released late Thursday."

Frank Borman, president of Eastern Airlines, told an airlines analyst's meeting in New York that the carrier would report today record first-quarter profits. He added that he expected Eastern to have "a profitable 1976 barring any unforeseen disaster."

It was joined by Tiger International, an all-cargo carrier up 3/4 at 15 1/2; Continental Airlines, up a point to 9 1/2; Pan Am, up 1/4 at 6 1/4; and Braniff International, up 1/2 at 11 1/2. After the 4 P.M. close in New York, Pan Am reported a first-quarter loss of \$51.1 million compared with a loss in the corresponding quarter last year of \$59.8 million.

One airline analyst observed that a broad earnings recovery was expected in the industry for the current quarter. Others moving up in the airlines group yesterday were American, Delta, Northwest, T.W.A., and United.

Signal Companies Inc., a diversified manufacturing concern and the parent company of Mack Trucks, the Garret Corporation and UOP Inc., was up 3/4 at 20 3/4 in active trading. The company said it had received an unsolicited letter from the management of Dresser Industries Inc. expressing interest in discussing a possible combining of the two companies on the basis of 3/10ths share of Dresser common for each share of Signal common. Dresser, manufacturer of oil and gas field equipment and general industrial products, was off 3 at 75 3/4.

**Insiders Again Showing Interest in Stock Options**

Continued From Page 49

the beleaguered company around.

Mr. O'Brien exercised options on 10,000 of those shares last year and followed that move last Jan. 26 with another block of 50,000 shares.

Mohawk Data closed yesterday at 5 1/2, up 1/4. Its high for 1976 is 7.

"The price at which the stock was selling at the time I exercised the option," he said in an interview last Friday, "made it attractive for me financially."

"Though I'm not making any predictions whatever about what Mohawk Data will earn this year," he

confidence in the long-term future of the company," Mr. O'Brien added.

Confidence in the long haul—and the protective spread between option prices and market prices—are cited by other executives who have also been buying lately.

Mead Corporation stock, for example, traded as low as \$13.12 a share last year and has climbed to a high of \$31.25 a share this year. It closed yesterday at 31, up 1/2.

Insider reports show that James W. McSwiney, chairman of the producer of paperboard and corrugated containers, exercised options on 65,000 shares of the company in January at prices

ranging from \$14.375 to \$16 a share for an instant paper profit of more than \$900,000.

Options Exercised

So far this year more than a dozen other Mead officers and directors have exercised options covering a total of 78,500 shares at prices ranging from \$14.375 to \$16.25 a share.

As Mr. McSwiney noted, Mead—like the paper industry generally, which is extremely sensitive to turns in the economy—has had a "couple of poor performing years." "It takes a while for the market place to regain confidence," he said.

Without that resurgence of

interest in Mead's stock, Mr. McSwiney continued, "we would have been in no position to exercise the option; there would have been no gain on our part."

During the 1973-75 bear market there was so little to be gained from executive options that many companies, despite some complaints from minority stockholders who felt their equity was being diluted, lowered the option price.

Mohawk Data was among them. The company told shareholders that the sharp drop in the price of Mohawk stock reduced the options to "little value."

# Hard soap.



When not fretting over the "waxy yellow buildup" on the floor of her squeaky-clean kitchen, she can be grappling with the horrors of marijuana and masturbation, venereal disease, fraudulent faith healers, open marriages or a neighborhood mass murder.

Her promiscuous younger sister is hung up on a lecherous cop, her 12-year old daughter wants to drop out of school to join an all-girl rock band, and her grandfather is known to police as the "Fernwood Flasher."

Love it or loathe it, "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman" is the nation's latest pop culture craze. "MH 2" as it is known in the industry, is the most talked about new TV series since America met Archie Bunker.

This week in Newsweek, a visit with "MH 2" star Louise Lasser, the former Mrs. Woody Allen, who has undergone fifteen years of psychoanalysis to lose her own Mary-like malaise.

Covering "MH 2," Newsweek once again treats the news with the kind of liveliness that continues to attract more than 19 million readers week after week and, as it has for the past eight years, more advertising pages than any other newsweekly.

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**STATE OF BAHRAIN  
MINISTRY OF WORKS, POWER AND WATER  
BAHRAIN SEWERAGE PROJECT**

The ministry of works, power and water will shortly invite tenders from prequalified civil engineering contractors and pump and machinery manufacturers for work on this project as described below. All contracts are expected to commence before January 1977.

**Contract No. 5 — Manama Interceptor and Trunk Sewers**  
The construction of main sewers for Manama and Greater Manama including 29 kilometers of sewer in pipe sizes ranging from 300MM to 2000MM diameter, associated manhole and connecting chambers, and 20 pumping stations.

**Contract No. 6 — Muharraq Interceptor and Trunk Sewers**  
The construction of main sewers to serve the Island of Muharraq including 17 kilometers of sewer in pipe sizes ranging from 200MM to 1200MM diameter, associated manhole and connecting chambers and 10 pumping stations.

**Contract No. 8 — Screw Pumps**  
The supply, supervision of installation, and commissioning of screw pumps associated control switchboards and ancillary equipment for ten major pumping stations with capacities in the range 300 to 2000 litres per second.

**Contract No. 9 — Submersible Pumps**  
The supply, supervision of installation and commissioning of submersible pumps, associated control switchboards and ancillary equipment for twenty pumping stations with capacities in the range 20—200 litres per second.

**Contract No. 10 — Centrifugal pumps**  
The supply, supervision of installation, and commissioning of centrifugal sewage pumps associated control switchboards and ancillary equipment for Muharraq causeway pumping station. The capacity of the pumping station is 700 litres per second.

**Contract No. 11 — Tubli Water Pollution Control Centre**  
The construction of the first stage of a water pollution control centre to serve Manama, Muharraq, and Isa Town for a population of 316,000.

The contract will include preliminary treatment units, circular settling tanks, biological filter units, tertiary treatment units, pumping stations, sludge treatment facilities, pipelines, associated chambers and general ancillary works.

**Contract No. 12 — Machinery For Tubli W.P.C.C.**  
The supply, supervision of installation, and commissioning of machinery for Tubli water pollution control centre including preliminary treatment machinery, settling tank scrapers, rotating filter distributors, rapid gravity sand filtration plant, sludge treatment plant pumps and control switchboards.

**Qualifications and Requirements**

For contract Nos. 5, 6 and 11 applicants should be contracting firms experienced in major sewerage and sewage treatment works and in the control of ground water. Such applicants should also be capable of installing machinery including pumps, and associated switchgear, under the supervision of the manufacturers.

For contract Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 12 applicants should have extensive experience of the manufacture and installation of equipment of the type described.

Applicants, who must be registered in member territories of the international bank for reconstruction and development, may obtain prequalification questionnaires from the Bahrain office of the consulting engineers, J D and D M Watson, F.F.I.C.E., P.O. Box 5150, Manama, Bahrain (TEL: 8751. TELEX: 8423 Cwrt G.J) They must state clearly the contract reference and description for which they are making an application.

Applications must be submitted to the Ministry of Works, power and water, P.O. Box 5, Manama, Bahrain, Marked "For the Attention of The Projects and Research Directorate" by 22nd May 1976.

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**COMET**

# STEEL PRICE RISE OF 8% DUE JUNE 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

oil country tubular products by 6 percent, effective May 1. To be "competitive" with others, added.

"The price increases will be extended to cover all carbon, mechanical tubing products, effective May 1."

Dante C. Fabiani, president of the Crane Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday that the CF&I Steel Corporation, a subsidiary, was raising prices on rail and tubular goods by 4 to 8 percent on May 1 "in order to meet competition."

In another development yesterday, the Alcan Aluminum Corporation, the United States subsidiary of Alcan Aluminum Ltd., the giant Canadian producer, and Martin Marietta Aluminum Inc. announced that

they were joining other producers in raising the price of primary ingot by 3 cents, to 44 cents a pound, effective June 1.

Martin Marietta said that "selected semi-fabricated product prices will be raised approximately 6 percent." Alcan said that "appropriate adjustments" for other ingot and mill products would also be made at the same time.

Followed by Canadians These latest increases in steel and aluminum prices follow price rises in other metals, notably copper. On April 12, the Phelps Dodge Corporation, the Newmont Mining Corporation, the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, the Cities Service Company, the Anaconda Sales Company and the Kennecott Sales Corporation raised the price of copper by 3 cents, to 86 cents a pound. Subsequently, nearly all of the other producers raised their prices by a similar amount and then were followed by Canadian producers, which in creased prices as much as 3.5

cents, to 69.25 cents a pound. As a direct consequence, major brass producers have raised their prices by roughly 4 cents, to 70 cents a pound. Lead has generally risen by 2 cents, to 23 cents a pound, with a resultant increase in lead antiknock compounds.

The weekly Bureau of Labor Statistics commodity spot market price index reached 204.8 in the week ended April 20 against 202.2 a year earlier, a rise of 1.3 percent. By contrast, the metals component of that index stood at 218.5 for the year earlier, up 10.5 percent. The index is based on 1967 as 100 and includes in the total increases the company's total revenues by about 5.4 percent.

There is a precedent for Wheeling-Pittsburgh's leading the steel industry in raising prices. That occurred in the spring of 1963 when the company announced higher prices after "jawboning" by then President John F. Kennedy had forced U.S. Steel to delay its action in a direct confrontation with Roger M. Blough, then head of U.S. Steel.

inventory conditions and the manufacturing cycles. Wheeling-Pittsburgh's Mr. Lauterbach said that the fact that 85 percent of the company's product mix was in flat-rolled products had had a severe effect on operations.

Commenting on the price increases, the Wheeling-Pittsburgh chief executive said: "The increases are now more than justified to partially recover the inflated costs absorbed in recent months and are vital to provide added revenues, and cash flow to meet the capital needs required to efficiently manage our business. The price adjustments would increase the company's total revenues by about 5.4 percent."

There is a precedent for Wheeling-Pittsburgh's leading the steel industry in raising prices. That occurred in the spring of 1963 when the company announced higher prices after "jawboning" by then President John F. Kennedy had forced U.S. Steel to delay its action in a direct confrontation with Roger M. Blough, then head of U.S. Steel.

# Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Monday, April 26, 1976

MIDWEST				PACIFIC			
Stock	High	Low	Close	Stock	High	Low	Close
400 GenCorp	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	100 Metfield	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
200 Chem	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	1400 Monaca	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 S&P	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 S&P	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 S&P	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	200 Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

# TORONTO

Stock	High	Low	Close
1000 Bank of Montreal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1000 Bank of Toronto	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1000 Bank of Nova Scotia	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1000 Bank of New Brunswick	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1000 Bank of Victoria	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2

# Foreign Stock

Stock	High	Low	Close
1000 British Petroleum	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Shell	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Esso	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Amoco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1000 Chevron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Defentary Mark  
Secondary Mark



PACIFIC				BOSTON			
Stock	High	Low	Close	Stock	High	Low	Close
200 Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Columbia	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Columbia	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Columbia	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Columbia	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
200 Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Columbia	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

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### Money

NEW YORK (AP) - Money market rates: Prime rate 6 1/2%, Discount rate 5%, Federal funds market rate 4 1/2% low, 4% close. Dealer's commercial paper 4 1/2-5 1/2%.

Commercial paper: General Electric 30-90 days 4 1/2-4 3/4%, Bankers' acceptance, 30-90 days 4 1/2-4 3/4%, 5.00-4.95, 100-270 days 4 1/2-4 3/4%, 5.25-5.15, 180-270 days 4 1/2-4 3/4%, 4 1/2-4 3/4 days 4 1/2-4 3/4%, 180-270 days 4 1/2-4 3/4%, 180-270 days 4 1/2-4 3/4%.

### Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK (AP) - Money market rates: Sterling 1.62, Canadian dollar 72.5, Australian dollar 1.48, New Zealand dollar 1.48, Hong Kong dollar 7.75, Singapore dollar 7.75, Thai baht 20.5, Indian rupee 16.5, Japanese yen 163.5, West German mark 1.48, Swiss franc 1.48, French franc 6.55, Italian lira 136.5, Spanish peseta 165, Dutch guilder 3.60, Belgian franc 36, Greek drachma 340, Turkish lira 16.5, South African rand 1.48, Mexican peso 16.5, Argentine peso 16.5, Chilean peso 16.5, Colombian peso 16.5, Venezuelan bolivar 16.5, Cuban peso 16.5, Egyptian pound 16.5, Israeli sheqel 16.5, Jordanian dinar 16.5, Kuwaiti dinar 16.5, Saudi riyal 16.5, South Korean won 16.5, Thai baht 20.5, Hong Kong dollar 7.75, Singapore dollar 7.75, New Zealand dollar 1.48, Australian dollar 1.48, Canadian dollar 72.5, West German mark 1.48, Swiss franc 1.48, French franc 6.55, Italian lira 136.5, Spanish peseta 165, Dutch guilder 3.60, Belgian franc 36, Greek drachma 340, Turkish lira 16.5, Japanese yen 163.5, South African rand 1.48, Mexican peso 16.5, Argentine peso 16.5, Chilean peso 16.5, Colombian peso 16.5, Venezuelan bolivar 16.5, Cuban peso 16.5, Egyptian pound 16.5, Israeli sheqel 16.5, Jordanian dinar 16.5, Kuwaiti dinar 16.5, Saudi riyal 16.5.

# ern Bell Debentures Drop oints in Secondary Market

By JOHN H. ALLAN

That new triple-A bonds would yield 8.25 percent evaporated the Southern Bell company debentures offered originally last Tuesday sank in price after they were permitted to trade in the secondary market. The issue dropped their yield to 8.25 percent in the corporate bond market, an equivalent drop in the Dow-Jones average in the — was the most in the credit market.

And generally increased the demand for credit raises short-term interest rates moderately, "the central bank will not fight the trend."

Against this background of uncertainty over monetary policy, the Salomon Brothers-led syndicate that has been offering \$450 million of Southern Bell Telephone debentures decided to dis-

These debentures were originally marketed as 8 1/4% 99.50 to yield 8.293 percent to maturity in 2016, and are estimated to be 95 percent sold late last week. In the afternoon yesterday, several leading bond trading firms quoted the Southern Bell bonds at 97 1/4 bid, 1/2 asked, where they yield 8.47 percent. The steep drop led some experienced bond leaders to estimate that perhaps as much as 20 percent of the issue was still unsold early yesterday.

Three new taxable bond issues were priced late yesterday for sale today.

In the largest, the Sohio Pipe Line Company's \$250 million of notes guaranteed by the Standard Oil Company (Ohio), were given an 8 1/4 percent interest rate and priced at 99 1/2 to yield 8.80 percent.

The offering, managed by Morgan Stanley & Company, is rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's. The money will be used to help pay Sohio's portion of the construction costs of the \$7 billion Trans-Alaska Pipeline System—estimated at \$375 million this year.

A syndicate led jointly by J.P. Morgan, Peabody & Company, and Goldman, Sachs & Company expects to offer today \$35 million of Central Maine Power Company 9 1/2 percent 30-year bonds at a price of 100. The issue is rated Baa and BBB, and its 9.265 percent yield compares with a 9.80 percent return on Baa-rated 30-year bonds marketed by the Appalachian Power Company last Thursday.

**id Issues**

Yield	Asked Price	Yield	Asked Price
7.50	97 1/4	7.50	97 1/4
7.75	97 1/4	7.75	97 1/4
8.00	97 1/4	8.00	97 1/4
8.25	97 1/4	8.25	97 1/4
8.50	97 1/4	8.50	97 1/4
8.75	97 1/4	8.75	97 1/4
9.00	97 1/4	9.00	97 1/4
9.25	97 1/4	9.25	97 1/4
9.50	97 1/4	9.50	97 1/4
9.75	97 1/4	9.75	97 1/4
10.00	97 1/4	10.00	97 1/4
10.25	97 1/4	10.25	97 1/4
10.50	97 1/4	10.50	97 1/4
10.75	97 1/4	10.75	97 1/4
11.00	97 1/4	11.00	97 1/4
11.25	97 1/4	11.25	97 1/4
11.50	97 1/4	11.50	97 1/4
11.75	97 1/4	11.75	97 1/4
12.00	97 1/4	12.00	97 1/4

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Immediate positions are available for individuals who have at least 4 years of experience in the systems field and preferably a degree. Specific background should include coding COBOL, FORTRAN and RPG II with heavy emphasis on analysis, programming and applications writing.

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This is the ideal spot for a self-starter who is ready for more personal contacts with users so as to develop effective procedures and standards. Excellent writing skills are essential to ensure that all technical and operating manuals are correctly thought-out for accuracy and clarity. COBOL programming background is essential and a degree preferred.

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**Y 7187 TIMES**

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Present openings are:

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Requires expertise in Engineering/Manufacturing systems supporting product development through product shipment. Encompasses integration of systems for computer aided design, configuration control, purchasing, computer aided manufacturing, and manufacturing systems for planning, control, and cost analysis. Technical degree desirable.

**MANAGER—FINANCIAL SYSTEMS**  
Expertise in accounting, financial, administrative, and personal information systems for planning, analysis, and control. Degree in Finance, Accounting or Business desirable.

For prompt and confidential consideration, please forward your resume to:

**R.W. Underhill**

**HARRIS**  
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION HANDLING

P.O. Box 430  
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## NOTICE FROM THE ROYAL COMMISSION YARMOUK UNIVERSITY

THE ROYAL COMMISSION—YARMOUK UNIVERSITY REQUIRES SPECIALIZED CONSULTING SERVICES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN FOR YARMOUK UNIVERSITY. LOCAL ENGINEERING CONSULTING FIRMS ON A JOINT VENTURE BASIS WITH SPECIALIZED FOREIGN ENGINEERING CONSULTING FIRMS, WHO WOULD LIKE TO ENTER INTO A TENDER FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUCH SERVICES, ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT APPLICATIONS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION, WITH WHICH THEY ARE REQUESTED TO ATTACH THEIR EXPERIENCE DOCUMENTS FOR SIMILAR WORK AND TO SHOW THE VOLUME AND STANDARD OF THEIR TECHNICAL LOCAL AND FOREIGN STAFF.

A PRE-QUALIFICATION SHORT LIST WILL BE SELECTED FROM AMONG THE APPLICANTS, AND ONLY THESE WILL BE INVITED TO ENTER INTO TENDER FOR THE REQUIRED WORK.

APPLICATIONS SHALL BE SUBMITTED, NOT LATER THAN 31ST MAY 1976 AT YARMOUK UNIVERSITY OFFICE, OR MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

**THE ROYAL COMMISSION  
YARMOUK UNIVERSITY OFFICE  
P.O. BOX 20184  
ANNAM—JORDAN**

THE SHORT LIST OF CONSULTANTS SHALL BE ANNOUNCED AROUND 21ST JUNE 1976.

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Continued expansion creates an add to staff position for professional experienced in the design, specification and maintenance of automatic process control instrumentation. Additionally, the successful candidate must be maintenance oriented: will be involved with extensive electrical maintenance programs in the upgrading of existing electrical wiring and systems for instrumentation as well as motor control and plant process power.

B.S. in Electrical Engineering, a minimum of 5 years experience, plant operational experience as well as demonstrated supervisory ability are requirements of this position. We provide a professionally stimulating environment for the motivated individual along with an excellent remuneration package. Send resume which must include salary history and requirements to:

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**\$45,000 Range**

Seek Chemist with specific acquisition and out licensing experience in wide range of chemical technologies.

Require 5 to 10 years managerial skills running divisional or corporate R & D operations. Must be people oriented R & D type with strong communications and interpersonal skills and wide industry contacts. The individual will be an aggressive self-starter, a decision maker with contacts in appropriate government agencies, and chemical & engineering society groups. New Jersey location.

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**Y 7198 TIMES**

## FUND RAISER

Major national organization dealing with city problems seeks strong senior associate to play key role in managing the project/program development and funding process. Responsibilities include the development, analysis, writing and marketing of proposals to foundations, government and other funding agencies. Must have successful experience in broad fund raising/development activity. Headquarters in Washington D.C. Travel required. Excellent salary depending on experience.

Send Resume to: **Y 7137 TIMES.**

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## BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON

The world's leading helicopter manufacturer located in Fort Worth, Texas, is seeking qualified people to fill the following positions:

- **SUPERVISOR OF SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING**  
Responsible for the leadership and administration of the systems software staff. Minimum of 5 years experience in software implementation with at least 2 years experience in a lead or supervisory capacity.
- **SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER**  
Functions include system generation, system tuning, implementation of new facilities and extending existing facilities. Knowledge of VS and HASP internals required. Strong background in assembly language and JCL coding. Minimum of 2 years experience as software programmer.

**DEGREE REQUIRED**

Individuals selected for these positions will become members of an aggressive Information Systems team and will be supporting a system currently running VS2/HASP, TSO, and IMS on an IBM/370/168.

**TO ARRANGE LOCAL INTERVIEW DURING MAY**  
Interested fully qualified candidates should contact Bell Helicopter Textron, Fort Worth, Texas. Call collect: 817-280-3781 between 8:00 AM and 4:30 PM CST April 26 — April 28, 1976.

OR

Please forward resume and salary history for future consideration to:  
Employment Manager  
Bell Helicopter Textron  
P.O. Box 482  
Ft. Worth, Texas 76101

**Bell Helicopter TEXTRON**  
Division of Textron Inc.

an equal opportunity employer

## SALES VETERINARY PHARMACEUTICAL

Norden Laboratories ethical veterinary subsidiary of SmithKline corporation seeks creative field representative to call on veterinarians in our New Jersey territory. Genuine interest in selling necessary. Sales experience helpful. Regular overnight travel. Excellent training program. Salary, bonus company car, expense allowance and the following company benefits:

- HEALTH SUPPLEMENT PLAN
- DENTAL CARE PLAN
- GROUP LIFE
- TRAVEL ACCIDENT
- LONG TERM DISABILITY INCOME PROTECTION
- MUTUAL FUND SAVINGS PLAN WITH STOCK BONUS
- FULLY PAID RETIREMENT

Please call: Ted Weigel  
Newark, New Jersey  
201-355-1700  
on Tuesday, 9 to 1  
and 3 to 8 or Wednesday, 9 to 1

Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

## ROACH SALESPERSON WANTED

If you had the New Jersey, Long Island, or upstate N.Y. territory in '75 you would have earned 15K-20K. 1976 will create much higher earnings. We're an internationally known manufacturer of transfers... machines... T-shirts... as seen in PLAYBOY... NATIONAL LAMPOON... SEVENTEEN, ETC. You must be experienced selling to retail stores... record... apparel... novelty, etc. Top commissions paid. Send resume with salary history in confidence to:

**ROACH**

The marketing division of:  
**Perma-Trans Products**  
1285 Alum Creek Drive  
Columbus, Ohio 43209  
ATTN: DEPT. S.R.

## OVERSEAS

if you are looking for a career-change or a choice U.S. area, such as Florida, Arizona, Texas, Hawaii, California, etc.

Resumes prep'd & directed you'd like more information on our program for **EXPOSURE with IMPACT**

**GATEWAY OVERSEAS, INC.**—since 1970  
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NOT AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Call Our HOT LINE NOW! (212) 239-4410  
N.J. and Conn call TOLL FREE: 800-223-5129

**Watch the Birdie**  
Camera enthusiasts catch up on the world of photography in the Arts and Leisure Section of the Sunday New York Times.

**ARTIST DESIGNERS P.O.P.**  
Head office in New York, NY. We are seeking persons to take on full time positions of design creativity to help create new concepts, layouts and illustrations. We are looking for people who are creative and who can work with a minimum of supervision. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to: (212) 886-3600, (203) 888-7754



of Yesterday's

1976 1975

Business Briefs

Production for the week ended April 24 reached 2.68 million tons, the American Steel Institute reported yesterday.

Production for the year to date reached 39,999,000 tons, which was 7.6 percent above the same period a year ago.

Production in the country's employment picture rose in the help-wanted advertising conference Board said yesterday.

Production in the country's employment picture rose in the help-wanted advertising conference Board said yesterday.

Dept. Official Expected to Lead Food Market Group

That he will be among those to be most considered, Mr. Raab added. Mr. Aders was not available for comment yesterday at his Washington offices.

Losses in Copper Futures; Coffee Also Gains

Speculators flocked to buy copper futures yesterday much to the surprise of some leading metals analysts, who said they were bewildered by the sudden interest.

Increased industrial activity and a recent upsurge in auto sales have been factors in a rise of almost 20 cents a pound in copper futures prices in the last 5 months.

With no limit applied because delivery time is near, the May coffee contract jumped more than 5 cents a pound to close at \$13.34.

A similar strong producer situation exists in the cocoa market where prices have been rising but the main increase has been surprisingly good consumer demand for chocolate products.

Cash Prices

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including steel, aluminum, and various oils.

Goodyear Net Gains 97.7%; P.&G. Reports Records; Others List Results

Continued From Page 49

Main table of financial results for various companies, including Goodyear, P&G, and others, with columns for 1976 and 1975 figures.

Business Records

Bankruptcy Proceedings Southern District, Western District, etc.

Real Estate advertisement for Empire State, 350 Fifth Avenue, featuring a skyscraper image.

Real Estate advertisement for General Offices - Entire Floor, 53 Park Place.

Real Estate advertisement for Tower Floor, 26 Broadway.

Real Estate advertisement for Second Mortgages, 1790 Broadway.

New York

HOUSES - 100

HOUSES - 100
60'S E 5 STORY
CONVERTED BROWNSTONE
DUPLEX GARDEN AVAIL
70'S E 5 STORY MANHATTAN
DUPLEX GARDEN AVAIL
ECCLESLEY IN COLLEGE 15 YEARS
OTHERS AVAILABLE

PAT PALMER
MIDDLE CLASS VALUE
A Chelsea Brownstone, 40' x 40'
renovated with a 2 1/2 car garage
Call 212-462-4500

WEST VILLAGE CHARM
3 1/2 BR, 2 1/2 BATHS, 2 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
AVE 22nd or 23rd - 4 BR, 2 1/2 BATHS
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
2 1/2 BR, 2 1/2 BATHS, 2 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

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3 BR, 2 BATHS, 2 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
4 BR, 3 BATHS, 3 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
5 BR, 4 BATHS, 4 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
6 BR, 5 BATHS, 5 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
7 BR, 6 BATHS, 6 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
8 BR, 7 BATHS, 7 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
9 BR, 8 BATHS, 8 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
10 BR, 9 BATHS, 9 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
11 BR, 10 BATHS, 10 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
12 BR, 11 BATHS, 11 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
13 BR, 12 BATHS, 12 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
14 BR, 13 BATHS, 13 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
15 BR, 14 BATHS, 14 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
16 BR, 15 BATHS, 15 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
17 BR, 16 BATHS, 16 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
18 BR, 17 BATHS, 17 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
19 BR, 18 BATHS, 18 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
20 BR, 19 BATHS, 19 CAR GARAGE
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21 BR, 20 BATHS, 20 CAR GARAGE
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22 BR, 21 BATHS, 21 CAR GARAGE
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23 BR, 22 BATHS, 22 CAR GARAGE
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24 BR, 23 BATHS, 23 CAR GARAGE
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25 BR, 24 BATHS, 24 CAR GARAGE
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26 BR, 25 BATHS, 25 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
27 BR, 26 BATHS, 26 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
28 BR, 27 BATHS, 27 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
29 BR, 28 BATHS, 28 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
30 BR, 29 BATHS, 29 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
31 BR, 30 BATHS, 30 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
32 BR, 31 BATHS, 31 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
33 BR, 32 BATHS, 32 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
34 BR, 33 BATHS, 33 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
35 BR, 34 BATHS, 34 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
36 BR, 35 BATHS, 35 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
37 BR, 36 BATHS, 36 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
38 BR, 37 BATHS, 37 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
39 BR, 38 BATHS, 38 CAR GARAGE
Call 212-462-4500

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
40 BR, 39 BATHS, 39 CAR GARAGE
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HOUSES - BROOKLYN
41 BR, 40 BATHS, 40 CAR GARAGE
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LUXURY ART COMPLEX
1300 Ave. of the Americas

Offices-Manhattan 1281
42nd St. 50 E. (S.E. cor Mod)
Two units 750-1300 sq. ft. air cond.

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PARK AVENUE
AT GRAND CENTRAL
1.2 or 3 Room Office Suites

Professional Offices 1284
57 ST., 57 WEST
CORNER AV. OF THE AMERICAS
MEDICAL ARTS BLDG.

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Three, Four & Five Rooms 1503
50'S E-SUNNY 5
DEVELOPER'S UNFINISHED
SUBLEASE 1-0 YRS-11/50 MO

Apartment Furn.-Manhattan
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NEW EXECUTIVE STUDIOS
Multi-level studios 575 to 525 sq. ft.

Apartment Furn.-Manhattan
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HEATHER HILL
STUDIO w/ Sep Alcove \$280
1 Bedroom APT \$270

Come To Rudin Management Co.
when you want a nice apartment
in a building that is Well Located

Offices-Manhattan 1281
5 AVE, 521 (43 ST) 1 Flr
5TH, 663 (52 ST) 6 Flr
2 PENN PLAZA, Suite 1500

Offices-Manhattan 1282
72 ST, 100 WEST
Various sized office space, modern
Elevators, air conditioning.

Offices-Manhattan 1283
57 St, 30 West
2500' Units
Increase productivity. Be pleasantly surprised!

Offices-Manhattan 1284
5th Av, 505 18th Flr
NEW! SERVICE CENTER
WE OPERATE AS YOUR OFFICE

Apartment Furn.-Manhattan
50'S East Sunnyside
3 Elegantly Furn Kms \$395
700 sq. ft. 12/11/80-12/11/81

Apartment Furn.-Manhattan
50'S East Sunnyside
50'S E-4 Brite A/C 2 1/2 BDR \$325
2 1/2 BDR, 1 1/2 Bath, 10' Ceil.

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50'S E-4 Brite A/C 2 1/2 BDR \$325
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900 services... J.J. Sopper & Co., Inc.

UNIQUE Gracie Towne House... Flex3BR\$650... 1 Bed \$399

WEST VILLAGE HOUSES... RIVERSIDE PARK... RIVER VIEWS

50's & Sutton Place... EASTSIDE... 3 Big BR \$825

SHORE HAVEN... BEACH HAVEN... CONCORD VILLAGE

SEA RISE... UNIQUE... LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

STARRETT CITY IS COMING TO FIFTH AVE... WAVE CREST GARDENS

THE FINEST RESIDENCE IN QUEENS... THE STANTON

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GRAND OPENING OF GALAXY... PRESIDENTIAL TOWERS... THE CENTURY

60 EAST END AVE... IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY... Ranking Agent On Premises

Cooperative Apartments - Condominiums... Park Regis... 50 east 89 st

THE CENTURY... The Century offers every innovation, every service and every convenience.

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Cont'd From Preceding Page
Night Supervisor
Sunday-Thursday 11pm-7am
A GOOD HANSHATTON JOB
CARE THE DAYTIME RUSH

Perfect spot for an individual
with supervisory and administrative
skills who likes the
pace of high-volume work. Solid
work history a must. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

NUCLEAR TECHNICIAN
Specialist in nuclear reactor or
reactor auxiliary systems.
Excellent benefits, excellent
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WEST PENN HOSPITAL
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NURSES/RNs
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N.J. LICENSE
Full time
Family Planning Program
Challenging position. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

Nurses- RN's
Record nurses, travel 4 to 6 weeks
summer from 1981-82. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
Typing, filing, word processing,
switchboard, etc. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

OFFSET STRIPPER
Highly motivated individual
with excellent typing skills.
Excellent benefits, excellent
working conditions, excellent
salary and benefits, excellent
growth opportunity.

OFFSET OPERATOR
On-site operator. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

OFFSET PRESSMAN/M/F
Chief 15000 good work. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

PRINTING PRODUCTION
Specializing in layout and
composition of color and
black and white. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

PRINTING-SCREEN OPERATOR
Good on automatic screen
printer. Excellent benefits,
excellent working conditions,
excellent salary and benefits,
excellent growth opportunity.

PRODUCTION CONTROL
COORDINATOR
Must be able to coordinate a
complex production process.
Excellent benefits, excellent
working conditions, excellent
salary and benefits, excellent
growth opportunity.

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT
Must be able to assist in
production process. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

PROGRAMMER
Must be able to write and
maintain computer programs.
Excellent benefits, excellent
working conditions, excellent
salary and benefits, excellent
growth opportunity.

PROGRAMMER/ANALYST
Must be able to analyze and
program computer systems.
Excellent benefits, excellent
working conditions, excellent
salary and benefits, excellent
growth opportunity.

PLANT MANAGER
Must be able to manage
plant operations. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

PLANT MGR ASST.
Must be able to assist in
plant management. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

PLASTIC BOTTLE DESIGNER
Must be able to design
plastic bottles. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

PROCESS ENGINEER
Must be able to design and
maintain process equipment.
Excellent benefits, excellent
working conditions, excellent
salary and benefits, excellent
growth opportunity.

RECEPTIONIST
Midtown Park Ave professional
office. Excellent benefits,
excellent working conditions,
excellent salary and benefits,
excellent growth opportunity.

RECEPTIONIST
Major chain general service
store. Excellent benefits,
excellent working conditions,
excellent salary and benefits,
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excellent working conditions,
excellent salary and benefits,
excellent growth opportunity.

JCPenney
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Skills: Typing 50 WPM; 100 WPM
M/F

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Sales Manager, ASST
Must be able to manage
sales staff. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

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Must be able to manage
sales staff. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

SECRETARY
Assist Marketing Exec
INTL COSMETIC CO
\$195/FEE PAID

SECRETARY (3)
FASHION
\$185-\$210
Division of major fashion
company. Excellent benefits,
excellent working conditions,
excellent salary and benefits,
excellent growth opportunity.

SECRETARY
Cosmopolitan
15 E 42 St. Room 300
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An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

SECRETARY/NO STENO
Are You People Oriented?
Want to get away from the
typewriter? Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

SECRETARY
ESQUIRE MAGAZINE
Someone who can work on
their own. Excellent benefits,
excellent working conditions,
excellent salary and benefits,
excellent growth opportunity.

SECRETARY
THE FRANCHISE
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697-2721

SECRETARY-NURSING
Large health facility located in
Carroll County. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER
Involved, energetic, organized
individual. Excellent benefits,
excellent working conditions,
excellent salary and benefits,
excellent growth opportunity.

SECRETARY
Good typing skills. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

SECRETARY
Good typing skills. Excellent
benefits, excellent working
conditions, excellent salary and
benefits, excellent growth
opportunity.

APPLICATIONS PROGRAMMER
The factoring and Finance
Division of Chemical Bank
has a position available for
an experienced Applications
Programmer. Our ideal
candidate will have 2
years of experience with
DOS/VS and Assembler
Language. Some background
with CICS desirable.
Environment will be
370/158 with 3300.

CHEMICAL BANK
An equal opportunity employer
Must be able to coordinate a
complex production process.
Excellent benefits, excellent
working conditions, excellent
salary and benefits, excellent
growth opportunity.

RECEPTIONIST
Major chain general service
store. Excellent benefits,
excellent working conditions,
excellent salary and benefits,
excellent growth opportunity.

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Major chain general service
store. Excellent benefits,
excellent working conditions,
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excellent growth opportunity.

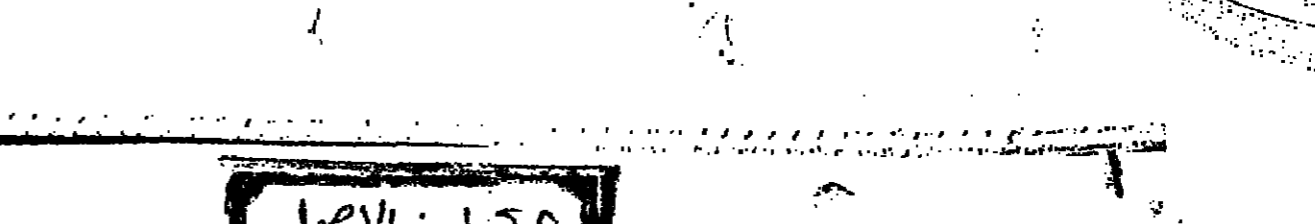
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Where do you look for a job?
You look in The New York Times!
In the Classified Pages every day of the week.
In the Sunday Business/Finance Section.
In The Week in Review Section every Sunday.
In the Career Marketplace columns in the Business/Finance Pages every Tuesday.
In the About Education feature on Wednesdays.





BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AUCTION SALES
FURNITURE MACHINERY MERCHANDISE

Cont'd From Preceding Page
SHOE SELLING MANAGER
SHOE SELLING MANAGER
SHOE SALESPERSON EXPD
STATIONERY COMMERCIAL

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SHELLER PACKAGES
TAX SHELTER PACKAGES
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CORPORATIONS

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BUTCHER BLOCK
Specialty shops. Complete stores selling
butcher block furniture from one of the
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Capital Invested 3438
Stores, Miscellaneous 3438
Professional Practices 3448
PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST
For Sale-Very Successful
Medical Center-Westchester

Capital Invested 3452
GET RICH!
ONE \$200K stock with \$25K down
ONE \$100K stock with \$10K down
ONE \$50K stock with \$5K down

Capital Invested 3460
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best areas in the country.

Capital Invested 3468
PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST
For Sale-Very Successful
Medical Center-Westchester

Capital Invested 3476
BUTCHER BLOCK
Specialty shops. Complete stores selling
butcher block furniture from one of the
best areas in the country.

Capital Invested 3484
PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST
For Sale-Very Successful
Medical Center-Westchester

Capital Invested 3492
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Business Opportunities
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ETIONTS... WJ... Fischer... THURSDAY... APR 27 1976

# Democrats Reply to Nadjari Subpoena

**By GOLDSTEIN**  
New York County Democrats agreed yesterday over their records for the past 10 years to a grand jury subpoena issued by Judge H. Nadjari, the special state prosecutor in the case of the late Senator J. S. ...

The Republican special prosecutor has linked the contributor and the contribution to some crime involving the criminal justice system. The Bronx County Democratic Committee, headed by Patrick J. Cunningham, is seeking to quash a similar subpoena and a decision is pending in the Appellate Division of the First Department. Last fall the Queens Republican organization at first fought a similar Nadjari subpoena, but gave in when the prosecutor confined his request for records to a three-year period.

## Shipping/Mails

### Outgoing

**SAILING TODAY**  
Trans-Atlantic  
HELENIC FAITH (Hellenic), From New York to 16 days from 57th St., Brooklyn.  
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PRIMORSKI (Primorski), From New York to 12 days from 57th St., Brooklyn.  
South America, West Indies, etc.  
PALAMIDES (Pavel Netherlands), La Guardia to 6 days from 17 and Pennsylvania 19, from 57th St., Brooklyn.  
**SAILING TOMORROW**  
Trans-Atlantic  
SL-MARKET (Sea-Land), Rotterdam May 9, La Havre 10, Bremen 11 and Felixstowe 12, from 57th St., Brooklyn.  
South America, West Indies, etc.  
BORINGUEN (Boringuen), San Juan May 4, from 57th St., Brooklyn.  
CUBAN DE RUCAMANGA (Gruenemann), Barranquilla May 6 and Guayaquil 11, from 57th St., Brooklyn.  
BARRANQUILLA (Gruenemann), Barranquilla May 3, Guayaquil 9 and Guayaquil 12, from 57th St., Brooklyn.  
SAN PEDRO (Sea-Land), Cristobal May 8, from 57th St., Brooklyn.  
SAN JOSE 8, from 57th St., Brooklyn.

# NEW YORK LOSES CASE ON CLEAN AIR

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

feasible, and a Boston provision to reduce employee parking facilities to encourage car pools has encountered strong opposition. Judge Mansfield, writing here with the concurrence of Judges William J. Timbers and Thomas J. Meskill, said that the district judge in the case must also "conduct an expeditious hearing" to enforce any provisions of the plan that were being violated. The lawyers for the environmentalists who brought the suit, David Schonbrud and Ross Sandler, said that the court decision would "force top government officials to stop ignoring the key long-range problem of traffic congestion and air pollution" in the New York metropolitan area. "This decision is of national importance," they said, "because it recognizes that citizens can take legal action to force government officials to protect their health." The suit that resulted in the appeals court's decision as filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council, a nonprofit law firm of environmentalists, Friends of the Earth and several other environmental groups. In the 37-page decision, Judge Mansfield observed that Judge Kevin T. Duffy, who heard the original arguments in Federal District Court here, had erred in refusing to enforce the "clean air" plan in the face of "outright violation" of four important provisions and "various

stages of noncompliance with regard to 28 other provisions of the plan. Judge Mansfield said that Judge Duffy should not have relied on the fact that some of the provisions were "presently under negotiation" between local officials and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. Under the Federal Clean Air Act, Judge Mansfield said, the plan had already become binding and enforceable against the city and state. He added that the plan was designed to reduce carbon monoxide pollution but that "carbon monoxide levels in the city (95 percent of which are attributable to motor vehicles) had actually increased since plan days by some 25 percent and were now five times the level set by Federal health standards." "Thus," he said, "these violations were significantly harmful to public health." Judge Mansfield strongly defended the right of environmentalists to file suits to compel enforcement of plans against pollution, saying "Congress made clear that citizen groups are not to be treated as nuisances or troublemakers but rather as welcomed participants in the vindication of environmental interests." The provision to impose bridge tolls did not specify how much motorists should be charged, but state studies have indicated that a \$1.50 round-trip toll would bring in about \$10 million a year, which would be used to subsidize mass transit, according to environmentalists. Provisions on Cabs The proposed ban on taxi cruising would bar cabs without passengers from Fifth Avenue south of 96th Street, Park Avenue south of 72d Street, Seventh Avenue in the garment district, Avenue of the Americas near Rockefeller Center and 57th Street between Broadway and First Avenue. The plan's provision on parking space would eliminate all on-street parking in the central business district during business hours, shift parking facilities to fringe areas, such as the western waterfront below 60th Street, and develop a citywide parking policy. In banning truck deliveries during peak congestion periods, the plan would require many stores and office buildings to remain open late at least one night a week, but this provision would not be carried out until its feasibility had been tested in a three-year demonstration project in a selected area of the city. Alexander Gigante Jr. of the City Corporation Counsel's office, which had argued against enforcement of the plan, said yesterday that the city would ask to reargue the case before the appeals court and would go to the United States Supreme Court if that failed. In a City Hall statement, Mayor Beame said that his administration was "deeply concerned with the maintenance of the quality of the city's environment" but that "we cannot accept without a fight a ruling that forces local government to impose taxes to enforce a questionable set of strategies." "The imposition of federally mandated local actions, which were suggested by a previous administration," the Mayor continued, "do not take into consideration the city's current economic and fiscal condition, nor do they serve the goals of reducing air pollution." "In fact, one of the so-called strategies—the imposition of tolls on the East River bridges—may, in fact, increase traffic congestion and hence increase air pollution." Robert A. Low, head of the city's Environmental Protection Agency, said that carbon monoxide levels here were not five times the Federal standard, that the existing levels could be reduced substantially by strict control devices on new cars and that the city was making "good progress" in other areas of fighting pollution. The city and state also have a motion pending before Judge Duffy challenging the constitutionality of compelling local governments to enforce a Federal program, such as the plan to combat pollution. Authority Delegated to City The state has primary responsibility for carrying out the plan, but it delegated its authority to the city, which argued against the plan in the Court of Appeals. Under the plan, originally submitted by city and state of-

officials in the administrations of Mayor John V. Lindsay and then Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in accordance with the Federal Clean Air Act, a comprehensive transportation-control program imposed 32 approaches to combat pollution and improve traffic here. The appeals court's decision supported the entire plan and called for immediate enforcement of the four provisions that were not being implemented in what the court said was "outright violation" of the plan.

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# Weather Reports and Forecast

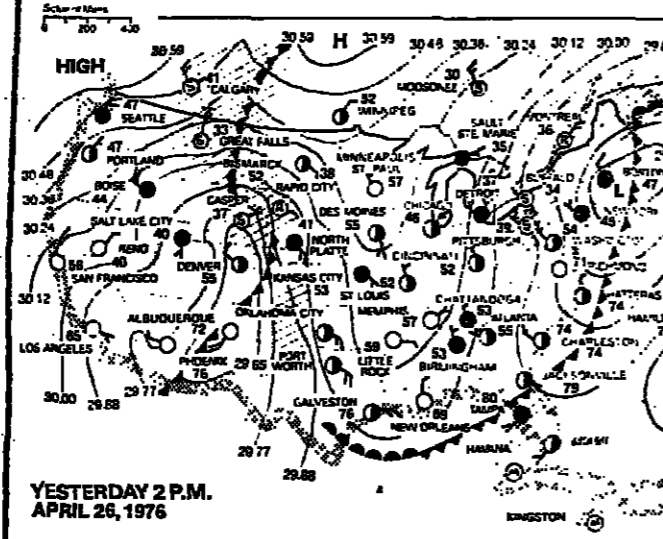
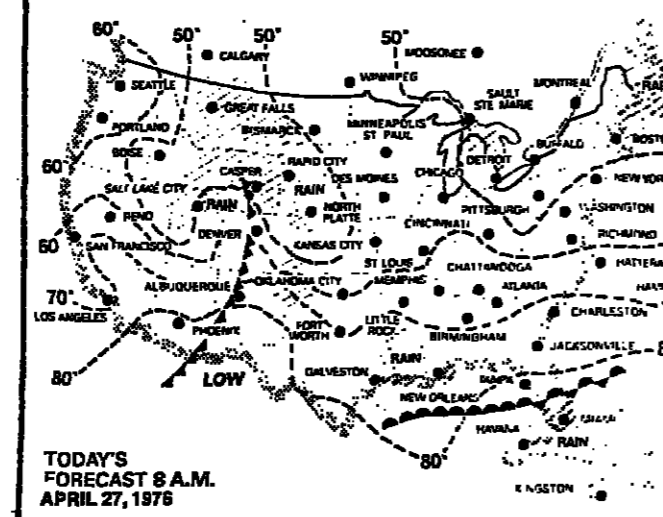
## Summary

... cool conditions today across the region. In New England rain or snow is forecast for the northern lake region and Missouri Valley. In the western Plains States, northern Texas and central Rockies. It is warm in Florida and along the Pacific Shale elsewhere, and temperatures

... unseasonably as occurred yesterday throughout the North and New England. In the upper Ohio Valley, fair to cloudy skies cover the eastern country although storms were less central. Florida very cold from the Mississippi Valley Plains States. Here, prevailed in portions of the east and lake region and from along the southern California then eastward west.

## Extended Forecast

... (Thursday through Saturday) METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, LONG ISLAND AND NORTH JERSEY—Fair to cloudy. Highs in the 40's to 50's. Daytime highs will average in the 40's to mid-40's, while overnight lows average in the 40's.



Temp.	Hum.	Winds	Bar.
1 P.M. ... 45	65	NW 4	29.59
2 P.M. ... 46	63	NW 4	29.60
3 P.M. ... 47	61	NW 4	29.61
4 P.M. ... 48	59	NW 4	29.62
5 P.M. ... 49	57	NW 4	29.63
6 P.M. ... 50	55	NW 4	29.64
7 P.M. ... 51	53	NW 4	29.65
8 P.M. ... 52	51	NW 4	29.66
9 P.M. ... 53	49	NW 4	29.67
10 P.M. ... 54	47	NW 4	29.68
11 P.M. ... 55	45	NW 4	29.69

Figure beside Station Circle a temperature. Cold from a boundary between cold air and warmer air, under which the colder air pushes like a wedge, usually south and east. Warm front a boundary between warmer and a retreating wedge of colder air over which the warmer air is forced as it advances, usually north and east. Occluded front a line along which warm air is lifted by opposing wedges of cold air, often causing precipitation. Shaded areas indicate precipitation. Dashed lines show forecast afternoon maximum temperatures. Isobars are lines (solid black) of equal barometric pressure in inches (solid black) of equal barometric pressure in millibars. Winds are counter-clockwise toward the center of low-pressure systems, clockwise outward from high-pressure areas. Pressure systems usually move west.

Temp.	Hum.	Winds	Bar.
1 P.M. ... 45	65	NW 4	29.59
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9 P.M. ... 53	49	NW 4	29.67
10 P.M. ... 54	47	NW 4	29.68
11 P.M. ... 55	45	NW 4	29.69

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CONSIDER THESE REASONS:

- Less cost than ordinary below-ground burial.
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# U.S. and Canada

Low	High	Partic.	Con-
Charleston, S.C.	64	78	Sunny
Chicago, Ill.	54	68	Cloudy
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	68	Sunny
Cleveland, Ohio	54	68	Sunny
Dallas, Texas	54	68	Sunny
Denver, Colo.	54	68	Sunny
Detroit, Mich.	54	68	Sunny
Houston, Texas	54	68	Sunny
Los Angeles, Calif.	54	68	Sunny
Memphis, Tenn.	54	68	Sunny
Minneapolis, Minn.	54	68	Sunny
New York, N.Y.	54	68	Sunny
Philadelphia, Pa.	54	68	Sunny
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54	68	Sunny
Portland, Ore.	54	68	Sunny
San Francisco, Calif.	54	68	Sunny
Seattle, Wash.	54	68	Sunny
St. Louis, Mo.	54	68	Sunny
Washington, D.C.	54	68	Sunny
Wichita, Kan.	54	68	Sunny

# Abroad

Low	High	Partic.	Con-
Copenhagen	54	68	Cloudy
London	54	68	Cloudy
Madrid	54	68	Cloudy
Paris	54	68	Cloudy
Rome	54	68	Cloudy
Sydney	54	68	Cloudy
Tokyo	54	68	Cloudy
Hong Kong	54	68	Cloudy
Manila	54	68	Cloudy
Montevideo	54	68	Cloudy
Sao Paulo	54	68	Cloudy
Santiago	54	68	Cloudy
Winnipeg	54	68	Cloudy

# Public Notices

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# PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL NOTICES

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the William P. Sweeney Foundation, Inc. for the calendar year ended December 31, 1975, is available at its principal office, care of Hight, Frank, Baker and Grull, 1301 Broadway, N.Y. 10019. Any interested parties are invited to contact the Foundation at 212-774-5000.

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5103-5104

# Lost

LOST—Men's gold bracelet, vic below 40th & 34th St. on 6th Ave. April 19, reward offered. Informal value, 200.00.

LOST—Blue denim shoulder bag, left in cab 4-23 avenue, E. 60's or bar/club, evening Apr 24. Very expensive. Reward: 600.00.

LOST—Round diamond necklace pendant without chain, E. 60's or bar/club, evening Apr 24. Very expensive. Reward: 600.00.

LOST—LHASA APSO on April 26, vic 100's & 5th Ave. Small female, 18 lbs. tan/white. Answers to Tuffy, Rowena, 300.00 or 200.00

LOST IN TAXI navy blue wool coat, gold buttons down front. Reward.

LOST—Fordham Class Ring, BA '76, gold, silver stone, vic E. 60's or bar/club, Even 67c. Reward: 212-579-1018.

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Classified pages distributed in metropolitan New York and adjacent territory.

## Fiscal Commission Urges Repeal of City Estate Tax

By MICHAEL STERNE

The immediate repeal of New York City's estate tax, which takes effect on Saturday, was urged yesterday by the Temporary Commission on City Finances.

The commission, a blue-ribbon body appointed last June to help New York plan ways out of its fiscal problems, called the tax "shortsighted" and "counterproductive," and said it would cost the city and the state millions of dollars in lost sales, income and property tax revenues by forcing wealthy people to move away.

The tax was passed just last November as part of a \$200 million package of revenue measures to get the city through its fiscal crisis. Its repeal already has been approved by the State Senate. However, the Assembly has delayed repeal action until some form of substitute revenue can be found.

So far, the tax, a 50 percent surcharge on the state's tax on estates, has not produced a penny of income for the city because its effective date was delayed first to April 1 and then to May 1. When it was enacted, it was expected to produce \$35 million a year.

### Avoidance Cited

But this expectation is quite unrealistic, the commission found. In a report it submitted to Mayor Beame and then made public, it said "the fatal flaws of the estate tax are the relative ease with which the tax can be avoided and the substantial savings resulting from such tax avoidance."

Even a moderate amount of avoidance would cut the city's receipts from the levy to \$18.4 million after expected losses from the sales tax, the personal income tax and the real-estate tax are deducted. This would still leave the city with a net gain of \$16.6 million.

The state, by contrast, would lose \$15.7 million, with no offsetting gains, because people who move to avoid the city's estate tax are likely to move all the way out of the state, thereby cutting the state's receipts from its own sales, income and estate levies.

In recommending repeal, said Owen McGovern, the commission chairman, "we are really doing the state a bigger service than the city, since repeal will increase state revenues but decrease city revenues."

Nevertheless, said Mr. McGovern, who formerly was pre-

siding justice of the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court, "it is the commission's finding that the estate tax, by so greatly increasing the incentives of wealthy New Yorkers to leave the city, is inconsistent with the city's long-term interests."

The commission's analysis of the effect of the tax showed that an estate of \$200,000 left by a city resident would be reduced by 20.2 percent, to \$159,500, after Federal, state and city estate taxes were assessed.

But if the testator moved from the city to Westchester County, his estate after taxes would be \$3000 larger, and if he moved out of the state to Florida, the estate would be \$7,800 larger.

For an estate of \$20 million, the savings resulting from a move out of the city would be \$1.8 million and from a move out of the state, \$2.6 million.

The commission surveyed 21 leading law firms that were active in estate matters and got a unanimous response indicating that the tax would cause many of their clients to move out of the city.

One of these firms, Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts, reported that 18 clients with a combined worth of \$104 million had consulted about the advisability of moving, and four with combined fortunes of \$12 million already had moved.

**Effect on Investments**  
Other firms said that it would be relatively easy for their wealthier clients to move their legal residences because most already had second homes in other states.

Because the tax applies to the real-property holdings even of nonresidents, the commission said it also would inhibit investment in New York City real estate. Moreover, by encouraging corporate executives to move themselves and their companies, the commission said the tax also would further reduce the shrinking number of jobs in the city.

Sidney J. Frigand, the Mayor's press spokesman, said Mr. Beame fully agreed with the commission that "this is not the right kind of tax for New York but at the same time, he is not ready to ask for repeal until some other revenues are substituted for it."

Neither the Mayor nor the commission made any suggestion for an alternative revenue source.

## Involvement by Mafia Is Alleged In \$700 Million L.I. Sewer Job

By PRANAY GUPTA

Special to The New York Times

HAUPTPAUGE, L.I., April 26—Law enforcement authorities Suffolk are investigating allegations that some contractors associated with the county's controversial \$700 million Southwest Sewer District project maintained ties with Mafia figures.

Asked about the investigation late today, Henry F. O'Brien, the Suffolk District Attorney, said: "No comment."

But other sources involved in the investigation reported that one of the targets of the Suffolk prosecutor's inquiry was the Bergen Point sewer treatment plant in West Babylon, which is being built at a cost of \$74 million. Investigators are examining the possibility that the cost of the plant may have been increased improperly and that money could have been siphoned to organized crime.

The investigation of alleged Mafia involvement thus broadens the inquiry into the sewer project, which when completed in 1978, will serve 250,000 residents in Babylon and Islip Towns along Great South Bay.

Mr. O'Brien and the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York are already investigating charges that, among other things, Suffolk Republican leaders exercised improper influence by recommending and obtaining lucrative contracts for their associates.

Meanwhile, sources close to an investigation by the State Department of Environmental Conservation of charges of

which is managing the sewer project.

Investigators had reportedly complained of lack of cooperation by the county agency and had passed on their complaints to Mr. O'Brien, who then obtained subpoenas for the sewer records.

Mr. O'Brien, confirmed this afternoon that, after the subpoenas had been obtained, county environmental officials did turn over sewer project records—involving major pipelines that had already been installed—to state investigators. John M. Flynn, Suffolk's Commissioner for Environmental Control, could not be reached for comment this evening.

**Schwenk Criticizes Press**  
In another development today, Edwin M. Schwenk, the Republican county chairman, accused the press of trying to "destroy myself and the Republican Party" by publishing what he contended were "vague allegations" about him.

Mr. Schwenk was referring to news stories last Saturday in The New York Times and last Sunday in Newsday, which disclosed that he had accepted free rides in private airplanes from concessionaires at the Suffolk County Airport in Westhampton. The concessionaires, Suffolk Aviation Inc., have been lobbying for a permanent contract with the county for nearly five years.

Mr. O'Brien is currently investigating charges that Suffolk Republicans accepted political contributions and free air-

## TV: 'La Traviata' and 'Baby Doe'

BBC Version of Verdi on WNET at 9 P.M.

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

Suddenly opera seems to have returned to public television—opera live and studio-recorded, opera domestic and imported. Last Wednesday, "Live From Lincoln Center" carried "Ballad of Baby Doe" from the stage of Lincoln Center's State Theater.

Tonight at 9 o'clock on Channel 13, the sumptuous production is Verdi's "La Traviata," a 1973 production of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"Traviata" is being offered in an English translation by Eric Crozier and Joan Cross. This new version seems fluid enough, careful about avoiding impossible vowel combinations in the soprano's upper register. English, though, is not quite capable of un-self-consciously carrying the emotional baggage of Italian grand opera. When the consumptive Violetta is reduced to crying, "What a madness! What a madness!" something inimitable is lost in the translation.

With the New Philharmonia Orchestra and the Ambrosian Opera Chorus conducted by Alexander Gibson, the production features Elizabeth Harwood as Violetta, John Brecknock as Alfredo, her lover, and Norman Bailey as Giorgio Germont, Alfredo's father. In purely musical terms, the result, while not

spectacular, is both solid and steadily appealing.

The truly spectacular aspects can be found in the physical production. Designed by David Meyers-Cough-Jones, this "Traviata" is stunning in its recreation of the 1850's. The sets are among the most lavish and effective ever seen on a television production. And Elisabeth Waller's costumes are splendid.

The combination of picture and sound is remarkably successful: pleasing to the ear and dazzling to the eye.

"The Ballad of Baby Doe" was composed by Douglas Moore and has a libretto by John Latouche. Like the first production in the "Live From Lincoln Center" series, a broadcast of the New York Philharmonic and Van Cliburn, the pianist, the New York City Opera production was transmitted simultaneously in stereo on radio station WQXR-FM.

In certain respects, "Baby Doe" was a good choice for a broadcasting form still in the process of development. The "folk opera" consisting of relatively short scenes within the borders of two acts, slips easily into the standard "rhythms" of television fare. The score is modern, but not difficult or abrasive. And the performance does not demand—although it could certainly use—the presence of singing superstars.

On the other hand, "Baby

American Folk Work in Lincoln Center Series

"Doe" is not grand opera, in any sense of the term. It has distinctive charms and moments of powerful effectiveness, but it is no "La Traviata." Familiarity breeds a touch of ennui.

Strictly in terms of television, the production should have been heartening to proponents of live broadcasts for cultural events. The lighting could have been better, but it could be better in the production itself. The sound pickup, however, of both orchestra and voices was generally quite good, and the camera work was accurate and fluid.

One programming difficulty does continue, and that is in finding filler material for between the acts. The hosting chores this time were thrown to Julius Rudel, director of the New York City Opera. Placed in the middle of the State Theater's grand hall, Mr. Rudel and his guests coped bravely with the loud buzz of the intermission crowds as background, but they generally seemed incapable of hearing themselves, never mind each other.

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**The Dogs**

# DECISION 76

Will Pa. point the way?

Carter, Jackson, Udall. Or none of the above.

Indications are that today's Pennsylvania Primary will make a significant contribution toward Decision 76. There's every indication, too, that when the word comes in tonight, more people will be getting it from NBC News.

And there are reasons. Only NBC has had its anchormen at the scene of the action of every one



of the year's important Primaries. (NBC News' John Chancellor and David Brinkley will anchor tonight's coverage from Philadelphia.)

And in every case, the NBC News Poll, based on detailed interviews with voters as they've left the polls, has given viewers the best explanation of why the final results came out as they did.

No wonder NBC News Special Reports have been so far ahead of the competition. And no wonder more homes have been tuned to NBC for Primary coverage than to any other network.

**NBC News 4**

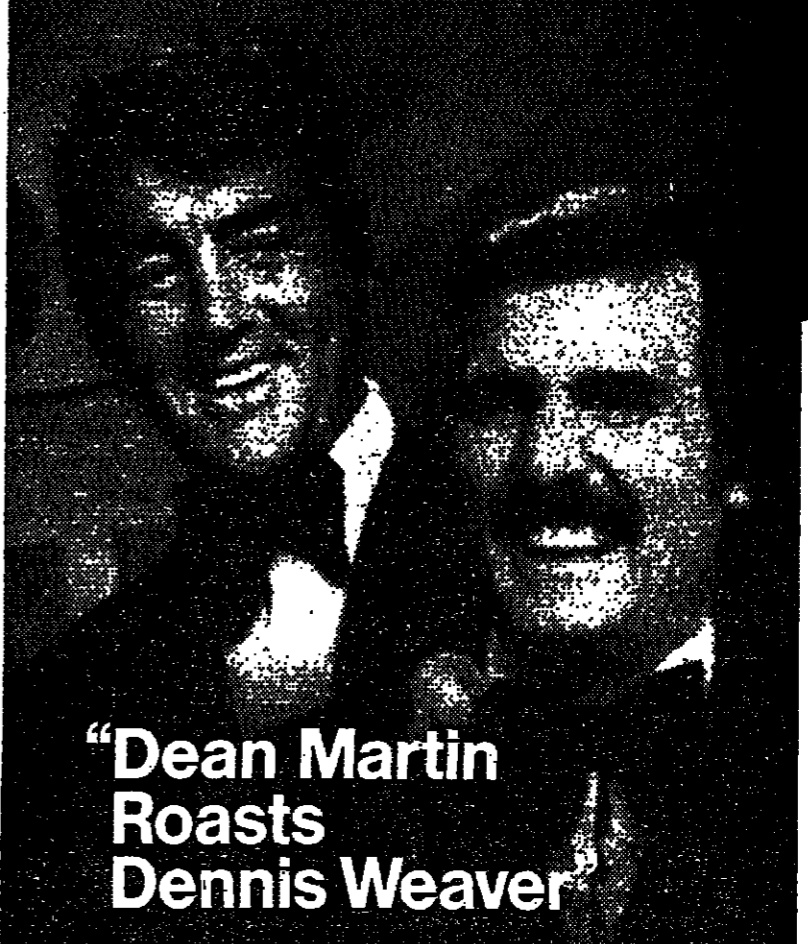
©1974. Preliminary household estimates, average audience ratings. Details: Subject to qualification available on request.



## It's A New Night For "The Rich Little Show"

8PM

Rich, a genius at altering his face and voice, can change his program night just as smoothly. Guests on his new Tuesday comedy hour are Paul Michael Glaser and David Soul, better known as "Starsky and Hutch."



## "Dean Martin Roasts Dennis Weaver"

10PM

"McCloud"—usually the pursuer—is the target-for-tonight, as he's stalked by Milton Berle, Amanda Blake, Foster Brooks, Red Buttons, Ruth Buzzi, Mike Connors, William Conrad, Georgia Engel, Steve Forrest, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Peter Graves, Rich Little, Nipsey Russell, Milburn Stone and Shelley Winters.

**4N**

## Tonight, see the story of Camille set to music.

Verdi's grand opera "LA TRAVIATA," based on the story of Camille, is the first of a five week series of presentations on the OPERA THEATER.

And this sumptuous BBC-WNET production is entirely in English, so you won't miss a thing. See it tonight at 9 p.m., Friday at 10 p.m. or Saturday at 2 p.m.

Ch. 13 presentations are made possible by a grant from Manufacturers Hanover.



**"La Traviata," Channel 13, 9p.m. Tonight.**

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# Moyers Will Leave PBS to Work on 'CBS Reports'

**LEE BROWN** smooth transition has been effected. He is scheduled to begin with CBS News on June 1, although his broadcasts will not begin until next fall.

In addition to CBS, the other commercial networks have had talks with Mr. Moyers, and last week he had seemed close to reaching an agreement with NBC to succeed Barbara Walters as co-host of the "Today" show.

Officials of WNET/13, Mr. Moyers' operating base for PBS since 1971, believe that he commenced his exploratory talks with the commercial networks after public-television stations around the country recently declined to pledge their financial support for the renewal of "Bill Moyers' Journal."

Mr. Moyers became a television journalist with WNET/13 after having served several years as publisher of Newsday. Until late yesterday afternoon, there were unresolved

matters in his negotiations with CBS News that might conceivably have caused the agreements to fall through.

As a matter of policy, CBS News asks new correspondents about outside ties that might constitute a conflict of interest. The loose end in the negotiations with Mr. Moyers became his membership on the board of directors of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Moyers had indicated to CBS that he wished to retain the seat.

The Rockefeller Foundation, second to the Ford Foundation among the larger philanthropic organizations, is interested in a vast number of fields and has financed programs in population control, food production in underdeveloped countries, improvement of urban school systems here, the restoration of the environment and the uses of energy, among others.

Any of these at some time could be subject areas for "CBS Reports," which prompted the news division's concern.

However, after studying the question, CBS News executives determined that there would be no conflict and reached their agreement with Moyers without requesting his resignation from the foundation's board.

## Watch the news



network more people are watching!  
**NEWS/HARRY REASONER**  
abc 7:00PM

## COMPUTER DECISIONS BY U.S. CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Federal computers that issue checks and make decisions automatically are wasting millions of dollars each year because of mistakes programmed into their systems, Congressional auditors said today.

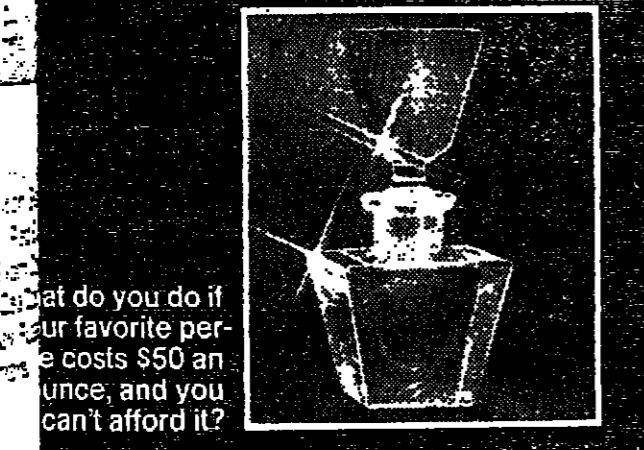
The General Accounting Office said that in one instance the Navy took five years to fix a computer that was on its own initiating "at least \$3 million in annual unnecessary costs."

The G.A.O. an investigatory arm of Congress, made the findings in an analysis of the increasing use of computers in the Federal Government. The study said that automated computer systems were now initiating "more than \$1.7 billion in payments and other actions a year without anybody reviewing or evaluating whether they are correct."

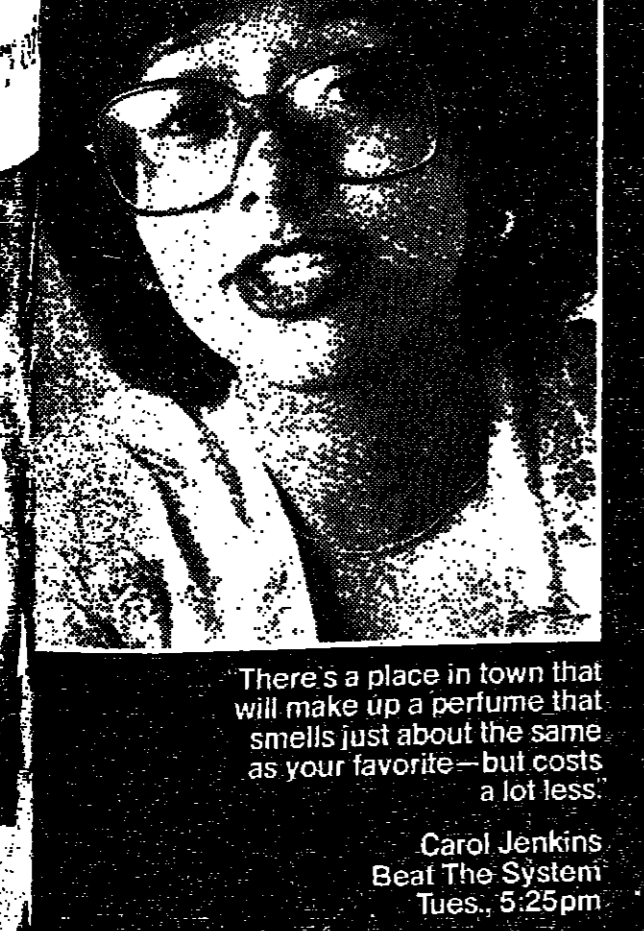
To insure more accurate computer calculations, the G.A.O. proposed closer monitoring of computers that make decisions on their own.

And it said that independent auditing teams should study new automated systems to make certain errors are not programmed into them.

Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut, who sought the study, called for closer monitoring of "what these machines are up to."



What do you do if your favorite perfume costs \$50 an ounce, and you can't afford it?



There's a place in town that will make up a perfume that smells just about the same as your favorite—but costs a lot less.

Carol Jenkins Beat The System Tues. 5-25pm

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First to lend a helping hand—because we start at 5. First to devote two full hours to major stories, investigative reporting, and information that affects your daily life. Like where your money goes, on Action 4 with Betty Furness. What shape your body is in, with Frank Field. The state of our cities, on Urban Journal with Carl Stokes. The news behind the news, on Topic A.

Others may try to follow. Who could blame them? With NewsCenter 4, you—and we—have got it made.

Chuck Scarborough at 5pm, Tom Snyder at 6pm. We get it all on. First—at 5.

## NewsCenter 4 WNBC-TV

# Television

Morning	Evening
6:10 (2)News 6:15 (7)News 6:20 (5)News 6:27 (5)Friends 6:30 (2)Sunrise Semester (4)Knowledge (1)Speak for Yourself (7)Listen and Learn 7:00 (2)CBS News: Hughes (1)Guest, Senator Gary Hart (4)Today: Barbara Walters, Jim Hartz, hosts. Barbara Howard, Secretary of the Interior Thomas Kleppe, others (8)Underdog (7)Good Morning America: David Hartman, host. Shirley MacLaine, "The Hot Klux Klan" (Part II); Dick and Betty Borden (11)Popeye and Friends 7:25 (1)Yoga for Health (R) 7:30 (8)News (11)Felix the Cat (13)Human Relations and Social Disciplines (R) (2)Capitol Hangout (5)The Flintstones (9)Mr. Chips (11)Magilla Gorilla (13)Short Story Showcase (R) 8:30 (8)Rin Tin Tin (11)The Joe Franklin Show (11)The Little Rascals (13)Way to Go (R) 8:45 (13)Vegetable Soup (R) 9:00 (4)Not for Women Only: Barbara Walters, host. "Celebrities Cook" (R) (8)Dennis the Menace (7)A.M. New York: Stan Siegel, host. Problems facing young doctors (9)Movie: "Family Honeymoon" (1981). Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. Just that, some brightness but very cute (11)Paterfamilias: Alan Smithee, host. 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# Street fighters.

They love a good fight.

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**Psychology Today**

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British Land

New

Pay  
Women

National

Handwritten text in a box at the bottom center of the page.

A Ride in the Country, But Not for the Scenery

By TONY KORNHEISER

Soggy Sunday. Sleepy Sunday. Light drizzle falling on Central Jersey, falling on the farm lands and shuttered villages. Too light to keep the cows in...

Some cars go too fast. Some cars go too slow. Some get lost. Some get broken. Those factors are never covered in theory.

Thirty minutes before the rally — never call it a "race" unless you are lonely for a lecture on the evils of speed—the ralliers received their printed instructional sheets. This was a Time, Speed and Distance rally, a T.S.D.

The ralliers had gathered for the "One If By Land" rally, sponsored by the MG Owners Association, a rally that would take them over 125 miles of Central Jersey roadway, paved and unpaved.

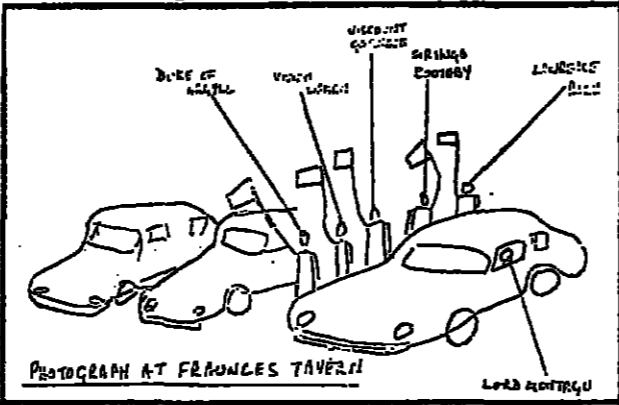


Member of the MG Owners Association passing one of the central New Jersey checkpoints during 125-mile rally

British Land With an Eye for Tourism

By FRED FERRETTI

Antrobus was British homes, museums and monuments, are in the United States for a three-week goodwill Bicentennial trip.



Above: drawing by British public relations man to show how members of House of Lords and others should pose at Frances Tavern yesterday. Right: How they posed, not quite precisely as indicated.



The New York Times/William E. Suro

we don't leave a chance," said Mr. Antrobus, director of the British Embassy in Washington.

workers' pay to widen for women. The median income for a woman was \$6,957. This is 57 percent of the \$12,144 for men.

whole thing") owns Inveraray Castle, which was destroyed by fire last November and which he is rebuilding through contributions and the help of the Historic Homes Association of Scotland.

that are there to see in England. Britain's historic homes have been visited by more than 50 million visitors in the last decade, he said.

News Summary and Index

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International: Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet Minister of Defense and, for average Russians, the bridge between the celebrated Red Army of World War II and the modern Soviet Army, died yesterday at the age of 72.

Metropolitan: The Appellate Division ruled unanimously that New York City must pay police officers a \$19 million wage increase that had been postponed at least until 1978 because of the city's financial troubles.

The Other News

International: In Heidelberg, students say revolt is dead. Page 1. Tanzania welcomes Kissinger stand on Africa. Page 2.

Quotation of the Day

"The committee believes that its recommendations will provide a sound framework for conducting the vital intelligence activities of the United States in a manner which meets the nation's intelligence requirements and protects the liberties of American citizens and the freedoms which our Constitution guarantees."

and increasing costs, he had to "go into the state home business." "We give medieval banquet," he explained. "We cater, and aside from the ice cream sticks that we find about, it is not all too bad."

CORRECTIONS

In a chart in the Times last Friday that accompanied reports on a national poll conducted in April by the Times and CBS News, a number was recorded incorrectly. Among the Democrats interviewed, those aged 18 to 29 constituted 25 percent of the sample, not 35 percent.

# CARL BOYER DIES, A MATHEMATICIAN

## Brooklyn Professor Wrote Histories of the Subject

Dr. Carl B. Boyer, professor and historian of mathematics at Brooklyn College, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack, in his home at 897 East 19th Street, Brooklyn. He was 69 years old.

Dr. Boyer was the author of "The Concepts of the Calculus" (1938), "History of Analytic Geometry" (1956), "The Rainbow: From Myth to Mathematics" (1959) and "A History of Mathematics" (1968). In 1965, he was appointed an associate editor of the Dictionary of Scientific Biography, planned by the American Council of Learned Societies.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Columbia University in 1928, Dr. Boyer started as a tutor that year at Brooklyn College and rose to full professor in 1952. He had received a master's degree from Columbia in 1929 and his doctorate—in history—in 1939.

Guggenheim Fellow  
Dr. Boyer had been a visiting lecturer at Rutgers and Yeshiva Universities and at the University of Kansas. He was a Guggenheim fellow in 1954-55 and a vice president of the History of Science Society in 1957-58. He had planned to retire at the end of this academic year. His associates were planning to make the November issue of *History of Mathematics* an international journal published at the University of Toronto, a tribute to him on his 70th birthday.

Surviving are his wife, the former Marjorie Nice, an associate professor of history at York College of the City University; four sons, Hugh, Timothy, Russell and Kenneth; teacher at various universities, brother Gilbert; sister, Rebecca; a grandson, and three grandchildren.

## Franklin M. Haines, 87, Real-Estate Man, Is Dead

Franklin M. Haines, a retired real-estate executive who formerly lived at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., and Fishers Island, L. I., died Sunday at his home in Sarasota, Fla. He was 87 years old.

Mr. Haines, with his late brother-in-law Wymer H. Waitt, ran the Waitt Corporation which operated the Weylin Hotel in Manhattan and Hudson House at Ardsley-on-Hudson. He was active in developing Ardsley Park in Irvington-on-Hudson.

He was a past commodore of the Fishers Island Yacht Club. For many years he raced a series of schooners named "Marita." Mr. Haines was a 1919 graduate of Columbia College.

Surviving are his second wife, Germaine; a son of a previous marriage, Franklin M. Jr.; a grandson, and a brother, PAUL KIRK GILES.

Paul Kirk Giles, an actor, died Friday at Roosevelt Hospital. He was 80 years old and lived in Sunnyside, Queens.

Mr. Giles appeared in such Broadway productions as "Born Yesterday," "Ah, Wilderness" and "Pillar of Fire." He had been a vice president of the Episcopal Actors Guild.

Surviving are his wife, the former Ashby Acree, and two daughters, Harriette Robinson and Laura Giles.

# Sir Carol Reed, Film Director, Is Dead

By ALBIN KREBS

Sir Carol Reed, the British movie director whose most famous films included "The Third Man," "Odd Man Out" and "The Fallen Idol," died of a heart attack Sunday night in his London home. He was 69 years old.

Sir Carol, whose work was characterized by a certain keenly graceful understatement, humanity and attention to small but revealing details, won an Academy Award for one of his last movies, the musical "Oliver Twist," which was released in 1968.

But most critics considered that film one of Sir Carol's lesser works, and many believed that his gift as a director reached its apogee with "The Third Man," the 1945 thriller set in seedy postwar Vienna that has become a classic of its genre.

Graham Greene, who wrote the screenplay, gave tribute to Sir Carol for the movie's unusual surprise ending. Mr. Greene said that in his original version, Anna (Aida Valko), the mistress of the sinister William Harry Lime (Orson Welles), was supposed to take the arm of Holly (Joseph Cotten), the bumbling hero, and they were to walk off together from the cemetery.

"Triumphant Rightness"  
However, said Mr. Greene, in the "triumphant rightness" of artistic judgment, Sir Carol chose the ending to have Anna walk scornfully past Holly, appearing to barely notice his confused, unbelieving eyes.

"The only director I know with that particular warmth of human sympathy, the extraordinary feeling for the right face for the right part."

A dominant theme in many of Sir Carol's more than 20 films was the idea of the loner, the outsider, the man on the run from the law, society or the establishment. A typical example of such subjects was "The Third Man," whose major character was a postwar black marketeer. Another was "Odd Man Out," a gritty, gritty chase melodrama about the last hours in the life of an Irish Republican Army gunman (James Mason), released in 1947.

Other notable Reed films included "Our Man in Havana," based on the Graham Greene novel, released in 1960; "The Stars Look Down," 1961, based on A. J. Cronin's novel about a school teacher, "Young Mr. Pitt," "The Man Between," "Outcast of the Islands," "The Key," "Kipps" and "A Kid for Two Farthings."

Sir Carol liked to pay careful attention to every detail in his films, and for that reason often produced them. Settings, costumes, lighting, all had to be created to his exacting standards. Often, after a film had been completed, he would be struck with an idea that changed its entire tempo.

In the case of "The Third Man," for example, after a complete orchestral musical score had been written and recorded for the sound track, Sir Carol was struck with the idea of using a catchy tune, played on a zither, for the entire length of the film. The tune was a popular success on juke boxes for more than a year, and it not so coincidentally gave the movie just the proper tone of despair and intrigue.

Knights in 1952  
Sir Carol, who was knighted in 1952, was born on Dec. 30, 1906, into a large, fairly affluent family in London. His father hoped he would become a farmer, and toward that end, packed him off to the United States when Sir Carol was 16 years old. His life on a chicken farm lasted only six months, however, and he returned home.

His family finally relented in their opposition to his going on the stage, and Sir Carol joined the acting troupe headed by Dame Sybil Thorneycroft, making his first walk-on appearance in London's Empire Theater in 1924. Later he joined the company headed by Edgar Wallace, the writer of thrillers, as an actor and producer.

In 1930, Sir Carol went into film production, and directed his first movie, "Midshipman Easy," in 1934. It won the approval of the demanding critic Ward, their son, Max; and brother, Peter.



Sir Carol Reed

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# John Stanton Williams Jr., Member of Loeb Rhoades

John Stanton Williams Jr., a stockbroker, shot himself to death Friday in his home at 1725 York Avenue. According to members of his family, he had been depressed over marital problems. He was 48 years old.

Mr. Williams was a member of the investment firm of Loeb Rhoades & Company and chairman of the board of the Museum of the American Indian.

He graduated from the Pomfret (Conn.) School and Princeton University and served for three years with the Army in Japan.

Mr. Williams is survived by his wife, the former Karla Isobel Hofmeister; three children, Laura, Katharine and John S. Jr.; John Stanton Williams Sr., and two brothers.

## RONALD VANDERWENDE

Ronald J. Vanderwende, who retired in 1962 as a vice president and general manager of the Hoboken division of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, died yesterday in Valley Hospital, Ridgewood, N. J. He was 77 years old and lived at 4144 Rock Road, Alendale, N. J.

Two brothers, Malcolm and George, survive.

# Deaths

ANTIC-Milwaukee, formerly of New York City, President of Federal Union Trade Union, died in a hospital at 114 Avenue C, New York City, on April 22, 1976, at the age of 83.

ATKINS-Soc. Officers & Board of Directors of the Association for the Health of the Mouth, died in a hospital at 114 Avenue C, New York City, on April 22, 1976, at the age of 83.

BARNES-Margaret, on 4/25/76, Services 11 A.M. at St. Ann's Church, New York City.

BERRY-James, on 4/25/76, Services 11 A.M. at St. Ann's Church, New York City.

BROWN-Edna, on 4/25/76, Services 11 A.M. at St. Ann's Church, New York City.

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# Sidney James, British Comedian, In 'Lavender Hill Mob,' Is Dead

He usually portrayed characters from London's East End, such as taxi drivers and greengrocers, honest at heart but always on the lookout for ways to make a quick buck. He was successful on radio and, later, television shows and in British films, notably the "Carry On" series.

Mr. James, whose best known role was a London Cockney with a cheeky grin, was born in South Africa. He began his show business career at the age of 3, when his parents took him into the family song-and-dance act. He never looked back, despite various stints as a beachcomber, boxer, truck driver, dance instructor, masseur and diamond polisher.

Most of the film comedies in which he appeared were less tumbled to the taste of American audiences from "The Field of Wonders" in 1953 to "Carry On Camping" in 1972. "Carry On Cleo," a spoof on the Elizabeth Taylor-Richard Burton "Cleopatra," Bosley Crowther, film critic of The New York Times, wrote that none of the actors, including "a sweaty Sidney James playing anything more than colored sawdust."

Born to the rollicking horse-play of the English music-hall tradition, like Charlie Chaplin, Mr. James was directed by Chaplin in the 1957 film "A King in New York," playing a pushy American advertising man. It was released in the United States in 1974.

DONALD O. SWAN  
Donald O. Swan, president since 1968 of what is now the Exxon Chemical Company, the chemical division of Exxon Corporation, of which he was a vice president, died yesterday in Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. He was 60 years old and lived in Manhattan.

Mr. Swan joined the corporation in 1939 on graduation from the University of Minnesota with a degree in chemical engineering. He was assistant general manager of the company's refinery in Baton Rouge before his transfer here in 1957 as assistant general manager of manufacturing.

Surviving are his wife, the former Ruth Galbreath; two daughters, Beverly Barnard and Sally Hartenstein, and two granddaughters.

SWAN E. BERGSTROM  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES  
CINCINNATI, April 26—Swan E. Bergstrom, a past president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association and former board chairman of the Cincinnati Milacron Company (formerly the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company), died yesterday in Naples, Fla.

# MARGARET MOORE, 83, SURVIVOR OF TITANIC

Margaret Graham Moore of Greenwich, Conn., a passenger on the Titanic when the ship sank on her maiden voyage in April 1912, died in Greenwich Hospital yesterday. She was 83 years old.

The 832-foot luxury liner, crowded with celebrities, was en route from Southampton, England, to New York City, when she struck an iceberg off Newfoundland and sank within about three hours. The loss of life was reported as 1,517 persons.

Mrs. Moore, who was then 19 years old, "was nibbling at a chicken sandwich" with her governess, Elizabeth Shutes, when the accident occurred, according to the book "A Night to Remember," by Walter Lord. The women made their way to a lifeboat and were among those picked up by the Curragh lifeboat, Mrs. William T. Graham, also was saved.

Mrs. Moore was the widow of Eugene Moore, a senior executive of the law firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, in Stratford, Conn.

Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Clucas; 2 sons, Eugene M. and William G. Moore; 12 grandchildren and 4 great-grandchildren.

# Katherine Ward: Is Dead; City's Oldest Woman (108)

Katherine Bree Ward, who was recently notified by the Social Security Administration that she recorded showed her to be the oldest woman in New York City, died Saturday at the age of 108 in the Mary Manning Walsh Home.

Mrs. Ward, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, met her future husband, the late John F. Ward, a marine engineer, during the blitz of 1885. They were married in New Haven the following January.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. W. Nell Conroy; 4 grandchildren, 12 great-grandchildren and 3 great-great-grandchildren.

ANTIC-Milwaukee, formerly of New York City, President of Federal Union Trade Union, died in a hospital at 114 Avenue C, New York City, on April 22, 1976, at the age of 83.

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سنة ١٩٧٤



### Grace Notes Come From Connecticut to Sing the Praises of New York

Their husbands leave Connecticut New York City. Yesterday the Grace strong — put on their blue skirts bow-at-the-throat blouses, got into and rode to the city themselves before a shifting crowd of bemused and tourists, they gave an a cappella lobby of the Empire State Building, New York, is a wonderful city work and play and the ladies are

pretty." They interpolated those lyrics into "Lullaby of Broadway," which they sang four times during their concert. "We came to sing just because we love New York," Isabel Malldin of Greenwich explained afterwards. Her husband, Peter, works for the owners of the Empire State Building, Helen Bingham of Riverside, Conn., who directed the chorus, said they had visited New York "just to offer some fun for the people." "Tourists or something?" wondered a

woman in the crowd of about 100 as she surveyed the chorus, grouped under the inset silhouette of the building in the main lobby. "They're a tour group," her companion advised. Usually the group of unpaid volunteers subdivides into quartets and entertains in nursing homes or schools in the Greenwich-Stamford area. Yesterday, with an occasional husband stopping by to wave a greeting or sneak a quick kiss on the cheek, they sang a group greeting to New York.

## A Change in Rules Is Drafted to Lift Veil From Family-Court Proceedings

By PETER KIBBS  
Draft rules that would open up the long-secret proceedings of Family Court in New York City are being circulated in the state court system. The restrictions, however, would still prohibit publication of names. The new move became known yesterday after the Community Service Society proposed that the court's proceedings be opened to news reporting. The society also proposed new sentencing procedures to assure that dangerous juveniles would be incarcerated. The court's administrative judge, Joseph B. Williams, in response to questions, then disclosed that he had raised the idea of opening proceedings under guidelines to protect both litigants and the public with the civic group in June 1974. This was after he took his post on May 27.

of the general public could be admitted only with prior approval of the judge. Yesterday's Community Service Society report opposed the current system of indeterminate sentences under which the administrator of a facility sets a release time based on his judgment on a youngster's rehabilitation and home prospects. Instead, the civic group, which helped set up the city's first juvenile court in 1915, proposed that Family Court sentences be imposed within a range to be set by state law, assuring that dangerous juveniles would be incarcerated. The present system, according to Alvin L. Schorr, the agency's general director, "does not adequately protect society from the most dangerous juveniles." He said it meant "poor and minority children" might be incarcerated simply because their families cannot afford private schools or therapy. "This," he said, "amounts to punishing a youngster not for his crime, but for his social or economic situation." The society's committee on youth and correction, headed by Elliot D. Hawkins, suggested a detailed new code of juvenile offenses. The major category would "carry a presumption of secure placement as necessary to protect society, unless it could be shown otherwise," up to 24 months, with a possible further sentence of 36 months in other facilities or conditions that might include required community service.

## Five Assemblymen Oppose Nassau Sales-Tax Increase

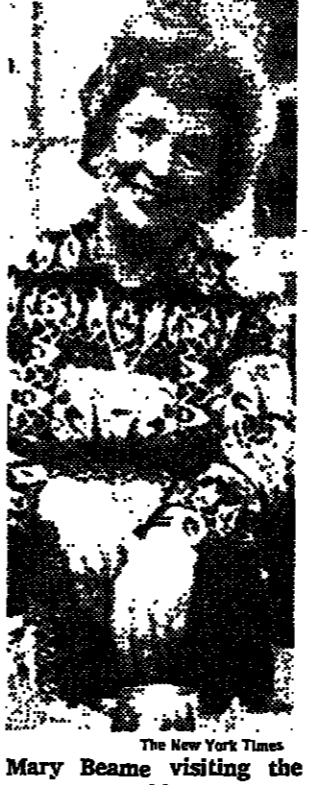
By ROY R. SILVER  
Special to The New York Times  
MINEOLA, L.I., April 26—The Democratic Assemblymen from Nassau County said today they would not support a request from the County Board of Supervisors for a one-cent increase in the county sales tax to meet an anticipated \$17 million deficit in this year's county budget. The comment by the five legislators followed a meeting with the Republican-controlled board in efforts to reach an agreement on its request to increase the county sales tax to 4 cents to obtain \$22 million for the rest of this year. "It was unanimously agreed," the legislators said, "that no useful purpose would be served at this time by adoption of the sales tax legislation." The board's home-rule request to Albany had been approved by the State Senate, but has been bottled up in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee at the request of the county's Democratic legislators. Assemblyman Arthur J. Kremer of Long Beach, spokesman for the Democratic delegation, said at a news conference to-

## Billion Won for Shoplifting Arrest

SEIGEL  
In seeking to have Miss Bernstein convicted for shoplifting, another bank position, since her record would have to include the fact that she had been arrested. As a result, he said, she had been forced to take a job that paid less. After the jury award was announced, lawyers for the store moved to have it set aside as excessive. Justice Monteleone reserved decision. At Korvette's, a spokesman in charge of security was on vacation this week and so the store could not at this time supply any figures regarding its possible losses from shoplifting. Figures published by the United States Department of Commerce show that shoplifting accounts for a national loss of nearly \$1 billion a year. The department also reported that when 500 New York City shoppers had been followed for a day recently, it was discovered that one out of 12 had stolen merchandise. Other statistics published by the Department of Commerce disclosed that there are about 140 million instances of shoplifting each year, and that only one out of every 35 shoplifters is caught.

## Scene of Early Courtship Revisited by Mary Beame

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER  
Mary Beame returned yesterday to the University Settlement at Eldridge and Rivington Streets. It was there that she had become acquainted in the mid-1930's with the future Mayor of New York—over a game of checkers. "I was 15 and he was a few years older," she recalled. "He was a better checker player, but he let me win so that I would feel good and I let him take me home. "I was a freshman at Julia Richman High School and he was a senior at Commerce High. He continued to see me at the settlement. I remember he was very thin and always trying to gain weight. Now he tries to lose some. He was quiet and taciturn, even then." Mrs. Beame reminisced with Rose Eisinger, a board member of the settlement, who was then a leader of the Fountain of Youth Club, to which the Beames both belonged. They talked about other members of the club, some now affluent residents of the suburbs, and others no longer alive.



Mary Beame visiting the Lower East Side yesterday.

## Chef Bakes a Last Batch



working yesterday on one of the last pie crusts to be made in his shop. He has curved his last croissant last napoleon and baked it. "I was sold and the man who was with me for myself," said Mr. Marz, rose-colored shop. "I'm to another place, so I'll just leave the vacant shelves. It was like a real stampede. I found out we were losing everything." He had told all his customers from Joseph Marzo, owner of the restaurant on the corner. "I'm how to make real French be all my effort won't be said. I was in front of an old French led. "People came from all stries here," he said. "Now e them as good. George is equipment."

## Shut-Ins Find a Link to Outside

By NATHANIEL SHEPPARD Jr.  
For 93-year-old Mary Barrell, the weekly visits by Darlene Dranda provide a vital, if not the only, link to an outside world she can no longer keep pace with and in which she has few friends. The visits by her "volunteer friend" mean the difference between a life of solitude and boredom in her small quarters in Greenwich Village and the apparently cheerful life of animated conversation and an occasional movie she now enjoys. Similarly, David Turet, a 79-year-old neighbor who lives a few blocks away, looks forward to visits by Perry Berse, another "volunteer friend" whose eyes allow Mr. Turet to continue the love affair with books that his deteriorating vision had threatened. The two volunteers are among a cadre of about 60 who devote a few hours of their time each week to provide friendship and a helping hand in one New York City community.

from knowing that he or she has made life a little easier for someone. "It would be terrible without the visits from my young friend—all of my friends are dead," Mrs. Barrell said. "She gives me a very good link to and view of the outside world and doesn't talk a lot of claptrap." Miss Dranda said: "And I in turn enjoy talking to her because she is business-minded and interested in current events. Because she studied business, which I am studying now, there is always something of interest to discuss. I bring her books with large type, which she reads and discusses, and sometimes we talk about things in the newspaper or just personal things." Besides being Mr. Turet's reading eyes, Mr. Berse sometimes "writes a batch of checks to pay bills or reads my mail to me," Mr. Turet said. "I read about the volunteer program about six months ago in a neighborhood newspaper, but did nothing about it at first," Mr. Turet said. It was about the same time that Mr. Berse heard about the program on television and volunteered his services. "Then my eyesight began to worsen, to the point where I couldn't write checks to pay bills or read important stories in the newspapers," Mr. Turet recalled. "In the grocery store I had to put packages right up to my eyes, and then I still made some mistakes. I dug up the article and called the volunteer group and gained Mr. Berse as a volunteer. "Now he is a good friend. He is in business as I was many years ago, so we talk about that and we talk about travel which I have done a lot of. And there is nothing a retired person likes more than recapturing the spirit of his active years."

## Metropolitan Briefs

**Pan Am Fined \$60,000 in Air Crash**  
A Federal judge in Brooklyn yesterday fined Pan American World Airways \$60,000 for criminal negligence in the transportation of improperly packed nitric acid. The acid, which caught fire, caused a Pan Am cargo jet to crash in Boston on Nov. 3, 1973, killing the plane's three crew members. Judge Orrin G. Judd in District Court also fined the shipper, the National Semiconductor Corporation, \$25,000 for shipping improperly marked sulfuric acid. Both companies had pleaded nolo contendere to a Federal indictment. Two other companies that also pleaded no contest had the imposition of their sentences postponed. And Santini Brothers and one of its officers, who pleaded not guilty, are awaiting trial.

**Fordham Protesters Occupy Ward**  
Community residents who have been occupying the administrative offices of Fordham Hospital for two weeks to protest the plan to close that Bronx municipal institution took over an unoccupied first-floor ward after officials changed the lock on the physical-therapy room where the protesters had been sleeping. "It's now called the Freedom Ward and it's much more comfortable than the physical-therapy room," said Susan Boyd, speaking for the protesters. Officials of the hospital, who insist that it must close by June 30 as an economy measure, have not tried to remove them.

**8 West Side Schools Hold Full Sessions**  
Pupils were kept for a full day of classes at eight schools on the West Side yesterday as School Chancellor Irving Anker prepared to issue new orders calling on Community School District 3 to comply with a systemwide policy of reduced instructional time. Mr. Anker said that if a district did not comply with these orders he would act to determine who was responsible for non-compliance—whether school administrators or perhaps parents who have been sitting in at some schools—and take appropriate legal action.

**Strike at Nursing Homes Deferred**  
Peter Ottley, who heads the nursing home union, said that his local would postpone until 6 A.M. Friday a strike at 90 homes for the sick and the aged in the metropolitan area. The union's delegates, representing 12,000 members of Local 144 of the Hotel, Hospital and Nursing Home Union, will meet at 5 P.M. tomorrow, Mr. Ottley said, to hear a report on efforts to resolve the long-simmering dispute over wage increases that were due last December.

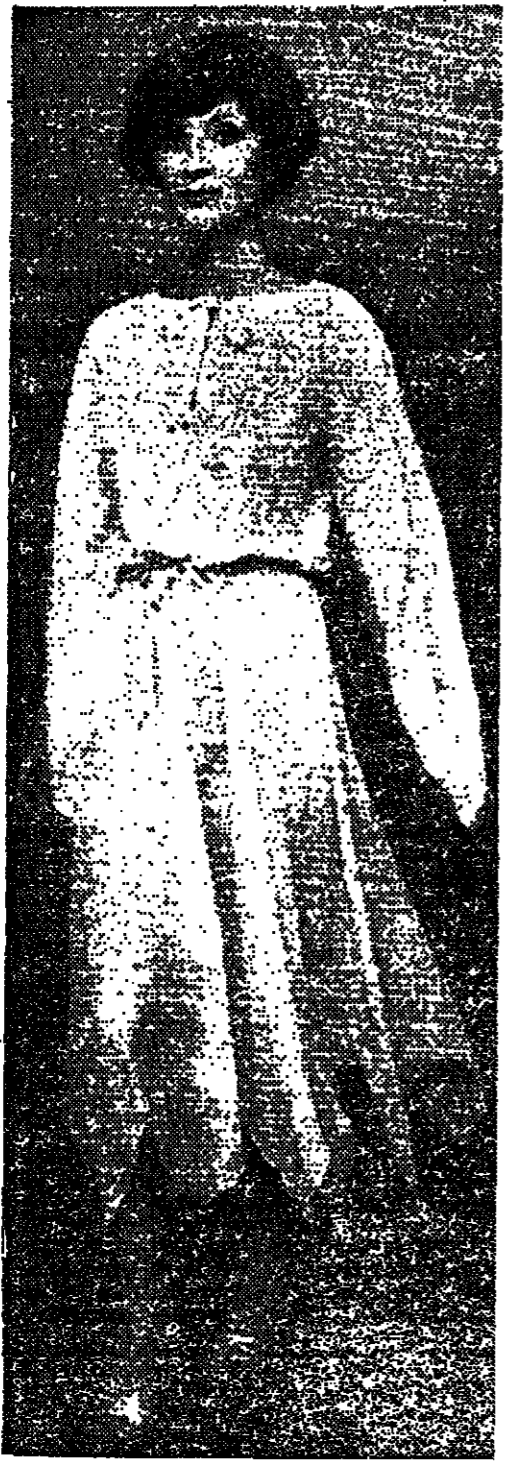


Mary Barrell, 93, receiving a visit from her "volunteer friend," Darlene Dranda.

Consuela Crespi, Judy Peabody and Nan Kempner, right, at the Noi show. The pointy hem gauze dress, below, is from the collection.



Polly Bergen, Winship, Levina and Nan Kempner, right, at the Noi show. Verna's red silk crepe de chine separates are...



## Fashion — It's Just One Big Family

By BERNADINE MORRIS

The fall fashion collections are being readied, but not so swiftly that the people who design, make, sell and admire clothes don't have a chance to enjoy a mini social season. In many cases, they mix business with pleasure.

Joanne Winship, for example, has been so impressed with the designs of Levina Verna that she decided to introduce them to her friends. And since her apartment wasn't big enough, she gave a luncheon at Back Stage, a restaurant in the theater district.

That's how Mary Beame, Dina Merrill, Polly Bergen, Ruth Henderson, Isabelle Leeds, Jan Chipman and a couple of dozen others happened to be nibbling on salads the other day alongside buyers from such stores as Saks Fifth Avenue, Lord & Taylor and Elizabeth Arden.

The friends were more astonished than the buyers to learn that good quality crepe de chine clothes with details that looked custom-made were available at \$150 to \$300. The secret: many are made in Hong Kong.

Mr. Verna's special knack is combining fairly strong colors in unexpected ways, lavender with red, for example. A simple red crepe de chine shirt and matching full skirt had everybody swooning.

Catherine di Montezemolo tried the same mixture of store people and friends when she showed the new collection of Noi, the company she runs along with Jack Bell and Joe Leombruno in Italy. Among the friends who showed up at the Hotel Dorset were Nan Kempner, Judy Peabody, who is too busy working with street gangs to do much fashion-

show viewing these days, and the fashionable twins, Consuela Crespi and Gloria Schiff.

Gloria discreetly switched seats so she wouldn't be next to her sister, and Consuela understood perfectly.

"She thinks we look Siamese if we sit together," she explained.

The Noi clothes this time have a peasant quality, both in provincial prints and in such details as a billowing sleeve, popular in Sardinia. The colors are rich and the styles simple, but again it was the prices that caught everybody's attention.

"You can afford to make a mistake," said Mrs. Schiff, assiduously taking down numbers. "Did you notice how everybody fainted when Cathy called the prices?" Mrs. Kempner observed as she was leaving.

Most of the clothes sell for around \$100, some less.

Not all the socializing was connected with fashion shows. Morty Sussman, who designs the Mollie Parnis Boutique collection, gave a buffet dinner for Elsa Klensch, who recently joined Harper's Bazaar.

Catherine di Montezemolo, who worked for both Vogue and Harper's before she made dresses, wore one of her new designs, a pale, gauzy style with a hemline that fell in points. Issy Miyake told everybody about his dream of becoming a New York designer.

Gustave Tassel, Bill Haire and his wife, Hazel, and Carol Horn were among the Seventh Avenue designers who toasted Mrs. Klensch in white wine and dined on shrimp, rice and fried chicken from plates on their laps.

Mollie Parnis retired to an air-conditioned bedroom for a quick game of backgammon

with Marilyn Evins. Miss Parnis won. She always wins, according to Mrs. Evins.

The night before, Calvin Klein welcomed some 400 fashion followers to his 46th-floor aerie with its view of five boroughs and three states. The occasion was Carrie Donovan's new job at Bloomingdale's as a vice president. Before that, she had the job Mrs. Klensch took over at Harper's Bazaar. The fashion world is just one big family.

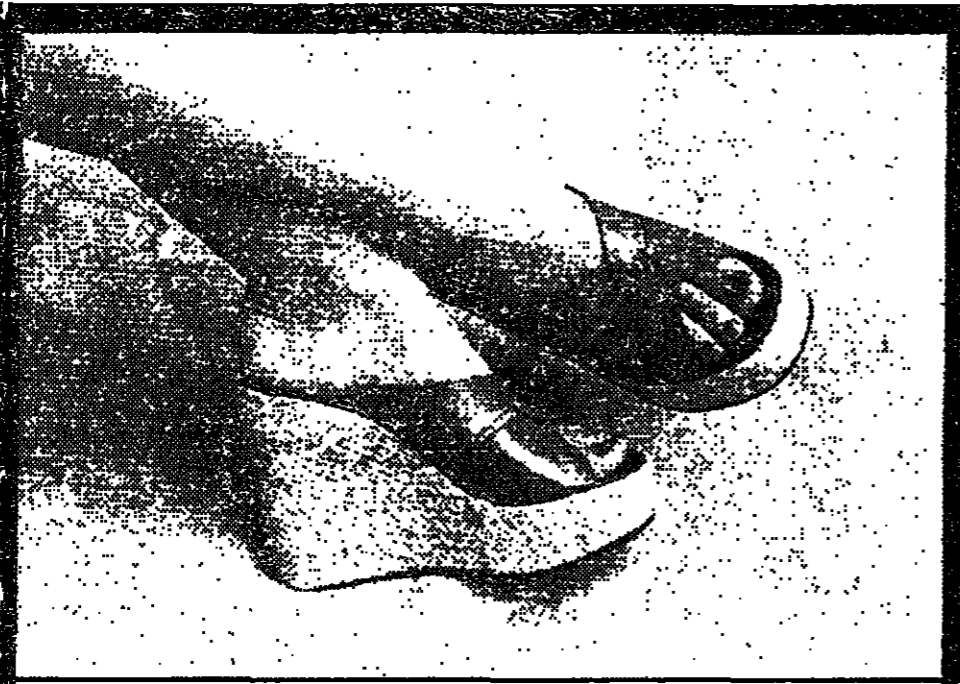
Betsy Theodoropoulos wore a Galanos jumpsuit open to the waist. Pat Buckley's jumpsuit by Calvin Klein was just a speck more modest. Alexis Smith and Nan Kempner both wore knee-length dresses over pants. Miss Smith's was by Cathy Hardwick. Mrs. Kempner's by Mary McFadden.

Despite the relaxed elegance of the women's clothes, it was two young men who attracted everybody's eyes. Reed Evins, the shoe designer, wore a lavender silk shirt and matching pants. It was the color that dazzled. Mr. Evins said he made it himself. André Talley, a reporter for Women's Wear Daily, wore white Bermuda shorts with a striped, high-collared Victorian shirt.

Mr. Talley kept telling people that the initials on the pocket were not Kenneth Lane's but Karl Lagerfeld's. It was Mr. Lagerfeld's shirt.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lane, who made his mark by designing jewelry and was unaware of the controversy, was admiring the view, though he finds heights "terrifying."

Among the designers who lifted a glass to Miss Donovan were Halston, Bill Blass, Chester Weinberg, Jacques Tiffreau and Oscar de la Renta. The drink was white wine. That's what is served at fashion parties.



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سید و اولاد

## ur Cowles Today: Creative as Ever

By ENID NEMY

one said it couldn't be done. Fleur Cowles did it—a beautiful, expensive table set in infancy more than 50 years ago, but has never been duplicated.

She was associate editor of *Life* magazine and editing of Tom Montague Meyer, England in 1955. She is her things, a successful works sell for \$1,000 to \$2,000. She has had exhibitions in London, New York, Rome, Rio de Janeiro.

Her way of saying that is a weekly painting.

She sits on a couch in old Elizabethan country, perch a canvas on her lap, guests around her for a painting. A huge flower, an overgrown bird—a and realism and dream-

ne one painting without me," she said, yesterday at the conclusion of the show. "They don't inspire me to intrude."

affairs of the world—I can't distract me because what I am going to do is as big a surprise to them."

ship, pals and affection to Miss Cowles.

ship," she said thoughtfully who is a friend of mine I they write me."

correspondence is with she sees at least periodically it is with people she once or twice, but with a friend of mine I they write me."

idence, the occasional ant working on a new report is "Friends and I liked last year by Jonathan and the speeches y being asked to make, ces of two full-time second for perfection in se, the high-ceilinged Albany, and the ninth-

century Spanish castle that took almost five years to rebuild from rubble, requires three sets of household staffs.

Despite the challenge, and satisfaction, as an innovative editor in the 1950's, Miss Cowles believes that her current life is more personally fulfilling.

"Everything I do now is entirely my own effort, it's personal, it's something I invented—it's not lost in some vast amalgam of effort," she said.

Although painting is one of her major occupations, she is also designing tapestries that are being manufactured in Scotland and Brazil (\$5,000 to \$6,500), black iron boxes, hinged and rimmed in sterling silver and topped with an enameled painting (\$750), and china.

The china, introduced at Bloomingdale's yesterday, is a Jardin des Fleurs pattern designed for Denby Ltd. Each of the 40 pieces, all on Limoges porcelain, has a slightly different arrangement of the same basic design, so that a table set with a complete service gives an effect of a continuing garden. A five-piece place setting is \$75.

An Enthusiastic Booster  
Her husband, a timber executive, a government consultant and chairman of 27 hospitals, is her most enthusiastic booster "and boringly proud of me."

"He's powerful enough not to need any buildup himself," she said. "He talks about me. I probably do twice what I would normally do because of him. He says I'll enjoy it or that it's a new experience and he's right."

After 21 years of marriage, Miss Cowles is somewhat incredulous at her "good fortune."

"You can't imagine how much we share in common," she said. "By some glorious chance, we have identical thoughts about life."

A woman who has always combined marriage and a career (an earlier marriage to Gardner Cowles ended in divorce) she is nevertheless, somewhat noncommittal on the subject of feminism.

"Many women fight for equality and then don't use it," she said. "I hope that women who do get it will use it advantageously. I can only say that everything good that happened to me in the past, occurred because I was a woman, not despite it."

She talked about her forthcoming exhibition of paintings at the Wichita Art Association, some of the past diplomatic chores she had enjoyed (among them representing the United States at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and her involvement with the World Wildlife Fund and the Louis S.B. Leakey Foundation).

A minute was devoted to fashion ("the worst bore on earth... I enjoy clothes only because they add to one's personality... they help me achieve my whole self") before she whisked off to Washington.



*Fleur Cowles, who usually wears shoes, paints with her friends around her. She attributes much of her success to the support given her by her husband. China pattern, Jardin des Fleurs, was designed for Denby and is now at Bloomingdale's.*



## Employees Thin Down, Employer Pays Up

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Jim Miller bought \$2,814 worth of fat the other day.

It's not that he wanted it. It's that he didn't want it—on the bodies of overweight workers at Intermatic Inc., a manufacturer of heaters and timers in Spring Grove, Ill.

So a year ago, in the interest of health, Mr. Miller, the company's president, offered to pay \$3 a pound to any worker who was 15 or more pounds overweight on the basis of insurance tables, and who lost 15 pounds or more.

When the time came to use the balances and make out the checks, Mr. Miller learned that of the 137 employees in the program (seven more could not be identified), 104 had lost weight; 30 had gained weight and 3 remained unchanged.

The net loss of weight was 1,258 pounds, but since only those who had lost 15 pounds or more were eligible for the money, Mr. Miller actually paid off on \$38 pounds.

Of the 104 men and women who lost weight, he said, 41 lost 15 pounds or more, and the average weight lost by those who did lose was 13 pounds. Among those who gained, the average was 3.5 pounds.

His First Losing Year  
The big loser—or winner, depending on viewpoint—was a woman who started at 196½ pounds and finished 80 pounds lighter and \$150 richer. The big loser among the men was one who started at 214½ and lost 42 pounds.

John Palka, a 360-pound six-footer who received a good deal of publicity when the program started last March, lost 24 pounds and told Mr. Miller it was the first year in his entire life that he hadn't gained weight.

In looking over the final statistics as well as the final figures, Mr. Miller said, "The men did better than the women."

Of the 89 women who participated, 73 percent lost weight and 27 percent gained. Of the 48 men who participated, 83 percent lost weight and 17 percent gained.

When the program came to an end, some of the big weight losers modeled their old clothes in the company cafeteria and since their loss added up to 137 pounds, a 137-pound man was brought out to illustrate just how much surplus humanity had vanished.

No specific weight loss programs were involved in the dieting at Intermatic, where Mr. Miller had previously used money as an incentive in a program to induce workers to quit smoking.

"Something will come along," Mr. Miller said. "We're that kind of a company."

What's next?



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General Grechko, left, during the victory parade in June, 1945, in Moscow's Red Square

## Grechko Modernized Armed Forces To Comparative Equality With U.S.

By THEODORE SHABAD

Under the leadership of Marshal Andrei Antonovich Grechko over the last decade, the Soviet military establishment was able to proceed along a course of modernization begun in the mid-1960's to catch up with the United States in all fields of defense.

The upgrading of the Soviet armed forces, in which the navy grew with particular speed, has apparently been so successful that the comparative military standing of the Soviet Union and the United States has become an issue in the current Presidential campaign. President Ford has accused Ronald Reagan, the Republican challenger, of "demagogic" statements that the United States was slipping behind the Soviet Union in military preparedness.

An unusually tall man for a Soviet leader, at 6 feet 3 inches, the slightly stoop-shouldered marshal towered above his colleagues on the ruling Politburo, to which he was named in April 1973 in an apparent effort by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party's secretary general, to give the military a more direct role in political decision-making.

Marshal Grechko was the first Soviet Defense Minister to serve on the Politburo since the late Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who sat briefly on the top body in 1957 before he was ousted from office by Nikita S. Khrushchev on charges of "bonapartism," or seeking to put the military above civilian party control.

The marshal knew both Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Brezhnev in World War II, when the two party officials served as political commissars in Red Army units, and was apparently able to adapt himself to the vastly different styles of leadership the two men displayed at the helm of power.

Mr. Khrushchev groomed him for the upper levels of the Soviet military establishment in the 1950's, and Mr. Brezhnev made him Defense Minister in April 1967 after the death of the previous military chief, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky.

However, while publicly supporting the political leader of the Soviet Union, Marshal Grechko was at the same time viewed as a loyal defender of the institutional interests of the Soviet military establishment. The two attitudes were evident in his tacit support of Mr. Brezhnev's détente policy and in speeches stressing the need for continued preparedness.

Like many senior Soviet military leaders who achieved prominence in World War II and during the postwar period, Marshal Grechko joined the Bolsheviks during the chaotic Civil War period that followed the 1917 Revolution.

He was born on Oct. 17, 1903, into a Ukrainian peasant family in the village of Golodavevka (since renamed Kuybishev) in Russia, on the margins of the Donets Basin, a key industrial district.

**Joined Victorious Forces**

In late 1919, the White forces under Gen. Anton I. Denikin were in retreat after having failed in a drive against Moscow from the south. The Bolshevik forces, spearheaded by Semyon M. Budenny's famed "Red Cavalry" army, swept through the Donets Basin and the Grechko village, and the 16-year-old peasant boy joined the victorious forces.

He served with the Red Cavalry as it pursued the retreating Whites into the Crimea and ordered their evacuation under Gen. Pyotr N. Wrangel in November 1920, putting an end to the Civil War.

Having decided on a military career, the young Grechko continued to serve with the cavalry and was graduated from the Soviet Union's Cavalry School in establishment.

1926. As he rose through the ranks, he was admitted to the Frunze Military Academy, a leading officers' training school, from which he was graduated in 1936.

In the next few years he served first as commander of an infantry regiment and then as chief of staff of a cavalry division, until he was tapped again for advanced military training, this time in the General Staff Academy, which he completed in 1941.

At the time of the German invasion in June 1941, he was associated with the General Staff in Moscow, but was soon given a field command at the head of one of the many cavalry divisions that were covering the retreat of the Soviet forces.

**Headed Cavalry Corps**

As the cavalry divisions were consolidated into larger units for greater effectiveness, Marshal Grechko, by then a major general, was given command of the V Cavalry Corps in January, and the following April he was put at the head of the 12th Army.

General Grechko's units were forced into retreat in the summer of 1942, when the Germans began their big push toward Stalingrad and into the North Caucasus. The 12th Army was badly defeated and driven south across the Don River.

It was in the defense of the Caucasus that Marshal Grechko distinguished himself in the autumn of 1942 as he helped anchor the western end of the defense line near the Black Sea ports of Novorossiisk and Tuapse at the head of the 47th and, later, the 18th Army.

It was during this period that he first met Mr. Brezhnev, who was then the political commissar of the 18th Army. A military history of the battle of the Caucasus, published by Marshal Grechko in 1967, contained a photograph of Mr. Brezhnev with the troops, and a second edition, which appeared in 1969, filled in some details of the Soviet leader's wartime activities.

When the Germans' Caucasus campaign ran out of steam in the winter of 1942-43 and the Red Army went over to the offensive, Marshal Grechko joined in the pursuit at the head of the 56th Army, recapturing the North Caucasus and then advancing west through the Ukraine.

**Met With Khrushchev**

During a brief stint as a deputy commander of the First Ukrainian Front, Marshal Grechko got to know Mr. Khrushchev, who was the front's political commissar.

Mr. Khrushchev, who was short of stature, recalled in his memoirs that he was struck by the general's "incredible" height during their meeting in the battle of Kiev and told him, "Comrade General, please stand back a bit so I can look you in the eye."

At Kiev, in December 1943, Marshal Grechko was placed in command of the First Guards Army, an elite unit that advanced through the western Ukraine and, in the fall of 1944, crossed the Carpathian Mountains from Poland into Czechoslovakia. These operations, conducted in bad weather and against heavy German resistance, were later depicted by Marshal Grechko in another military history, "Through the Carpathians," published in 1970.

At the end of the war, Marshal Grechko was one of the rising military figures who were entrusted by Stalin with the command of one of the Soviet Union's 15-odd military districts. He served as head of the Kiev Military District from 1945 until June 1953, when he was named commander of all Soviet forces in East Germany. He was graduated from the Soviet Union's Cavalry School in establishment.

In Kiev, Marshal Grechko came into frequent contact with Mr. Khrushchev, who was political leader of the Ukraine until he moved to Moscow in 1949.

Shortly after Marshal Grechko's arrival in East Berlin, anti-Communist demonstrations erupted and he ordered Soviet tanks and troops into key cities to put down the rioting. For his role in suppressing the uprising, he was awarded East Germany's Gold Order of Merit.

Soon thereafter he was also made a full general and, in March 1953, he attained the rank of marshal, at 51 the youngest Soviet officer to hold that rank at that time.

In the shuffle of the defense hierarchy that followed Marshal Zhukov's dismissal in late 1957, Marshal Grechko was recalled to Moscow to head the Soviet ground forces as First Deputy Defense Minister under the new Minister, Marshal Malinovsky.

Mr. Khrushchev recalled in his memoirs that, as ground force commander, Marshal Grechko argued for greater stress on the development of nuclear tactical use, as opposed to the more powerful strategic weapons the Soviet leader favored.

In July 1960, in a further promotion, Marshal Grechko replaced Marshal Ivan S. Konev as the commander of all Warsaw Pact forces, the Soviet bloc's counterpart of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Despite their close association, Marshal Grechko's career did not suffer from power in the Brezhnev leadership and, on Marshal Malinovsky's death in April 1967, became Defense Minister.

One of his early concerns in that post was the preparation of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 after the Kremlin had become concerned with the liberal policies followed by Alexander Dubcek, the Prague leader.

In April 1969, after Czechs rioted in the streets after a hockey victory over the Soviet Union, Marshal Grechko was sent to Prague with a warning that Soviet force would be used again to restore order. Finally this, Mr. Dubcek was finally forced out of office.

Marshal Grechko is survived by his wife, Klavdiya, and a daughter, Tatyana, who is reportedly married to the Soviet ambassador to Norway, Yuri A. Kirichenko.

**South Africa and Taiwan Re-Establishing Full Ties**

*Special to The New York Times*

TAIPEI, Taiwan, April 26—Nationalist China and South Africa, which have both been struggling to avoid political estrangement, announced today the establishment of full diplomatic relations. Each is represented in the other's capital by a consulate general rather than an embassy.

Taiwan has lost diplomatic ties with more than 30 countries in the last five years since the Peking Government replaced Nationalist China in the United Nations.

In the past the Chinese Nationalists preferred a low-profile relationship with Johannesburg, for fear of offending black Africa, which objects to South African apartheid.

But after Taiwan's expulsion from the United Nations in 1971 and the erosion of its diplomatic ties in Africa in recent years, the question of close relations with South Africa became less delicate.

The two countries are staunchly anti-Communist and they have been developing a growing volume of trade.

## DEFENSE MINISTER OF SOVIET IS DEAD

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

and later the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. The loss of his forceful leadership was bound to leave an immediate void in the Ministry of Defense and set off some reshuffling among military subordinates.

But his death was not expected to prompt any basic changes in Moscow's military posture or its policy of East-West accommodation. While he took the tough line of a professional soldier, the 6-foot 3-inch marshal was also a close supporter of Mr. Brezhnev who went along with the party leader's call for relaxing tensions with the West.

A few Western diplomats wondered nonetheless whether Marshal Grechko's death might tend to hasten the succession process in the Kremlin. Three other Politburo members are older—President Nikolai V. Podgorny and the ranking ideologist, Mikhail A. Suslov, at 73 years and another party secretary, Arvid N. Pelshe, at 76.

But more immediate speculation here centered on who would replace Marshal Grechko as chief of the four-million-member Soviet armed forces and as Politburo member.

Kulikov Sees as Favorite

Western military specialists here leaned toward Gen. Viktor G. Kulikov, 54, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces. But they were also watching Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovskiy, 64, the commander of the Warsaw Pact forces. Both are First Deputy Ministers of Defense along with Gen. Sergei N. Solovoy, whose duties are undefined and are members of the prestigious Central Committee.

While Marshal Yakubovskiy has more seniority, General Kulikov is considerably younger and more sophisticated. Western military attaches who have shared his views on the Warsaw Pact commander's suspicion of foreigners. Moreover, General Kulikov has had some grooming in his present post under Marshal Grechko.

Another argument advanced against Marshal Yakubovskiy's appointment is that he could be spared from the Warsaw Pact duties, as opposed to his chief of staff, Gen. Sergei M. Shtemenko, last Friday.

Dmitri F. Ustinov, 67, who heads the nation's huge defense complex, was mentioned by some diplomatic analysts as a possible civilian candidate. He rose to full Politburo status at the end of the Soviet Party's last month and his appointment would eliminate the need for any new promotions to the ruling body, which is left with 15 full members.

But it was thought that his appointment would be resisted by the Soviet military in favor of another professional soldier, as occurred in 1967. Mr. Ustinov was discussed then as a possible successor to the late Defense Minister, Rodion Y. Malinovsky, but after a two week hiatus, Marshal Grechko was given the job instead of the insistence of his colleagues.

Other dark-horse candidates mentioned were General Sokolov and Gen. Vladimir F. Tolubko, commander of the missile forces. It seemed quite possible, in view of Marshal Grechko's unexpected death, that the post might not be filled immediately, with General Kulikov acting in an interim capacity.

It is not certain that the next Defense Minister will automatically receive Politburo status. Marshal Grechko was appointed to the Politburo 1973 as part of a group that included the Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and the chief of the secret police, Yuri V. Andropov. Previously, only the late Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov enjoyed that rank—briefly in 1957—while Minister of Defense.

Marshal Grechko, who began more than a half-century of military service as a teen-aged cavalryman in the Russian Civil War, evolved through the years into a forward-thinking military strategist who honed the Soviet armed forces into an efficient offensive war machine armed with the most modern equipment.

According to plans announced tonight, the Marshal's body will lie in state at the House of Trade Unions in Moscow on Wednesday. Marshal Grechko will be buried with full honors presumably before the May Day celebrations on Saturday. Mr. Ustinov heads the funeral commission.

**40 Soldiers Reported Killed By Rebels in the Philippines**

MANILA, April 26 (Reuters)—At least 40 soldiers have been killed in skirmishes with Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines in the last month, military sources said today.

The sources said that the worst clashes occurred more than a week ago on the southern island of Jolo, where two lieutenants and 22 enlisted men were killed and 14 soldiers wounded. Much of the fighting was hand to hand, with machetes used as well as guns, they said.

The number of casualties among the Muslims was not known, the sources said.

The latest clashes, together with recent rebel raids around Mindanao, are regarded as a setback to the Government's pacification program. The rebels are seeking a Moslem political entity in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines.

## House Democrats Battle to Keep Seats Won

By RICHARD L. MADDEN

Special to The New York Times

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 22—Since taking office just over 15 months ago, Representative Floyd J. Fitzhian, a freshman Democrat, has held 170 town meetings for talking and listening to constituents in his sprawling, largely rural district here in northwestern Indiana.

"It's gotten to the point that it's no longer considered newsworthy when I've appeared in a town here that had never seen a Congressman before," the 47-year-old former history professor at Purdue University said in an interview between speechmaking stops.

Representative Philip R. Sharp, another freshman Democrat, has kept a mobile office crisscrossing his eastern Indiana district and spent one day this week working in the Delaware County welfare office to see what goes on. Even a Republican precinct committee chairman stopped for a cup of coffee with the 33-year-old Democrat on Tuesday and expressed amazement at how well Mr. Sharp answered mail from constituents.

"People love to get those letters," the Republican official told him.

To the west, Representative Thomas R. Harkin, a freshman Democrat from Iowa, has elevated his "workday" practice since his election in 1974 to such a height (one day working on a farm in his district to meet constituents, one in a bank, one in a grain elevator, one as a nurse's aide and two days working on the Rock Island Railroad) that a Republican opponent, State Senator John Murray, suggested that Mr. Harkin spend a day "working in Congress."

Mr. Fitzhian, Mr. Sharp and Mr. Harkin were among the 75 freshman Democrats who swept into the House of Representatives after Watergate in the 1974 election and who led the successful assault on the ousting of three veteran House committee chairmen.

But the euphoria of 1975 has given way now to the reality of 1976 that each of them is up for re-election this fall—many of them in what would appear to be hostile Republican districts.

Yet the aggressive activity back home of the newly elected Democrats since the last election, the careful wooing of constituent views, the scrupulous replies to mail and the accessibility of the representatives to voters has led many local political observers to believe that a number of the freshman Democrats have a good chance of holding their seats at this stage to win re-election.

Representative Jerome A. Arlo Sederberg, a spokesman here for the Summa Corporation, the umbrella holding company for most of Mr. Hughes' properties, said that he will be willing to be interviewed by Mr. Hughes had been either signed or unsigned.

Officials of the Hughes organization said through a spokesman tonight that the original letter sent to the Arlo Sederberg in 1938 carried Mr. Hughes's signature, whether the bank had the signed copy.

Mr. Gano, one of the 12 living first cousins of Mr. Hughes, was appointed temporary administrator of the estate in California on April 14 by Superior Court Judge Neil Lake.

Mr. Altman said today that the 1938 letter ascribed to Mr. Hughes would have no effect

ally are crawling all over their districts. With that kind of activity, if we lose 15, that's a lot."

Mr. Ambro recalled with some surprise visiting Mr. Fitzhian's district in Indiana where 800 persons turned up for a breakfast with their Representative. "In New York, you could put 20 Congressmen on a street corner and couldn't draw files," Mr. Ambro said.

A spot check of some 10 freshman Democrats around the country who were elected in Republican or closely contested districts in 1974 indicated that they were campaigning largely on their own. Most of those interviewed have avoided endorsing any Democratic Presidential contenders, though several acknowledged that the ultimate selection of the Presidential candidates could also help, or hurt, their own re-election prospects.

For example, Representative James F. Lloyd won by only 735 votes in his newly drawn California district in 1974. However, he is believed to have improved his chances, according to local observers, because of well-publicized activities such as inviting public officials to local observances, because of the handicapped when he spent a day in a wheelchair.

Mr. Lloyd acknowledged that his district was conservative and that a Presidential race between Senator Henry M. Jackson of President Ford good for me."

Another Ohio Representative, could be coming to local Gov. Roy case the Rep. Mr. Reagan that district.

In addition, prospects of crats will be issues to the swiftness of the ponents.

Mr. Fitzhian stirred opposition base of Lafayette the construction for flood control purposes.

As now deal the state's what the protest, he week that he his support of 40

Mr. Fitzhian, Representative grebe, a veteran President's likely to face a win, a former y of Agricultural publican oppon "I intend to a little irritabl say you're a shoo-you're a shoo- you're a shoo- won two con from that distri

Mr. Fitzhian's freshman collidiana—Mr. Sha of David W. De G. Eray—said with governm and bureacr issue among th

Talking to stary Club on hance, Mr. Sha hoped the Hou bill permittin

Congress to adopted by Reg agencies.

"Regulation disappear, but we age this system," he said.

Summary, Rep Robert Carr, a in crat who wou 647 votes, has s tions this wee emphasis in Con to get governa again, and that unless we compl the seniority sys

But another in crat, Representa Pattison of upsa says that when government or anulation comes to time in the meetings in his d to turn it aside.

"The notion y can be done aw up until just the out that airplanc you've contr plating to the Corporation," he g a bunch of wh with floppy ha beards saying, " the wings right o Then everybody's regulation's okar area."

## Cousin Says Hughes Sent a Will To Bank in '38, but It's Missing

By ROBERT LINDSEY

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, April 26—A cousin of the late Howard R. Hughes asserted today that he had found evidence that Mr. Hughes prepared a will in 1938, but said a worldwide search has failed so far to locate it.

"Until a will is produced, we intend to continue; it behooves the special administrator [Mr. Gano] to produce a will," he said.

The copy of the unsigned letter purported to have been written by Mr. Hughes is dated March 3, 1938. It appears to be a letter of transmittal to the Houston bank advising it that he was sending two envelopes, "marked not to be opened, one of which is marked envelope No. 1, and the other marked envelope No. 2. Envelope No. 2 contains my will."

"Envelope No. 1 contains instructions to you to hold unopened this envelope containing my will until definite physical proof of my death or until the lapse of the period of time described in envelope No. 1," it said.

Continuing, it requested the bank to set aside a safe deposit box "large enough to contain these envelopes and send the bill each year for the rental of the box to me, in care of Noah Dietrich [a long-time Hughes aide]" in Los Angeles.

In the event "of my death or disappearance," it added, "you are hereby instructed to take possession of these documents and open first the envelope containing the letter of instructions, being envelope No. 1, and to hold unopened the envelope containing the will, being envelope No. 2, in accordance with the instructions contained in envelope No. 1."

Mr. Gano said he and temporary administrators of the estate in Texas had formed a "will search organization" that was conducting "an exhaustive worldwide search of buildings, record storage areas, fireproof rooms, vaults, aircraft hangars and other possible locations of evidence which would assist in the discovery of the whereabouts of such last will."

But so far, he said, no will had been found. The bank in question was merged with another bank during the 1950's and is now called the First City National Bank of Houston.

## PLANS RHODES RULE OF



## PAUL VAN NEW CAROLINA

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

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